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# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

# NEW HAMPSHIRE

# HISTORICAL SOCIETY

---

VOLUME IV.

JUNE, 1899, TO JUNE, 1905

---

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

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## TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

This volume consists of four parts printed respectively in 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906.

In binding the volume the title pages to the different parts should be omitted.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEES.

*Parts 1, 2, 3, pages 1–368.* { SAMULL C. EASTMAN, NATHAN F. CARTER, JOHN DOWST.

*Part 4, pages 369–441.* { JOHN DOWST, NATHAN F. CARTER, JOHN R. EASTMAN.

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# SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

CONCORD, June 14, 1899.

The seventy-seventh annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society at Concord, Wednesday, June 14, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, President Stevens in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the secretary with reference to membership of the Society was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Whole number of members, June 8, 1898, | | 176 |
| Elected to membership during the year, 22, of which number 11 have qualified, | | 11 |
| Making a total of | | 187 |
| Less reductions, as follows: | | |
| From resignations, | 3 | |
| Deaths, | 9 | |
| Total, | 12 | |
| Present membership, | | 175 |

The report of the treasurer, William P. Fiske, was read and approved, and ordered to be placed on file.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

*Receipts credited to general income:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Income from permanent fund, | $487.50 |
| Income from savings bank, | 14.68 |
| New members, | 55.00 |
| Assessments, | 378.00 |
| Life membership, | 100.00 |
| Books, etc., sold, | 73.50 |
| Payment of dividend % Johnson Loan & Trust Co., debenture, | 30.00 |
| State appropriation, | 500.00 |
| Borrowed money, | 800.00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Income from Todd fund for purchase of books, | $38.75 | |
| | | $2,477.43 |
| *Expenditures charged to general income:* | | |
| Printing and binding, | $142.38 | |
| Fuel and water, | 49.00 | |
| Postage, | 22.25 | |
| Insurance, | 79.56 | |
| Repairs, | 12.95 | |
| Salary of librarian, | 500.00 | |
| N. F. Carter, incidental expenses, | 58.60 | |
| Taxes (two years) on Western farms, | 40.46 | |
| Interest on purchase money, | 24.25 | |
| Incidentals, | 100.05 | |
| Books, etc., | 188.74 | |
| Improvements on Chadwick lot, | 58.39 | |
| Paid on note, | 400.00 | |
| | | $1,676.63 |
| | | $800.80 |
| Permanent fund, as of June 1, 1898, | $11,000.00 | |
| Current funds, as of June 1, 1898, | 1,302 95 | |
| | | 12,302.95 |
| | | $13,103.75 |
| Land purchased by vote of the Society, | | 1,800.00 |
| | | $11,303.75 |
| To new account: | | |
| Permanent fund, | $11,100.00 | |
| Current funds, | 203.75 | |
| *Todd Fund.* | | |
| To investment, | $1,006.78 | |
| income, | 34.98 | |
| sale of 5 C., B. & Q. rights, | 27.50 | |
| | $1,069.26 | |
| By paid for genealogical works, | 38.75 | |
| Balance, | $1,030.51 | |
| *Securities in hands of the treasurer:* | | |
| 2 Iowa Loan & Trust Co.'s debentures, $500 each, | | $1,000.00 |
| Receipt, Johnson Loan & Trust Co., | | 870.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 Concord Land & Water Power Co.'s bonds, $100 each, | $300.00 |
| 2 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad bonds, 4%, $500 each, | 1,000.00 |
| 2 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad bonds, 6%, $1,000 each | 2,000.00 |
| 1 New York & New England Railroad bond, 7%, | 1,000.00 |
| 1 Little Rock & Ft. Smith Railroad bond, 7%, | 1,000.00 |
| Mortgage loan, | 1,025.00 |
| 5 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad stock, | 500.00 |
| 13 shares Concord & Montreal Railroad stock, | 2,268.50 |
| | $10,965.50 |
| Deposit in New Hampshire Savings bank, | 338 38 |
| Cash on hand, | 1.87 |
| | $11,303.75 |

*Todd Fund.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad stock, 5 %, | $500.00 |
| Deposit in New Hampshire Savings bank, | 530.51 |
| | $12,334.26 |

I have this day examined the account of W. P. Fiske, treasurer of the New Hampshire Historical Society, for the year ending June 13, 1899, and find the same correctly cast and sustained by satisfactory vouchers. I have also examined the securities constituting the funds of the Society and find them correct.

JOHN C. THORNE,
*Committee of Standing Committee.*

CONCORD, N. H., June 13, 1899.

The certificate of the standing committee followed the report of the treasurer, and was ordered placed on file.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The standing committee of this Society would report that they have attended to their duties as far as possible the past year.

The matter of chief importance has been the purchase of the adjoining land — known as the Chadwick property — by the Society, on recommendation of this committee. This was

unanimously voted to be done at the adjourned annual meeting held April 12, and the sum of $1,825 was appropriated for the purpose, and the treasurer was authorized to receive the deeds. The treasurer has carried out these instructions and the land is now the property of the Society. The committee were empowered, by vote, to properly care for and grade said lot, which has been done, as can be seen to-day, at an expense of only $58.39. Your committee were very fortunate in arranging for the filling of the cellars without extra expense; the mayor, Mr. Martin, and the street commissioner, Mr. Johnson, upon representation, agreed to dump there the street cleanings and nearly four hundred loads were used. The committee are very thankful to these officials for this timely service.

The duties of this committee, according to Sect. 5, Art. 4, of the By-laws are also those of auditors, so a committee from your committee have thoroughly examined the accounts of the treasurer and find the same correct and supported by proper vouchers—while the investments were found on hand—all agreeing to the report of the treasurer as given.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. THORNE,
*For the Committee.*

The report of the librarian, Rev. N. F. Carter, was presented, which was accepted and ordered to be placed on file. The report is as follows:

THE LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

In presenting the annual statement of the condition of the library your librarian is happy to report commendable progress towards bringing it into such shape as to make everything it contains easily and quickly accessible to its many patrons. All mounted maps have been arranged, numbered, catalogued, and made ready for convenient use. The many loose maps of smaller size, genealogical charts, plans of towns, and the like, to the number of more than two hundred, have been mounted on stiff card-board, arranged, numbered, and catalogued, and placed in case and drawers, for ready finding. Our collection of portraits has been labeled for the better accommodation of visitors. One hundred and seventy-five boxes of catalogues and documents of the various grades of educational institutions have been arranged, labeled, catalogued, and placed in alphabetical order on the balustrade above the pictures. Ninety boxes of classified sermons, twenty-one of political pamphlets, nearly one hundred of reports of various institutions and mis-

cellaneous documents, and the like, have been similarly treated, and, to save shelving, placed in order on top of alcoves. Anything they contain can be readily found. The general classification of the library is fast approaching completion, though there is considerable miscellaneous matter yet to be put in order. The need of more room is apparent.

The accessions to the library during the past year have been seven hundred and eight bound volumes, and two thousand four hundred and thirteen pamphlets—three thousand one hundred and twenty-one in all. This does not include town reports, nor the large number of periodicals received, contributing considerably towards filling gaps in series.

Donors are the following:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott, Miss Frances M., | 3 | Burton, C. M., | 1 |
| Abbott, Mrs. J. S., | 9 | Caldwell, William H., | 2 |
| Aiken, Rev. E. J., | 1 | Calvin, Samuel, | 1 |
| Allen, Frederick J., | 5 | Campbell, Prof. Alfred H., | 11 |
| Amen, Prof. Harlan P., | 4 | Carleton, William J., | 1 |
| Anagnos, M., | 22 | Carpenter, Rev. C. C., | 1 |
| Armstrong, George W., | 1 | Carter, Rev. N. F., | 67 |
| Atkinson, Edward, | 1 | Carter, Mrs. N. F., | 4 |
| Ayling, Gen. A. D., | 2 | Carter, Solon A., | 4 |
| Baker, Henry M., | 1 | Chandler, William E., | 1 |
| Balch, Thomas W., | 1 | Chase, Charles P., | 1 |
| Bartlett, J. C., | 1 | Childs, Dr. William, | 1 |
| Batchellor, A. S., | 1 | Cilley, John P., | 2 |
| Bachelder, Nahum J., | 2 | Clarke, Mrs. Arthur E., | 3 |
| Beckwith, A. C., | 1 | Clark, Rev. Frank G., | 46 |
| Bellas, H. H., | 1 | Cleaves, George P., | 2 |
| Benner, Allen R., | 21 | Cobb, Rev. L. H., | 1 |
| Benton, Joseph, | 1 | Cochran, J. A., | 7 |
| Betts, Fred A., | 3 | Comstock, D. Y., | 1 |
| Bingham, George W., | 11 | Comstock, John M., | 1 |
| Bingham, Harry, | 2 | Conn, Dr. G. P., | 1 |
| Birtwell, Charles W., | 3 | Cooper, V. C., | 15 |
| Blake, John L., | 1 | Cousins, Rev. E. M., | 1 |
| Blanchard, Miss Grace, | 1 | Cragg, T. W., | 2 |
| Blomburg, Anton, | 2 | Crisp, F. A., | 1 |
| Brackett, A. L., | 1 | Cross, George N., | 3 |
| Bradley, Moses H., | 7 | Crunden, F. M. | 1 |
| Brigham, W. I. Taylor, | 1 | Cudmore, P., | 1 |
| Brown, Ernest, | 2 | Cummings, William H., | 6 |
| Brown, F. H., | 1 | Curran, Mrs. M. H., | 1 |
| Brown, J. W., | 2 | Daniels, Alfred H., | 3 |

Davis, Mrs. Lucy R., 24
Davis, William F., 2
Denio, Herbert W., 1
Dickinson, Thomas A., 1
Dike, Rev. S. W., 21
Dodge, J. H., 2
Eastman, Samuel C., 42
Elliott, Rev. L. H., 1
Emerson, C. F., 1
Ernst, F. W., 5
Farnsworth, F. T., 1
Fiske, William P., 41
Flanders, F. L., 3
Fletcher, Prof. W. I., 70
Gallinger, Jacob H., 13
Gane, W. H., 1
Gerould, Rev. S. L., 45
Goodridge, Rev. George E., 1
Goold, Nathan, 1
Gordon, Miss Lucy A., 1
Green, Dr. S. A., 3
Greenlow, Lucy H., 1
Hackett, Chauncey C., 1
Hall, A. A., 2
Hall, E. W., 113
Hanson, Anna, 10
Hart, James H., 5
Hastings, Hugh, 1
Hastings, V. C., 2
Hayward, Rev. Silvanus, 2
Hazen, Rev. Henry A., 2
Herbert, Miss Alma J., 2
Hill, Frank A., 19
Hill, Rev. H. F., 3
Hill, J. C. A., 27
Hills, W. D., 1
Holt, H. J., 26
Howard, H. B., 25
Hoyt, Dr. J. Elizabeth, 1
Hubbard, Dr. Oliver P., 1
Humphrey, Moses, 14
Huntington, W. R., 1
Hurlin, Rev. William, 1
Ives, T. S., 2
Jameson, Rev. E. O., 3
Jewell, M. Blanche, 1
Kasson, J. F., 1
Kennedy, John, 23
Kimball, Benjamin A., 2
Kimball, Henry A., 7
Kimball, John, 3
King, Horatio C., 1
Knowlton, George W., 1
Lamberton, James M., 38
Landers, Albert C., 12
Lane, Thomas W., 1
Linehan, John C., 3
Little, George T., 108
Little, Miss Priscilla, 8
McFarland, Miss Annie A., 1
McFarland, Henry, 1
McQuesten, Evarts, 1
Merrill, Anna, 58
Moore, Rev. William H., 2
Morrison, Rev. N. J., 2
Murkland, Rev. Charles S., 17
Odlin, James E., 1
Olim, William M., 31
Ordway, John C., 5
Page, Charles T., 6
Page, Miss Mary A., 16
Palmer, Mrs. C. F., 1
Parker, Prof. Isaac A., 38
Parsons, Mary A., 1
Parvin, Newton R., 4
Pearson, Edward N., 10
Perry, John T., 2
Porter, Fitz John, 1
Prentis, Charles E., 28
Prescott, Mrs. B. F., 2
Preston, Frank W., 23
Pritchett, Henry S., 1
Raymond & Whitcomb, 4
Rix, Guy S., 3
Rogers, Horatio, 1
Root, Azariah S., 3
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Sanger, Austin T., 32
Shafter, Rev. E. F., 1

| | | | |
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| Shepard, Frank E., | 117 | Turnley, P. T., | 1 |
| Sherwood, George H. T., | 1 | Waldron, Rev. D. W., | 1 |
| Smiley, Albert K., | 3 | Walker, Isaac, | 2 |
| Smith, Albert B., | 1 | Walker, Joseph B., | 55 |
| Smith, Mrs. A. L., | 1 | Walton, J. P., | 2 |
| Smith, Miss Grace P., | 1 | Warner, George E., | 3 |
| Snow, Rev. Elihu, | 1 | Waterman, Rev. Lucius, | 1 |
| Snow & Farnham, | 1 | Watson, Dr. Irving A., | 27 |
| Stevens, L. D., | 1 | Whidden, C. W., | 2 |
| Stillson, H. L., | 1 | Whitcher, William F., | 1 |
| Stitts, Rev. W. C., | 13 | White, James T. & Co., | 2 |
| Stone, Mason S., | 1 | Whittier, Rev. J. H., | 2 |
| Storrs, Charles, | 1 | Wigglesworth, George, | 6 |
| Swett, Charles E., | 10 | Willard, Mrs. D. E., | 15 |
| Thorne, John C., | 15 | Willey, Rev. Samuel H., | 2 |
| Thornton, George E., | 3 | Williams, Job, | 22 |
| Todd, Mrs. George E., | 20 | Winslow, Rev. William C., | 1 |
| Trask, Julian F., | 2 | Woodbury, John, | 6 |
| Trask, W. B., | 1 | Wyman, Partridge & Co., | 1 |

Contributions have been received from the following historical associations and societies as follows :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Catholic, | 4 | New England, | 4 |
| American, | 1 | New Haven Colony, | 2 |
| Buffalo, | 66 | New Jersey, | 2 |
| Chicago, | 1 | New York, | 1 |
| Connecticut, | 2 | Ohio, | 1 |
| Essex Institute, | 16 | Pennsylvania, | 1 |
| Iowa, | 3 | Presbyterian, | 1 |
| Lexington, | 1 | Rhode Island, | 3 |
| Long Island, | 3 | Texas, | 2 |
| Maine, | 3 | Western Reserve, | 1 |
| Minnesota, | 2 | Wisconsin, | 1 |
| Montana, | 5 | Wyoming, | 1 |
| Nebraska, | 1 | | |

Libraries have donated as follows :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston Public, | 1 | New York Public, | 12 |
| Brooklyn, | 2 | Peoria, | 6 |
| Forbes, | 1 | Syracuse Central, | 1 |
| Los Angeles, | 1 | Vermont State, | 16 |
| N. H. State, | 29 | | |

From institutions of learning we have received as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berea College, | 1 | Mount Holyoke College, | 1 |
| Boston University, | 1 | Oberlin, | 62 |
| Brown University, | 58 | Tufts, | 2 |
| Colby College, | 1 | University of California, | 4 |
| Columbia College, | 1 | University of New York, | 1 |
| Cornell University, | 1 | University of Pennsylvania, | 2 |
| Drew Theological Seminary, | 2 | University of Toronto, | 1 |
| Harvard University, | 1 | Wellesley College, | 1 |
| Johns Hopkins University, | 7 | Wesleyan University, | 2 |
| Mass. Inst. of Technology, | 46 | Yale University, | 3 |

The following societies contributed:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Antiquarian Society, | 3 |
| American Museum of Natural History, | 3 |
| American Philosophical Society, | 3 |
| Appalachian Club, | 1 |
| Canadian Antiquarian, | 1 |
| Free Museum of Science and Art, | 1 |
| Museum of Science and Art, | 1 |
| Royal Academy, Stockholm, | 1 |
| Worcester Society of Antiquity, | 1 |

From miscellaneous institutions we have received as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Congregational Association, | 1 |
| American Unitarian Association, | 51 |
| Atchison & Sante Fe R. R. Co., | 1 |
| Bank Commissioners, | 2 |
| Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, | 1 |
| Bookbinding Co., | 1 |
| Boston Children's Friend Society, | 18 |
| Boston Children's Hospital, | 19 |
| Boston Home for Aged Men, | 25 |
| Boston Provident Association, | 17 |
| Boston Y. M. C. A., | 3 |
| Boston Y. M. C. U., | 25 |
| Buffalo Y. M. C. A., | 16 |
| Bureau of Education, | 1 |
| Butler Insane Hospital, | 38 |
| Channing Home, Boston, | 6 |
| Chase Home for Children, Portsmouth, | 5 |
| Children's Aid Society, Boston, | 1 |
| Church Home Society, Boston, | 7 |
| Church Relief Society, Chicago, | 1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| City Clerk, Lawrence, Mass., | 2 |
| City Clerk, Lowell, Mass., | 5 |
| Civil Service Commission, | 3 |
| Concord Home of the Aged, | 38 |
| Consumptives' Home, | 15 |
| First National Bank, Concord, | 1 |
| Government, | 126 |
| Graham Home, Brooklyn, | 7 |
| Home for Aged Women, Boston, | 34 |
| Interstate Commerce Commission, | 3 |
| Little Wanderers' Home, | 1 |
| Massachusetts General Hospital, | 1 |
| Massachusetts School for the Idiotic, | 24 |
| N. H. Sons of the Revolution, | 1 |
| N. Y. Children's Aid Society, | 1 |
| Old Residents' Association, Lowell, | 1 |
| Philadelphia Library Company, | 1 |
| Smithonian Institution, | 16 |
| Sound Currency Reform Club, | 7 |
| Superintendent of Documents, | 83 |
| Unitarian Sunday-school Association, | 2 |
| Warren St. Chapel, Boston, | 17 |
| Wisconsin School for Deaf and Dumb, | 2 |
| Woman's Board of Missions, | 1 |
| Worcester Lunatic Asylum, | 42 |

During the year 138 volumes have been bound, making with the 708 received a total of 846 added. These, added to number of volumes as reported last year, make a total of 15,118 bound volumes.

Seventy-eight volumes have been purchased by direction of the library committee, mainly genealogies, parish registers, and histories.

The Society is subscriber to the

*American Archæologist.*
*American Historical Review.*
*Essex Antiquarian.*

The following publications come regularly to the library:

DAILIES.

*Exeter Gazette.*
*Nashua Telegraph.*

WEEKLIES.

*Bristol Enterprise.*
*Canaan Reporter.*
*Dartmouth.*
*Dover Enquirer.*
*Exeter Gazette.*
*Exeter News-Letter.*
*Journal-Transcript.*
*Lebanonian.*
*Littleton Courier.*
*Meredith News.*
*Mirror and Farmer.*
*People and Patriot.*
*Plymouth Record.*
*Portsmouth Journal.*
*Somersworth Free Press.*
*Volunteer.*
*Woodsville News.*

MONTHLIES.

*Book Reviews.*
*Church Building Quarterly.*
*Life and Light.*
*Manifesto.*
*Sailor's Magazine.*

Our collection of unbound newspapers is large, and constantly increasing. More room is needed for their accommodation.

The portraits of President Pierce and Jonathan Eastman, which were sadly out of repair, have been renewed and made as good as ever by the well-known portrait painter, U. D. Tenney.

Among the notable accessions to the library during the year are the family Bible of Ebenezer Webster, father of Daniel, containing autograph, the Synopsis Criticorum Aliorumque S. Scriptorum Interpretum in five folio volumes, London, 1669-76, from the estate of Rev. Dr. Buxton of Webster, the History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., Boston, three volumes, from the company, and a fine piece of tapestry from the estate of Mrs. Pratt of this city; also a glass bottle from Rev. H. F. Hill, made at Temple, N. H., where, it is said, was the first glass manufactory in America.

It hardly need be said that the library is not only growing in size but in greater historic value with every passing year.

Now that an ample lot is in possession of the Society, it may not be amiss to suggest a consideration of the propriety of some movement looking to enlargement in the not distant future.

Respectfully submitted,
N. F. CARTER,
*Librarian.*

Hon. Albert S. Wait of Newport presented the report of the Committee for the Publication of the Naval History of New Hampshire as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NAVAL HISTORY.

*To the New Hampshire Historical Society:*

Your Committee on Naval History submit the following report:

As soon as was practicable after their appointment under your resolution of June 14, 1893, hereafter recited, your committee distributed among New Hampshire men known to be, or to have been, connected with the navy, the following circular, which they also caused to be published in the leading newspapers of the state:

"NAVAL HISTORY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"At the Annual Meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society, held in June last, on the recommendation of a special committee the following resolution was adopted:

"'*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to encourage and promote the formation of an association of the men of New Hampshire at present and formerly connected with the naval service of the United States, the object of such association to be, among others, the preparation and publication of an authentic history of the efforts, from the earliest times to the present, of the state and its citizens in the naval department of the public service; said committee to act in all appropriate ways in concert with such association, when formed, and also to obtain for the history, when published, similar state patronage to that accorded to regimental histories under the acts of the legislature now in force.'

"The committee appointed under this resolution will not presume to intrude their ideas upon the parties of whom the proposed association will consist, though they will be only too

glad to render any assistance in furtherance of the movement of which they may be found capable.

"As preliminary to the work of actual organization, it has been suggested by a gentleman high in the naval service, that a list of the naval men of the state be made by the committee, and thereupon to invite appropriate action for the accomplishment of the object in view.

"Following this suggestion, the committee earnestly invite all men of New Hampshire who have served in the navy in any capacity, to communicate the fact to some member of the committee, as early as convenient after this communication shall come to their notice; and thus to give their aid to a movement for the preservation of the history of our state in a branch of the public service with which they are themselves so honorably identified.

"A. S. WAIT, Newport,
"J. C. A. WINGATE, Stratham,
"P. B. COGSWELL, Concord,
"*Committee.*"

The gentleman referred to in this circular was Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, whom the committee consulted upon the subject, and who has taken deep interest in the success of the work they have in hand; and it was hoped that this action would meet with such response as would result in the speedy organization of the association proposed, and that through it the object of the resolution would be attained. From the wide dispersion of the men of the state connected with the navy, among, perhaps, other causes, few responded, and the active interest manifested in the movement was not such as appeared to warrant action in the formation of the association suggested; and it became apparent to your committee that success could be secured only through the adoption of some other plan. It occurred to them that the approval of this Society might furnish as satisfactory a guaranty of the merits of the work in contemplation as could that of an association such as had previously been proposed, and that the legislature of the state might probably look favorably upon a proposition to substitute such approval for that formerly required.

Accordingly, during the late session of the legislature, the following joint resolution was prepared, which, being presented

by the Hon. John D. Lyman, a member of the House of Representatives, who kindly consented to interest himself in its favor, was passed by both houses without opposition, and received the approval of the governor, February 15, 1899.

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:*

"That the provisions of the joint resolution in relation to the purchase of the histories of the military organizations of this state in the late war between the states of the Union, approved October 21, 1887, being chapter 145 of the laws of that year, and also the provisions of the joint resolution upon the same subject, being chapter 128 of the laws of 1889, shall extend to, include, and be applicable to such history of the naval contingent of New Hampshire in the wars of the American colonies and the United States, as shall be hereafter first published under the authority and with the approval of the New Hampshire Historical Society."

By this legislation the work in view is assured of the financial aid of the state, and it now remains to find the competent party who can be engaged to undertake its performance. The work will be somewhat wider in its scope than was first contemplated, by reason of the late war with Spain, in the naval glory of which New Hampshire has her share. The selection can doubtless best be made through a committee appointed for the purpose; and in that view your present committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to select some person of sufficient scholarly attainments, to compose for publication the Naval History of New Hampshire, under the provisions of acts and resolves of the legislature of the state relating thereto, and in conformity with previous action of this Society; said committee to give all possible aid and encouragement to the work in its progress, to the end that it may meet such approval of this Society as to secure for it the patronage assured to it by the legislation aforesaid.

Your committee cannot without injustice to their own feelings dismiss the subject without making some reference to their late colleague, the Hon. Parsons B. Cogswell, whose lamented death deprived them of the important aid which while in life his excellent judgment and his great interest in the subject committed to their charge brought to the forward-

ing of their plans. Deeply interested in whatever related to the history of the state; a student not only of its passing events, but of the spirit which determined its sequences; a patriot in sentiment, and a courteous and Christian gentleman in his bearing towards all with whom he became associated, the committee have felt his loss to be irreparable, while by the Society it must be deeply and permanently deplored. It can but be deemed fitting that this closing work of the present committee should bear this tribute to the memory and the worth of one so greatly beloved and highly esteemed.

A. S. WAIT,
J. C. A. WINGATE,
*Committee.*

The report of the committee was accepted, and the resolution recommended by the committee adopted. Later the same committee was by vote continued and empowered to fill the vacancy in its number occasioned by the death of Mr. P. B. Cogswell, and further empowered, with the advice and concurrence of the president of the Society, to select and agree upon some suitable person to undertake the aforesaid history.

Mr. Amos Hadley moved the appointment of a committee of three to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year, and the chair appointed as such committee, Messrs. Amos Hadley, Edson C. Eastman, and John C. Thorne, which committee subsequently reported the following list of officers, when upon motion of Rev. Dr. Murkland, the secretary was authorized to cast the vote of the Society for the persons named for the several offices, after which the chair declared the same to be the duly elected officers for the year ensuing.

*President.*

WILLIAM C. TODD.

*Vice-Presidents.*

ALBERT S. WAIT,
HENRY MCFARLAND.

*Recording Secretary.*

JOHN C. ORDWAY.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

CHARLES R. CORNING.

*Treasurer.*

WILLIAM P. FISKE.

*Librarian.*

NATHAN F. CARTER.

*Necrologist.*

ELI E. GRAVES, M. D.

*Standing Committee.*

JOS. C. A. HILL,
JOHN C. THORNE,
EDSON C. EASTMAN.

*Library Committee.*

AMOS HADLEY,
CHARLES L. TAPPAN,
MRS. FRANCES C. STEVENS.

*Publishing Committee.*

SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
NATHAN F. CARTER,
JOHN DOWST.

*Committee on New Members.*

NATHAN F. CARTER,
J. EASTMAN PECKER,
JOHN C. ORDWAY.

*Committee on Speakers.*

WILLIAM C. TODD,
CHARLES R. CORNING,
HOWARD L. PORTER.

*Committee on Naval History.*

ALBERT S. WAIT,
J. C. A. WINGATE.

Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., was elected a corresponding member of this Society and requested to sit with us to-day.

The following resolutions offered by John C. Thorne were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Standing Committee be authorized to care for the Bradley monument and grounds, and to suitably mark the bounds of the land surrounding said monument, as deeded to this Society.

*Resolved*, That the secretary, Mr. John C. Ordway, and Mr. Joseph B. Walker be a committee requested and empowered to confer with Mrs. Sabine in regard to the earlier transfer, if agreeable to her, of the Sabine library to our Society.

On motion of Rev. N. F. Carter, voted that the usual annual assessment of $3 be levied upon members for the ensuing year.

Hon. Joseph B. Walker gave notice in writing that, at the next annual meeting, it will be proposed to amend the Constitution of this Society by the adoption of an additional section to this effect, viz.:

"Unless otherwise ordered by their donors the several specific funds of this Society shall bear their names and be maintained intact; but, if at any time the principal of any one be impaired, its income shall thereafter be applied to its restoration, until it shall have been brought back to its established amount."

On motion of J. Eastman Pecker, the matter of a field day was left with the president, secretary, and librarian, with full power to select place and date and make the necessary

arrangements. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. John C. Thorne, Col. J. Eastman Pecker was added to the committee.

A vote was passed authorizing the librarian to procure the printing of a suitable number of copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, and a list of the members of the Society.

A vote of thanks was presented Mrs. Jesse A. Gove for the gift of several volumes relating to the history of Mormonism.

On motion of Col. J. E. Pecker, a vote of thanks was tendered the retiring president for the very able manner in which he has presided over the affairs of the Society during his term of office, President Stevens gracefully responding.

Following the business proceedings the annual address was delivered by the Rev. Charles S. Murkland, D. D., president of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. His subject was "Col. Alexander Scammell."

A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker on motion of Hon. A. S. Wait, and a copy of the address requested for publication.

Voted to adjourn to the call of the president.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

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## MONTHLY MEETINGS.

Adjournments of the seventy-seventh annual meeting, 1899-1900.

Meeting of Wednesday, December 13, 1899, called to order at 7 : 30 p. m.

In the absence of the president, Vice-President McFarland occupied the chair, and introduced Prof. Charles L. Parsons of Durham, who delivered an address on "The Capture of Fort William and Mary."

On motion of Hon. Joseph B. Walker, the thanks of the Society were voted the speaker, and a copy of the address requested for preservation or publication in the Collections of the Society.

## THE CAPTURE OF FORT WILLIAM AND MARY, DECEMBER 14 AND 15, 1774.

Few events in the history of New Hampshire have excited more interest or caused more controversy than the successful attack upon Fort William and Mary, in Portsmouth harbor, on December 14, 1774; the removal of the powder contained in its magazine on the same afternoon; and the second capture of the fort, together with the small arms and other stores, on the night of the following day. Too much has been written that is not history, and many statements concerning these events are generally accepted as facts which have had their rise in the fertile imagination of some writer. Many articles have appeared in the public press, but only a few really scholarly attempts have been made to determine the actual facts.[1]

Throughout the year 1774 the people of Portsmouth and vicinity shared in full measure the unrest that was felt throughout the whole country. Much sympathy was expressed for the people of Boston, and the populace were beginning to show signs of resisting the odious domination of the British ministry. The assembly had shown a disposition to refuse to vote the necessary supplies and men for Fort William and Mary. In May a message was sent from the committee at Portsmouth to the committee at Boston, promising assistance in anything agreed upon by the colonies.[2] On June 8th, Governor Wentworth dissolved the assembly which he had from time to time adjourned to prevent action toward the appointment of delegates to a provincial congress.[3] On July 4, twenty-seven chests of tea had been quietly brought into Portsmouth. A town-meeting was immediately called, the consignee was forced to export the tea, and the vessel

[1] An especially fortunate find was made in the library of Mr. Lucien Thompson of Durham, N. H., consisting of several early copies of the *New Hampshire Spy* and the *New Hampshire Mercury* of the year 1789, which appear to be the only known ones extant and which contain descriptions of the affair over the signatures of two of the participants. Especial acknowledgment is due for the aid which Mr. Thompson has rendered.

[2] American Archives, by Peter Force, Vol. I, *p.* 337.

[3] Letter of Governor Wentworth, American Archives, Vol. I, *p.* 393.

carrying it was kept under guard, until it finally sailed for Halifax.[1] On July 6, Governor Wentworth ordered the sheriff to direct the committee of correspondence, who had met to choose delegates for a general American congress, to disperse and keep the king's peace. This they did, but only to meet privately later in a tavern where they chose delegates to assemble in Exeter.[2] On August 29, Governor Wentworth wrote the Earl of Dartmouth that the assembly had met in Exeter, and adds "I think this Province is much more moderate than any other to the southward, although the spirit of enthusiasm is spread and requires the utmost vigilance and prudence to restrain it from violent excess."[3] Again later, Governor Wentworth reported the arrival of a second consignment of tea with results similar to the first. On November 15 he reported continued discontent throughout the province, and fears that disturbances will continue unless quiet is restored in Massachusetts Bay.[4] On December 2, he wrote that there is a growing unrest and a disposition on the part of the people to follow all the "Resolves of the Congress and to approve them fully."[5]

Thus it will be seen that when Paul Revere brought his message on December 13, 1774, from the committee in Boston to Mr. Samuel Cutts of the Portsmouth committee, announcing that troops were to be sent to reinforce the fort, and bringing information, also, of the removal of the military stores in Rhode Island, and of the king's order in council prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder and military stores to America, the people were in a state of mind ready for revolt. Mr. Cutts immediately called the committee together, and they proceeded to plan for the capture of the powder upon the following day. Governor Wentworth seems to have had some intimation of what might happen, for he sent word to Captain Cochran, commanding at the fort, to be upon his

[1] Letter of Governor Wentworth to Earl of Dartmouth, American Archives, Vol. I, *p.* 513.

[2] American Archives, Vol. I, *pp.* 516, 536.

[3] American Archives, Vol. I, *p.* 744.

[4] American Archives, Vol. I, *p.* 982.

[5] American Archives, Vol. I, *p.* 1014.

guard. In Wentworth's report on the affair, however, he states that "before any suspicion could be had of their intentions, about four hundred men were gathered together." Certain it is that, about twelve o'clock on Wednesday, December 14, all secrecy ended; for members of the committee, accompanied by drum and fife, paraded the streets of Portsmouth and called the citizens together. By order of Governor Wentworth the chief justice of the province made proclamation that what they proposed was open rebellion against the king, but they did not waiver, and having finally gathered together a company of their townsmen, and such others as could be obtained from the adjoining towns of Newcastle and Rye, in all about four hundred men, they proceeded to Fort William and Mary. There they were warned by Captain Cochran not to enter, and were fired upon both by cannon and small arms. No one appears to have been injured, however, and they immediately stormed the fort, and easily overcame such resistance as the one officer and five effective men could offer. Having captured the fort, they proceeded to haul down the king's colors, and then removed all of the gunpowder in the magazine, with the exception of one barrel. About one hundred barrels of powder were so obtained, and these were sent up the Piscataqua to Durham, that same evening, with a letter to General Sullivan, who had not been in Portsmouth that day.

On the following day, Thursday, December 15, 1774, a party of men came from Durham to Portsmouth, and, that night, together with other citizens, under the leadership of John Sullivan, they again took the fort and carried off the lighter cannon and all of the small arms. On Friday, a party under command of Captain Nathaniel Folsom of Exeter, came to Portsmouth and remained on guard all day; until in the afternoon, on the rising tide, the arms were sent up the river. They finally reached Durham; but only after many weary hours of cutting through the ice, which had just formed in the branch of the Piscataqua, which leads up to that town.

The main details of the proceedings of the three days may easily be gathered from the following official documents and letters of the time which have fortunately been preserved to us.

On Wednesday, December 14, 1774, Governor Wentworth wrote to Governor Gage as follows:[1]

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Dec. 14, 1774.

SIR.—I have the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of the 19th inst. with the letter from the Secretary of State, which were both delivered to me on Monday evening last by Mr. Whiting.

It is with the utmost concern I am called upon by my duty to the King to communicate to your Excellency a most unhappy affair perpetrated here this day.

Yesterday in the afternoon, Paul Revere arrived in this town, express from the committee in Boston to another committee in this town, and delivered his dispatch to Mr. Samuel Cutts, merchant in this town, who immediately convened the committee of which he was one, and as I learn, laid it before them. This day before any suspicions could be had of their intentions, about four hundred men were collected together, and immediately proceeded to his Majesty's Castle, William and Mary, at the entrance of this harbour, and forcibly took possession thereof; notwithstanding the best defence that could be made by Captain Cochran (whose conduct has been extremely laudable, as your Excellency will see by the enclosed letter from him), and by violence carried away upwards of one hundred barrels of powder belonging to the King, deposited in the castle. I am informed that expresses have been circulated through the neighboring towns, to collect a number of people to-morrow, or as soon as possible, to carry away all the cannon and arms belonging to the castle which they will undoubtedly effect, unless some assistance should arrive from Boston in time to prevent it. This event too plainly proves the imbecility of this government to carry into execution his Majesty's order in Council, for seizing and detaining arms and ammunition imported into this Province, without some strong ships of war in this harbor. Neither is the Province or custom house treasury in any degree safe, if it should come into the mind of the popular leaders to seize upon them.

The principal persons who took the lead in this enormity are well known. Upon the best information I can obtain, this mischief originates from the publishing of the Secretary of State's letter, and the King's order in Council at Rhode Island, prohibiting the exportation of military stores from Great

[1] American Archives, Vol. I, *p.* 1042; Appendix Belknap, Vol. III, *p.* 328, 1812; N. H. Provincial Papers, Vol. VII, *p.* 420.

Britain, and the proceedings in that Colony, in consequence of it, which have been published here by the forementioned Mr. Revere; and the dispatch brought, before which all was perfectly quiet and peaceable here. I am etc.

(Signed) J. WENTWORTH.

The report of Captain Cochran to Governor Wentworth referred to above, dated the 14th of December, 1774, reads:[1]

*May it please your Excellency:*

I received your Excellency's favour of yesterday, and in obedience thereto kept a strict watch all night, and added two men to my usual number, being all I could get. Nothing material occurred till this day, one o'clock, when I was informed there were a number of people coming to take possession of the Fort, upon which, having only five effective men with me, I prepared to make the best defence I could, and pointed some guns to those places where I expected they would enter. About three o'clock, the Fort was beset on all sides by upwards of four hundred men. I told them on their peril not to enter. They replied they would. I immediately ordered three four pounders to be fired on them, and then the small arms; and, before we could be ready to fire again, we were stormed on all quarters, and they immediately secured both me and my men, and kept us prisoners about one hour and a half, during which time they broke open the powder-house, and took all the powder away, except one barrel; and having put it into boats and sent it off, they released me from confinement. To which I can only add, that I did all in my power to defend the fort, but all my efforts could not avail against so great a number. I am your Excellency's, etc.,

(Signed) JOHN COCHRAN.

On Thursday, the 15th of December, Governor Wentworth ordered thirty effective men to be enlisted or impressed for the protection of Fort William and Mary without result, as the following will testify:[2]

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMP[R].

*To Capt. John Dennet & the Commission officer of the First Regiment of Militia in the Province of New Hampshire:*

GENTLEMEN.—You are without Delay out of your several companies to enlist or Impress Thirty effective men to serve

[1] American Archives, Vol. I, *p.* 1042; Appendix to Belknap, Vol. III, *p.* 330; N. H. Provincial Papers, Vol. VII, *p.* 420.

[2] N. H. Provincial Papers, Vol. II, *p.* 421.

his Majesty as a Guard & Protection to his Fort William and Mary at New Castle and make return immediately to me of your doings therein with the Names of the Persons so enlisted etc., that Provision may be made for their being regularly placed in the said Garrison, for all which this is your Warrant.

I am Gentlemen, your friend etc

THEODORE ATKINSON, Majr Genl.

Dated at Portsmo on the 15th of
Decemr 1774 12 o'clock at noon.

Indorsed on the back of the foregoing order is the following:

Pursuant to the within Warrant we have Paraded the streets, caused the Drums to be Beat, & Proclamation to be made at all the Publick corners, & on the Place of Parade. No Person appearing to Enlist, we wait for further orders.

Portsmouth, 15 December 6 o'clock, P. M. — JOHN DENNET, JAMES STOODLEY, } *Commanding Officers.*

On Friday Governor Wentworth wrote to General Gage a further report, dated Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the 16th of December, 1774:[1]

On Wednesday last after 12 o'clock, an insurrection suddenly took place in town, and immediately proceeded to His Majesty's castle, attacked, overpowered, wounded and confined the Captain, and thence took away all the King's powder. Yesterday, numbers were assembled, and, last night, brought off many cannon, etc. and sixty muskets. This day, the town is full of armed men, who refuse to disperse, but appear determined to complete the dismantling of the fortress entirely. Hitherto the people have abstained from private or personal injuries; how long they will be so prevailed on, it is impossible to say. I most sincerely lament the present distractions, which seem to have burst forth by means of a letter, from William Cooper to Samuel Cutts, delivered here on Tuesday last, P. M., by Paul Revere. I have not time to add further on this lamentable subject.

On December 16th a gentleman in Portsmouth wrote to a gentleman in New York the following letter:[2]

[1] American Archives, Vol. I, *p.* 1042; Appendix Belknap, Vol. III, *p.* 331, 1812; N. H. Provincial Papers, Vol. VII, *p.* 422.

[2] *Mass. Gazette, Post Boy & Advertiser*, Dec. 19, 1774; *N. H. Gazette* of Dec. 23, 1774; American Archives, Vol. I, *p.* 1042; New Hampshire Provincial Papers, Vol. VII, *p.* 423.

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, Dec^r 16th, 1774.

We have been in confusion here for two days, on account of an express from Boston, informing that two Regiments were coming to take possession of our Forts. By beat of drum, two hundred men immediately assembled and went to the Castle, in two gondolas, who on their way were joined by one hundred and fifty more, and demanded the surrender of the Fort, which Captain Cochran refused, and fired three Guns, but no lives were lost; upon which they immediately scaled the walls, disarmed the Captain and his men, took possession of ninety-seven barrels of Powder, put it on board the Gondolas, brought it up to Town, and went off with it some distance into the country. Yesterday the town was full of men from the country, who marched in in fours, chose a Committee to wait on The Governor, who assured them he knew of no such design as sending Troops, Ships, etc. This morning I hear there are a thousand or fifteen hundred men on their march to town. The Governor and the Council sat yesterday on the affair, and are now meeting again. The men who came down, are those of the best property and vote in the Province.

Another gentleman in Portsmouth, writing on Saturday, December the 17th, gives also the main facts in the case, but he states that the powder was sent up to Exeter, which may have been reported at the time, but which is shown to be incorrect by the letter of General Sullivan, published in the *New Hampshire Mercury* of May, 1785. He also magnifies some of the other facts. The letter, however, adds its testimony to the main occurrences of the week.[1]

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., December 17, 1774.

On Wednesday last a Drum and fife pervaded the streets of Portsmouth, accompanied by several Committee-men, and the Sons of Liberty, publickly avowing their intention of taking possession of Fort William and Mary, which was garrisoned by six invalids. After a great number of people had collected together, they embarked on board scows, boats, etc., entered the Fort, seized the Gunpowder, fired off the Guns, and carried the Powder up to Exeter a Town fifteen miles distant. The quantity was about two hundred to two hundred and twenty barrels; the day after, while the Governor and Council were assembled in the Council Chamber, between two and three hundred persons came from Durham, and the adjoining

[1] American Archives, Vol. I, *p.* 1043; N. H. Provincial Papers, Vol. VII, *p.* 423.

Towns, headed by Major Sullivan, one of the Delegates of the Congress; they drew up before the Council Chamber, and demanded an answer to the following question: Whether there were any ships or troops expected here, or if the Governor had wrote for any? They were answered that his Excellency knew of no forces coming hither, and that none had been sent for; upon which they retired to the Taverns and about ten or eleven o'clock at night, a large party repaired to the Fort, and it is said they carried away all the small arms. This morning about sixty horsemen accoutred, came into Town by eleven o'clock their intention, it is suspected, is to dismantle the Fort, and throw the Cannon, consisting of a fine train of 42-pounders, into the sea.

In a letter to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated "Portsmouth, 20th Dec. 1774," Governor Wentworth gives most complete account, and says: [1]

On Tuesday, the 13th instant in the afternoon, one Paul Revere arrived express with letters from some of the leaders in Boston to Mr. Samuel Cutts, merchant of this town. Reports were soon circulated that the fort at Rhode Island had been dismantled, and the Gunpowder and other stores removed up to Providence, and an Extract of the circular letter directing the seizure of gunpowder was printed in a Boston newspaper of the 12th in consequence, as I have been informed, of the said letters having been communicated to the House of Assembly at Rhode Island. And it was also falsely given out that troops were embarking at Boston to come and take possession of William and Mary Castle in this Harbour. These rumours soon raised an alarm in the town; and, although I did not expect that the people would be so audacious as to make any attack of the castle, yet I sent orders to the captain at the Fort to be upon his guard.

On Wednesday, the 14th, about 12 o'clock, news was brought to me that a Drum was beating about the town to collect the Populace together in order to go and take away the Gunpowder and dismantle the Fort. Immediately sent the Chief Justice of the Province to warn them from engaging in such an attempt. He went to them, where they were collected in the centre of the town, near the townhouse, explained to them the nature of the offence they proposed to commit, told them it was not short of Rebellion and intreated them to desist from it and disperse. But all to no purpose. They went

[1] New England Historical and Genealogical Reg., 1869, *p.* 276.

to the Island; and being found there by the inhabitants of the towns of Newcastle and Rye, formed in all a body of about four hundred men, and the Castle being in too weak a condition for defence (as I have in former letters explained to your Lordship) they forced their entrance, in spite of Captain Cochran; who defended it as long as he could: but having only the assistance of five men, their numbers overpowered them. After they entered the Fort, they seized upon the Captain, triumphantly gave three Huzzas, and hauled down the King's colours. They then put the captain and men under confinement, broke open the Gunpowder magazine, and carried off about 100 Barrels of Gunpowder, but discharged the captain and men from their confinement before their departure.

On Thursday, the 15th, in the morning, a party of men came from the country, accompanied by Mr. (Gen. John) Sullivan, one of the New Hampshire delegates to the congress, to take away the cannon from the fort also. Mr. Sullivan declared that he had taken pains to prevail upon them to return home again; and said as there was no certain intelligence of troops being coming to take possession of the Castle, he would still use his utmost endeavors to disperse them.

While the town was thus full of men, a committee of them came to me to solicit for pardon or a suspension of prosecution against the persons that took away the Gunpowder. I told them I could not promise them any such thing; but, if they dispersed and restored the Gunpowder, which I earnestly exhorted them to do, I said I hoped His Majesty may be thereby induced to consider it an alleviation of the offence. They parted from me, in all appearance, perfectly disposed to follow the advice I had given them; and, having proceeded directly to the rest of their associates, they all publickly voted, about five o'clock in the afternoon, near the Town House, to return home; which it was thought they would have done, and it also was further expected that the gunpowder would have been restored by the morning.

But the people instead of dispersing, went to the castle in the night, headed by Mr. Sullivan, and took away sixteen pieces of cannon, about sixty muskets, and other military stores, and brought them to the out Borders of the Town.

On Friday morning, the 16th, Mr. Folsom, the other delegate, came to town that morning, with a great number of armed men, who remained in Town as a guard till the flow of the tide in the evening when the cannon were sent in Gondolas up the River into the country, and they all dispersed without having done any personal injury to anybody in town.

They threatened to return again in order to dismantle the fort entirely, and to carry off or destroy the remaining heavy cannon (about seventy pieces), and also to seize upon the Province Treasury, all of which there was reasonable ground to fear they would do, after what they had already done; but on the Gunpowder's being taken away, I wrote to General Gage and Admiral Graves for assistance to restrain the boisterous temper of the people; upon which the admiral ordered the armed ships *Canceaux* and *Scarborough* here, and they arrived (the former the 17th and the latter on the 19th) in time to prevent the further dismantling of the Fort.

Further on Governor Wentworth says the government has no power to bring the offenders to punishment.

No jail would hold them long and no jury would find them guilty; for, by the false alarm that has been raised throughout the country, it is considered by the weak and ignorant, who have the rule in these times, an act of self-preservation.

Again he says:

I tried to dissuade them by the civil authority, sheriff, magistrates, etc., and did all I could to get the militia raised, but to no purpose.

Under date of December 20th, 1774, a gentleman in Boston writing to a Mr. Rivington of New York, says:[1]

On Monday the 12th inst. our worthy citizen, Mr. Paul Revere, was sent express from only two or three of the Committee of Correspondence at Boston, as I am creditably informed (of whom no number under seven are empowered to act) to a like committee at Portsmouth, N. H., informing them, as 't is said "That orders had been sent to the Governors of their Provinces to deliver up their several Fortifications or Castles to General Gage, and that a number of Troops had the preceding day embarked on board transports with a design to proceed and take possession of said Castles." That in consequence thereof the House of Assembly of Rhode Island had caused the Fort to be dismantled and the Guns, Ammunitions, etc., to be removed to Providence.

Upon receiving this intelligence the Committee at Portsmouth was called together to advise what was to be done in so alarming a crisis; but not having a full meeting, nor able to determine upon any measures proper to be taken, they con

[1] American Archives, Vol. I, *p.* 1054.

cluded to defer the matter till the next day, when a fuller meeting of said committee was expected, but two or three warm zealous members, having the good of their country at heart more than the others, and thinking any further deliberation on so important an affair unnecessary, gave out their order early the next morning for the drums to be beat to raise Volunteers to go and take the King's Fort. With difficulty a number of men were persuaded to convene, who proceeded to the Fort, which is situated at New Castle, an island about two miles from the Town, and being there joined by a number of the inhabitants of said New Castle, amounted to near four hundred men; They invested the Fort and being refused admittance by the Commander of it, who had only five men with him, and who discharged several guns at them, scaled the walls and soon overpowered and pinioned the Commander. They then struck the King's colors, with three cheers broke open the Powder House, and carried off one hundred and three barrels of powder, leaving only one behind.

Previous to this, expresses had been sent out to alarm the country. Accordingly, a large body of men marched the next day from Durham headed by two Generals, Major Sullivan, one of the worthy Delegates, who represented that Province in the Continental Congress, and the Parson of the Parish, who being long accustomed to apply himself more to the care of the bodies than the souls of his parishioners, had forgotten that the weapons of his warfare ought to be spiritual, and not carnal, and therefore marched down to supply himself with the latter, from the King's Fort, and assisted in robbing him of his warlike stores. After being drawn up on parade, they chose a Committee, consisting of those persons who had been most active in the riot of the preceding day, with Major Sullivan and some others, to wait on the Governor, and know of him whether any of the King's Troops or Ships were expected. The Governor after expressing to them his great concern for the consequences of taking the Powder from the Fort, which they pretended to disapprove and be ignorant of, assured them that he knew of neither Troops or Ships coming into the Province, and ordered the Major, as a Magistrate, to go and disperse the people. When the Committee returned to the body, and reported what the Governor had told them, they voted it was satisfactory, and that they would return home. But by the eloquent harangue of their Demosthenes they were first prevailed upon to vote that they took part with and approved of the measures of those who had taken the Powder. Matters appeared then to subside, and it was thought every

man had peaceably returned to his own home. Instead of this, Major Sullivan, with about seventy of his clients, concealed themselves till the evening, and then went to the Fort, and brought off in Gondolas all the small arms, with fifteen 4-pounders and one 9-pounder, and a quantity of twelve and four and twenty pound shot, which they conveyed to Durham, etc.

The day following being Friday, another body of men from Exeter headed by Colonel Folsom, the other Delegate to the Continental Congress, marched into Portsmouth, and paraded about the Town, and having passed several votes expressive of their approbation of the measures that had been pursued by the bodies of the two preceding days in robbing the fort of Guns, Powder, etc., retired home in the evening, without further mischief.

Thus by this false alarm was a great part of that Province, which though staunch in the cause of liberty, before in a state of peace and good order, kept for three days in the greatest confusion, and the good people of it persuaded by a few flaming demagogues, to commit a most outrageous overt act of treason and rebellion.

No history, I believe, will furnish us with an instance of a King's Fort being taken and his Colors struck by his own subjects in time of peace, and without any cause or provocation.

In the *New Hampshire Gazette* of Friday, December 23, appeared a letter which is somewhat humorous in its nature, directed to Mr. Printer, and signed a "Lover of Order." This is interesting to us chiefly because it shows that the king's order prohibiting the exportation of arms was the cause here as it had been in Rhode Island of the seizure of the powder. This letter says, among other things, "Alarmed with the tendency of the Quebec Act, with the accounts that the Canadians and Indians were to be called forth to enforce the Acts of Parliament, so disagreeable to all the Colonies, long inured to defend themselves in the wide extended frontiers of this Province, by their valour against the restless savages of the Wilderness, without any other aid, and while destitute of arms necessary for such defense, finding that His Majesty, not knowing their peculiar defensless State, had been pleased to prohibit the Exportation of Powder, arms, and other warlike stores to the Colonies without special License. . . . . Some of the good People of

this Province, in the wonted Honesty and Simplicity of their hearts, imagined that no one would have just reason to complain of their too great Forwardness if they seasonably removed some of the warlike stores from the Fort. . . . . Which they accordingly effected without any great Tumult or Opposition."

Again in the same paper the following notice appears:

"Since our last, arrived here his Majesty's Ships *Canceaux*, Capt. Mowatt, and the *Scarborough*, Capt. Barclay, both from Boston, with 80 or 100 soldiers aboard."

On the 26th of December Governor Wentworth issued the following proclamation:[1]

A Proclamation by the Governor.[2]

Whereas, several Bodies of Men did, in the day time of the 14th and in the Night of the 15th of this Instant December, in the most daring and rebellious Manner invest, attack and forcibly enter into his Majesty's Castle William and Mary in this Province, and overpowering and confining the Captain and Garrison, did, besides committing many treasonable Insults and Outrages, break open the Magazine of said Castle and plunder it of above One hundred Barrels of Gunpowder, with upwards of sixty Stand of small Arms, and did also force from the Ramparts of said Castles and carry off sixteen Pieces of Cannon, and other military Stores, in open Hostility and direct Oppugnation of his Majesty's Government and in the most atrocious Contempt of his Crown and Dignity:—

I Do, by Advice and Consent of his Majesty's Council, issue this Proclamation, ordering and requiring in his Majesty's Name, all Magistrates and other officers whether Civil or Military, as they regard their Duty to the King and the Tenor of the Oaths they have solemnly taken and subscribed, to exert themselves in detecting and securing in some of his Majesty's Goals in this Province the said Offenders, in Order to their being brought to condign punishment; And from motives of Duty to the King and Regard to the welfare of the good People of this Province; I do in the most earnest and solemn Manner, exhort and enjoin you, his Majesty's liege Subjects of this Government, to beware of suffering yourselves to be seduced by the false Art & Menaces of abandoned Men, to abet,

[1] N. H. Provincial Papers, Vol. VII, *p.* 423.

[2] Copied from printed Proclamation in MS. Corr., Vol. III, *p.* 334.

protect or screen from Justice any of the said high handed Offenders, or to withhold or secrete his Majesty's Munition forcibly taken from his Castle; but that each and every of you will use your utmost endeavor to detect and discover the Perpetrators of these Crimes to the civil Magistrate, and assist in securing and bringing them to Justice, and in recovering the King's Munition; This Injunction it is my bounden Duty to lay strictly upon you, and to require your Obedience thereto: as you value individually your Faith and Allegiance to his Majesty, as you wish to preserve that Reputation to the Province in general; and as you would avert the most dreadful but most certain Consequences of a contrary conduct to yourselves and Posterity.

Given at the Council-chamber in Portsmouth, the 26th Day of December, in the 15th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., and in the year of our Lord Christ, 1774.

J. WENTWORTH.

By his Excellency's Command
with advice of Council,
THEODORE ATKINSON, Sec'y.

God Save the King.

Again Governor Wentworth wrote to Lord Dartmouth, under date 28 December, 1774. He says:[1]

It is with the greatest concern I perceive the unlimited influence that the popular leaders in Boston obtain in this Province, especially since the outrage of the 14th instant. Insomuch, that I think the people here are disposed to attempt any measure required by those few men; and in consequence thereof, are arming and exercising men as if for immediate war.

And further: In a letter to George Erving, Esq., dated Portsmouth, 5 January, 1775, referring to the 14th of December, when the castle was seized, he says:

The powers of magistracy have been faithfully and repeatedly tried. Governor, Council, Chief Justice, Sheriff, and Justices of the Peace personally appeared; Proclamation made according to law for all to disperse and desist; the militia ordered out: drums beat, etc.; yet all of no avail. Not one man

1 New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 1869, *p.* 277.

appeared to assist in executing the law. And it was impossible for me, with four Councillors, two Justices, one Sheriff, Mr. Macdonough, and Mr. Benning Wentworth, to subdue such multitudes, for not one other man would come forth. Not even the Revenue officers—all chose to shrink in safety from the storm, and suffered me to remain exposed to the folly and madness of an enraged multitude, daily and hourly increasing in numbers and delusion.

He says,—

Captain Cochran and his five men defended a ruinous castle, with the walls in many places down, at length knocked down, their arms broken and taken from them by above one hundred to one; the captain was confined and at last would not nor did not give up the keys notwithstanding every menace they could invent; finally they broke the doors with axes and crowbars.

Jeremy Belknap, whose History of New Hampshire was written some years before its publication, and who was a contemporary and friend of Sullivan and Langdon, gives us the following account, which, in spite of criticisms upon it, will bear the closest scrutiny, and is essentially accurate as are most of the accounts of that first historian of New Hampshire.

Belknap's History of New Hampshire, Vol. II, *p.* 288:

An order having been passed by the King in Council prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder and other military stores to America, a copy of it was brought by express to Portsmouth at a time when a ship of war was daily expected from Boston with a party of troops to take possession of Fort William and Mary, at the entrance of the harbor. The committee of the town with all possible secrecy and dispatch collected a company from that and some of the neighboring towns; and before the Governor had any suspicion of their intentions, they proceeded to Newcastle and assaulted the Fort. The Captain and his five men (which was the whole garrison) were confined, and one hundred barrels of powder were carried off. The next day another company went and removed fifteen of the lightest cannon, and all the small arms, with some other warlike stores, which they distributed in the several towns under the care of the committees. Major John Sullivan and Captain John Langdon distinguished themselves as leaders in this affair. It was transacted with great expedition and alacrity, and in the most fortunate point of time, just before the arrival of the *Scarboro*

frigate and *Canseau* sloop, with several companies of soldiers, who took possession of the Fort and of the heavy cannon which had not been removed.

The governor put the five men who belonged to the fort on board the ship of war to be reserved as evidences in case of a prosecution of the offenders for high treason; and having consulted council in this and the neighboring Province, thought it his duty; that he might prevent any charge of misprision of treason against himself; to dismiss from public trust, all those persons concerned in the assault of the fort, who had held any office under the government and concerning whose proceedings he had authentic testimony. He also issued a proclamation, commanding all officers, civil and military, to assist in detecting and securing the offenders; and exhorting all the people to beware of being seduced by the false arts and menaces of abandoned men.

This closes the list of documents of the immediate period bearing upon the affair, and they seem to be sufficiently clear and to agree so closely as to leave little room for the controversies that have taken place. It is true that they mention but few names and give few details from the patriot's standpoint. Neither do they state anything authentic as to the disposal of the military stores nor of the influence this uprising had upon the future course of the Revolution.

The main questions in dispute have been (1) the disposal of the powder and military stores; (2) the names of the leaders in the affair and such of their men as could be determined; (3) whether the tradition of the use of this powder at Bunker Hill is founded on fact; and (4) whether or not this was the first real uprising of the Revolution. A study of some of the later documents that bear upon these questions will help our conclusion, and where tradition aids it will be considered as tradition and not as history; giving weight to traditional statements in accordance with the nearness of their origin to the date of the occurrence or to the actor concerned therein.

### I. THE DISPOSAL OF THE POWDER.

Among the more important data to which we can give unquestioned weight is an article heretofore unnoticed in the *New Hampshire Mercury* of 1785 and in the *New Hampshire Spy* of 1789. In one of these General Sullivan refers to an

anonymous attack made upon him in the *New Hampshire Mercury* of April 19, 1785, of which no copy appears to be in existence, although diligent search has been made. It is probable, however, that the article was the same as one appearing in the *New Hampshire Gazette* of about the same date and signed "Honestus," which contains nothing new except that the author speaks of the powder as having been sent to Exeter, where eventually much of it was undoubtedly stored. General Sullivan also refers to an act of congress of Tuesday, July 31, 1781, when the continental congress ordered[1] "That the board of treasury pass to the credit of General Sullivan the following sums in specie, viz.: One hundred dollars as a compensation for the expenses incurred by him in securing the military stores and ordinances at Fort William and Mary, New Hampshire, in the year 1775, and distributing them in various parts of the country for the use of the United States; one thousand dollars for the extraordinary expenses, necessarily incurred by him as the commanding officer in a separate department, for which no provision or compensation has been made; and four hundred dollars as a reimbursement of the expense incurred by him after his resignation for the recovery of his health which he had lost in the service and was thereby induced to retire."

The article of General Sullivan above referred to appeared in the *New Hampshire Mercury* of May 3, 1785, and was addressed to "The Impartial Public," and is as follows:

Although I have no desire to satisfy or even to answer, a malicious, false, and cowardly writer, who under a feigned and very unproper signature, has endeavored to wound my reputation, by a publication in the *New-Hampshire Mercury* of the 19th ultimo: yet in as much as I am conscious of having acted with uprightness in every part of my political conduct, I shall for your satisfaction answer the three charges which his malice has suggested, and which his knowledge of their falsity has prevented being signed by his proper name.

The first charge is obtaining a considerable sum from Congress by false representations, respecting the taking powder from fort William and Mary.

Secondly, Giving up the fishing-ground. And,

[1] Journal of Congress for the year 1781, Vol. VII, 159.

Thirdly, Receiving a bribe in my office of Attorney-General, which prevented my complying with my duty in endeavoring to confiscate a valuable estate; by which I suppose he means, Col. Boyd's.

To answer the first it will be necessary to relate the manner of taking the stores from the fort.

When I returned from Congress in 1774 and saw the order of the British King and Council, prohibiting military stores being sent to this country; I took the alarm, clearly perceived the designs of the British ministry, and wrote several pieces upon the necessity of securing military stores; which pieces were published in several papers.

On the 18th of December [date is evidently given from memory and is wrong] some gentlemen belonging to Portsmouth, went to the fort and took sundry barrels of powder and sent in a gondola one hundred and ten barrels to my care; which myself and others deposited in places of security. The next day a report was spread that two vessels of war were coming from Boston to take possession of the fort and harbour.

I went down with a large number of men and in the night following went in person with gondolas, took possession of the fort, brought away the remainder of the powder, the small arms, bayonets, and cartouch-boxes, together with the cannon and ordnance stores; was out all night, and returned to Portsmouth next day. I might here add that I bore the expense of all the party. The gondolas, with the stores, were brought to Durham, after several days spent in cutting the ice, Durham river being then frozen over; the cannon, etc., was then deposited in places of security. These are facts known to almost every person in the State—and to all them concerned, that almost the whole expense was borne by me; notwithstanding which I never applied for a single farthing to Congress, or any other body, for this service; and when a committee of Congress, who were appointed to report what was due for my allowance in separate departments where I commanded, reported one hundred dollars for this service, I warmly opposed it, and told Congress I never expected, or desired a single farthing for it—for the truth of this I appeal to the Hon. Judge Livermore, who was with me in Congress, at the time, and knows every fact relating to it; he is now on the circuit through the state, consequently any gentleman may satisfy himself, by asking him whether these facts are true or false.

But to prove whether Congress has been generous to me in their grants, I beg leave to mention that by a resolve of Congress of the 15th of June, 1775, general officers in separate depart-

ments, were to be allowed one hundred and fifty dollars per month, over and above their wages: I served thirty months in separate departments, and Congress made me a grant of thirteen hundred dollars only, in lieu of four thousand eight hundred which was my due: it is true one hundred of it was reported for the above-mentioned service, but upon my objecting to it, was not in reality granted in that light—and further, to prove the generosity of Congress to me, I now say, that for near five years' service, I have never received only the nominal sum in paper money for my services, and am the only officer in America that has received no depreciation or allowance therefor.

* * * * * * *

JOHN SULLIVAN.

Durham, April 23, 1785.

Among the many political feuds early existing among the prominent men of the state of New Hampshire one had broken out between Judge Ebenezer Thompson of Durham and Gen. John Sullivan. This had been fanned into open warfare from the fact that a quarrel had taken place between their sons in which the fathers afterwards took sides. Lawsuits were begun and appeals made to the public through the press. Fortunately for our purpose, one of the points in controversy between them was the respective parts each had taken at the capture of Fort William and Mary. As many of the participants were alive, who knew all the facts, both were naturally careful to have their statements accurate. The first number of this series appeared in an article in the *New Hampshire Spy* of Friday, March 6, 1789, signed "An Enemy to Deceit," in which an unnamed gentleman (Judge Ebenezer Thompson) is accused of appearing at Exeter at town-meeting to work against the election of General Sullivan as president of the state, and of keeping back a number of votes in the election of 1786.[1] The only statement of interest to us is the following:

It surely cannot be forgotten that this gentleman, in company with a number of others, went from Durham to Portsmouth in December, 1774, to assist in securing the stores at Fort William and Mary; and when Governor Wentworth suspended him and sundry others on that account he was restored by making oath before George Atkinson, Esq. [then Deputy Secretary], that he was not concerned.

[1]Ebenezer Thompson afterwards refuted this charge by affidavits, etc.

In the *New Hampshire Spy* of Friday, March 13, 1789, Judge Ebenezer Thompson defends himself from the attack of "An Enemy to Deceit," whom he assumes to be General Sullivan, and among other things says:

That I ever was concerned, directly or indirectly, in taking the stores from Fort William and Mary, in 1774, is absolutely false. But had it been the case I should not have thought of applying to, or receiving from, Congress a large pecuniary reward by single service. But what a gentleman did who assisted in the matter will appear by the following extract from a resolution of Congress printed in the Journal, Vol. VII, *p.* 159:

"Ordered that the Board of Treasury pass to the credit of John Sullivan in Specie one hundred dollars as a compensation for the expense incurred by him in securing the military stores and ordinance in Fort William and Mary, New Hampshire, in the year 1775."

It is a well-known fact that the Hon. John Langdon, Esq., and a number of other persons took the powder from the aforesaid fort and sent it into the country before the gentleman who received the reward knew anything about it.

(Signed) EBENEZER THOMPSON.

Durham, March 11, 1789.

In the *New Hampshire Spy* of March 17, 1789, General Sullivan addresses a reply to "Ebenezer Thompson, Esq." and after refusing to affirm or deny his authorship of the article signed "An Enemy to Deceit," he discusses the Exeter affair and the 1786 election and then the following appears:

As different ideas may be affixed to the words directly or indirectly, I shall not assert that you were directly or indirectly concerned in taking the stores from Fort William & Mary, in 1774; but will relate facts as they are. In the night of the 18th of December, 1774 [again he has the date from memory incorrect], a messenger came to my house from the Hon. Col. Long, and I think also signed by President Langdon, informing that one hundred barrels of powder were sent to my care; that they had been to the fort and secured as much of the powder as they could; and desired me to come down with a party to secure the remainder, with the cannon and munitions of war, as they were in danger of being seized by the British ships. I mustered hands—took care of the powder, part of which was lodged in your house. The next morning we mustered and you went to

Portsmouth in company with about thirty or forty; among whom was the Rev. Mr. Adams, Deacon Norton, Lieut. Durgin, Capt. Jonathan Woodman, Mr. Aaron Davis, and, I think, Mr. Footman of Dover, and many others,—I think you did not go down to the fort; that was at night when a number of us mustered what gondolas we could—went to the fort and secured as much as our vessels could bring away. When the gondolas arrived in Durham river, it was froze far down, and we were about two days in sawing the ice and getting up the boats, and one day more in storing and distributing the stores; in this you were obliging enough to assist us;—but whether that was being directly or indirectly concerned, I shall not determine.

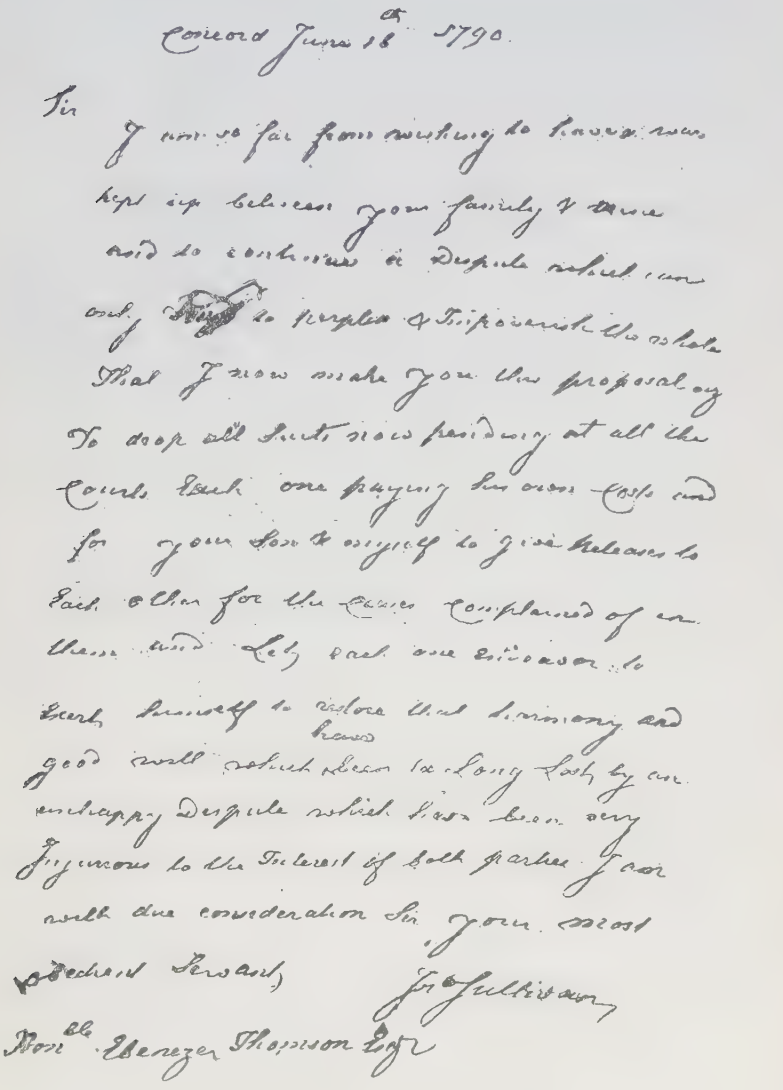
Nothing can be more unjust than your calling up again the matter of Congress voting me a hundred dollars for assisting to take the cannon, etc., from the fort; when it was so fully discussed in the public prints, about four years since, and the malicious charge refuted. The Hon. Judge Livermore who was in Congress with me, publickly declared and all the then members of Congress will attest, that the vote was passed in my absence, and upon a petition for my allowance in seperate departments, in which it was incidentally mentioned my being one of the first opposition and amongst those who first dared to attack a King's fort. The committee reported me a hundred dollars, and cut me off three quarters of my allowance in seperate departments; the vote passed before I returned into Congress. I was the person who rose and violently opposed the measure—told them I was so far from asking or wishing such a grant, that as it would open a door for similar grants, I could not from principle accept it; but Congress finding, how much I was cut short in my allowance for seperate commands advised me to a compromise, to take the sum voted in full and release my demands in seperate departments. Thus by a compromise I had a hundred dollars voted, for releasing more than a thousand. Any person who wishes to be satisfied of these facts may apply to the Hon. Judge Livermore, or to any member then in Congress, or may by having recourse to the statement of facts by me,—and the proofs adduced in my answer to letters signed Candidus in the beginning of 1785, be fully convinced of the injustice of the accusation. . . .

JOHN SULLIVAN.

Durham, March 14, 1789.

The trouble between General Sullivan and Judge Ebenezer Thompson, arising out of this and other disputes, seems to have been settled the following year by a letter from General

Sullivan, the original of which is now in the possession of Mr. Lucien Thompson, of Durham, and of which the following is a facsimile:



Concord June 18th 1790.

Sir

I am so far from wishing to have a new
dispute with between your family & mine
and to continue a dispute which I am
only sorry to perplex & impoverish the whole
that I now make you the proposal of
to drop all suits now pending at all the
Courts each one paying his own costs and
for your part to engage to give Release to
Each other for the causes complained of on
them and Let each one endeavour to
Exert himself to restore that harmony and
good will which have so long Subsisted by an
unhappy Dispute which has been very
Injurious to the Interest of both parties. I am
with due consideration Sir your most
obedient Servant
Jno Sullivan

Nathl Ebenezer Thompson Esqr

These letters leave absolutely no doubt that, in the first instance, the powder and other military stores were brought to Durham to be from there distributed. Whether or not part of the powder was lodged under the pulpit of the Durham meeting-house must remain, as heretofore, a matter of tradition; but the fact that the Rev. Mr. Adams was of the party, and that, with the exception of General Sullivan's own house, it was one of the nearest buildings to the landing where the powder was unloaded, lends probability to the report. We know positively, as the family tradition has always held, that some of the powder was stored in the house of Ebenezer Thompson, which is still standing in Durham, and is still occupied by a descendant of the judge in the person of Mr. Lucien Thompson. There is little doubt, too, that, in the subsequent distribution, a considerable portion of the powder was left with Maj. John Demerit of Madbury. Such has been the unvarying tradition in Durham. Powder and balls from Fort William and Mary, which had been kept in the original magazine built in the Madbury home, are now in the possession of the New Hampshire Historical Society, donated in 1887 by Mr. John Demerit (now also major) of Madbury, N. H., a direct descendant and namesake of Major Demerit. Miss Mary P. Thompson, writing for the *Independent Statesman* of Nov. 17, 1887, states that the wife of Major Demerit's grandson, who had had charge of Major Demerit during the last six years of his life, related to her the accounts of the capture of the fort and the preservation of this powder, as she had heard it from Major Demerit. Also, in Brewster's Rambles about Portsmouth, it is asserted that Daniel P. Drown, calling upon Major Demerit in 1799 or 1800, was given two charges of this powder for his rifle with the statement that it was taken from Fort William and Mary.

It is certainly true that a large part of the powder was afterwards distributed among the several towns. This is indicated by General Sullivan's letter and by the journal of congress, and has also been well brought out by Hon. John G. Crawford in an article read before the New Hampshire Society Sons of the

American Revolution.[1] Several documents quoted in the New Hampshire Provincial Papers, Vol. VII, also show this to have been a fact. The arms brought from Portsmouth were repaired and put in order at Durham, for in the Durham town records[2] it is recorded that at March 31, 1783, town-meeting it was "Voted that the selectmen be directed to allow Thomas Wille 20/9 in full for repairing the guns brought from Fort W*m* and Mary."

### THE PARTICIPANTS.

It is unfortunate that so little is known about the actual leaders and those who joined with them in the attacks upon the fort. The newspapers of the time were silent upon the question, and even the official reports contain scarcely a reference, simply saying that the leaders were well known. The act was one of open treason to the king, and, as it was the almost unanimous act of the community, but little was written or published that might injure the participants. A few names only are preserved to us. Governor Wentworth says that the first attack was carried out by citizens of Portsmouth, Rye, and Newcastle. No individual is named. General Sullivan says the powder was sent to him by a messenger from Colonel Long, and, if he remembered correctly, signed also by John Langdon. John Sullivan was the unquestioned leader of the second attack. Jeremy Belknap, who wrote during the lives of both Langdon and Sullivan and was a close friend of the latter, credits the leadership to these two prominent New Hampshire men. Judge Ebenezer Thompson, in the *New Hampshire Spy*, says: "Hon. John Langdon and others took the powder." John M. Whitton[3] is the first to claim Thomas Pickering as a leader. No previous mention of his name in this connection has come to light, and Whitton does not give his authority. The History of Manchester, 1856,[4] Report of the Adjutant-General for New Hampshire, 1866,[5] and Brewster's Rambles about Portsmouth speak of Thomas Pickering

[1] Proceedings of the N. H. Sons Am. Rev., 1889-97.
[2] Vol. II, *p.* 220.
[3] History of New Hampshire, 1834, *p.* 122.
[4] *P.* 408. [5] Vol. II, *p.* 263.

as being the leader in the first attack. All three take their authority from Daniel P. Drown, a nephew of Pickering, who had received his version of the affair from his father, Samuel Drown, whom he stated as a participant. Brewster, obtaining his information from the same source, states also that Sullivan, Langdon, George Frost of Durham, and Dr. Bartlett of Kingston, were present. The account by Drown is so inaccurate in many particulars that it is doubtful if his memory of his father's story was correct in regard to the others. Brewster[1] also states that Pierse Long assisted in the removal of the powder which General Sullivan's article, before quoted, confirms. From the *New Hampshire Spy* we learn that Judge Ebenezer Thompson went with the party as far as Portsmouth, but was not present at the fort, and that the Rev. Mr. Adams, Deacon Norton, Lieutenant Durgin, Capt. Jonathan Woodman, Mr. Aaron Davis, and, probably, Mr. Footman of Dover, were actively engaged in the second attack.

Mr. Eleazer Bennet of Durham, who was probably the last survivor of those who took part in the affair, gave a full description to the Rev. Mr. Tobey of Durham, who published it in an obituary notice of Mr. Bennet, in the *Congregational Journal* of Feb. 18, 1852. It is unfortunate for our purpose that Mr. Bennet was one hundred years old at the time Mr. Tobey took down his statement, for his account is very inaccurate, and with the exception of adding several names of those present contains nothing of value. He enumerated John Sullivan, Winborn Adams, Ebenezer Thompson, John Demerit of Madbury, Alpheus Chesley, Jonathan Chesley, Peter French (a law student in Sullivan's office), John Spencer, Micah Davis, Edward Sullivan, Isaac Small, Benjamin Small, and himself, as members of the party. It is worthy of note that he makes no mention of Alexander Scammell, although in the narrative as quoted in Amory's Life of Sullivan as coming from the same source his name is included. It is probable that Amory copied this account from the highly imaginary article in *Harper's Monthly* of July, 1886, rather than from the original publication. However, in

[1] Vol. II, *p.* 276.

a letter to the senate of New Hampshire of Feb. 14, 1785,[1] General Sullivan says that he was assisted by his three clerks in bringing the stores up the river, and this leaves but little doubt that Alexander Scammell, Peter French, and James Underwood, who were at that time in his office, were with him at the second attack. Another account by a survivor of the Exeter party, and published by Governor Bell in his History of Exeter, also differs so much from the known facts that little credence can be given to any part of it. It does not seem wise to further quote either of these accounts.

### THE POWDER AT BUNKER HILL.

It has always been the tradition in southeastern New Hampshire, founded upon the statements of persons who claimed to have the facts from the actors themselves, that Major John Demerit took a cart load of the powder, captured at Portsmouth, from the magazine at his house, to Cambridge, and reached there just in time for its opportune use at Bunker Hill. No inhabitant of Madbury or Durham doubts the story, but it cannot with our present knowledge be proven. On the other hand there is nothing to render it improbable. The official documents of the time are silent upon the question.

On the fly leaf of an application dated April 21, 1775, from the Committee of Correspondence in Portsmouth to a like committee in Exeter, a statement, made at the time, is given of the quantity of powder stored in Exeter and vicinity.[2] It states that at that time there were twelve barrels at Kingston, eight at Epping, four at Poplin, eight at Nottingham with Major Cilley, six at Brentwood, one at Londonderry, four at Portsmouth, and twenty-nine at Exeter. It is quite probable that this represents part of the powder from Fort William and Mary, but there is nothing to indicate the fact except, perhaps, that Major Cilley's name appears as a custodian, and he was directed by the Exeter Committee of Safety[3] on the 7th of the following August "to apply to the Selectmen of the Several

[1] N. H. State Papers, Vol. XVIII, *p.* 749.

[2] Bell's History of Exeter, *p.* 242.

[3] N. H. Provincial Papers, Vol. VII, *p.* 573.

Towns in this Colony with whom was lodged the powder taken last winter from Fort Willm & Mary, take an account of what is now in their Custody respectively and request of them forthwith to convey the whole of it to Col. Nicholas Gilman at Exeter." This request to Major Cilley was the result of a letter from General Sullivan to the Committee of Safety, under date of August 4th, at Winter Hill, stating that the army was in sore straits for powder, and asking that at least twenty barrels be sent at once.[1] There is no doubt that Major Cilley carried out his instructions, and that much of the powder from Fort William and Mary was carried to Winter Hill, for General Sullivan in a subsequent letter claims to have supplied the troops at Winter Hill, when in sore need, with powder. On June 2d the Committee of Supplies had been ordered to "apply and obtain the Quantity and Quality of the Powder bro't from the Fort Wm and Mary, also take it into their possession and lay the state of it before the Committee of Safety"[2] but there is no record of their having carried out their orders. In fact the latter instructions to Major Cilley would seem to indicate that this order was not carried into effect. Now, although much of this powder was probably sent to General Sullivan at Winter Hill, there is nothing to indicate that the portion retained in Durham was not previously used at Bunker Hill. There are two facts, apart from tradition, which seem to show the truth of the statement, and that the tradition was not of recent birth.

C. E. Potter, in his History of Manchester, 1856, *p.* 410, states in a footnote that Major Demerit took the powder to Bunker Hill, and further says that a "gentleman is now living in Portsmouth to whom he gave some of it for squirrel hunting, after relating the taking of the fort, remarking as he gave it, 'Here, try this powder, this is the kind we killed the red coats with at Bunker Hill.'" Still earlier, on May 21, 1823, at the Portsmouth Bicentennial Anniversary celebration, the following toast was printed on the programme: "Major Sullivan and Capt Langdon. Our delegates to Congress in '75 who

[1] N. H. Provincial Papers, Vol. VII, *p.* 572.

[2] N. H. Provincial Papers, Vol. VII, *p.* 497.

supplied Bunker Hill with Powder from his Majesties fort at Pascataquack." [1]

## WAS THE CAPTURE OF FORT WILLIAM AND MARY THE FIRST OVERT ACT OF THE REVOLUTION?

There is no question that previous to Dec. 14, 1774, bodies of men had destroyed private property owing to their disapproval of British methods, and in a few cases had even assaulted the royal power. But the capture of Fort William and Mary was the first organized fight of the Revolutionary War, and on Dec. 14, 1774, the first gun of that war was fired. It is true that on Dec. 5, 1774, the assembly of Rhode Island ordered the powder and shot in Fort George to be removed to a place of safety, and it is further true that it was done with the same intent and purpose, and undoubtedly influenced the subsequent action at Portsmouth. It was accomplished without opposition and was simply the confiscation of stores already in their possession. The taking of the schooner *Gaspee*, eight guns, commanded by Lieutenant Duddington, at Gaspee Point, R. I., on June 9, 1772,[2] has been held to be the first assault against the crown, but erroneously, for it in nowise differs in principle from the act of firing upon the schooner *St. John* in July, 1764;[3] the seizure of the *Maidstone's* boat at Newport[4] in May, 1765, or the scuttling of the British armed sloop *Liberty* at Newport, in 1769.[5] All were directed against the vessels of the British navy carrying the king's colors, but they were directed against the particular vessel that suffered on account of real injuries to the participants or to the community, and not from any uprising against the general authority of Great Britain. Arnold states in his account of the destruction of the *Gaspee* that "Lieut. Duddington, the commander, had practiced every arrogance upon vessels in the bay, detaining them often without a colorable pretext, stopping even market boats, and in some cases plundering people on shore."

The "Battle of Alamance," in North Carolina, on May 16,

[1] *Portsmouth Journal* of May, 1823; also N. H. Historical Society Collections, Vol. II, *p.* 195.

[2] Arnold's History of Rhode Island, *p.* 309.

[3] *Ibid*, *p.* 252. [4] *Ibid*, *p.* 255. [5] *Ibid*, *p.* 297.

1771, was entirely of a local nature, and was fought between a band of so-called "regulators" and volunteer militia of their own province. Also, according to Hildreth (Hist. of U. S., Vol. II, *p.* 570), the regulators themselves became staunch supporters of the royal authority. The three and one half years intervening between this affair and that of William and Mary is sufficient in itself to separate it from the Revolutionary period.

The opinion of Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D. D., in regard to the capture of Fort William and Mary, is often well quoted in the words, "The daring character of this assault cannot be overestimated. It was an organized investment of a royal fortress, where the king's flag was flying, and where the king's garrison met them with muskets and artillery. It was four months before Lexington, and Lexington was resistance to attack, while this was a deliberate assault. When the king heard of this capture it so embittered him that all hope of concessions was at an end. It made war inevitable."

NOTE.—Besides the references given in the text, articles of more or less value bearing on the capture of Fort William and Mary are quite numerous. They are generally more popular in character than historic. The following will serve for reference:

McClintock's History of New Hampshire, *p.* 298.
Barstow's History of New Hampshire, *p.* 231.
History of Nottingham, N. H., *p.* 120.
History of Rockingham and Strafford Co., N. H., *p.* 805.
Pickering Genealogy, by Eddy Sup., *p.* 4.
Adams' Annals of Portsmouth, N. H.
N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXIII, *p.* 337; XXIV, *p.* 224; XXXII, *p.* 34.
Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, XIV, *p.* 450.
Amory's Life of General Sullivan, *p.* 295.
N. H. Revolutionary Rolls, Vol. I, *p.* 3.
Judge Ebenezer Thompson, by M. P. Thompson, *p.* 25.
Magazine of New England History, III, *p.* 200.
American Irish Historical Society, Vol. I, *p.* 34.
Several articles in the Portsmouth, N. H., *Journal* and Dover, N. H., *Republican*, by Miss Mary P. Thompson and Dr. Alonzo H. Quint from September, 1886, to February, 1887.
New Castle, Historical and Picturesque, *p.* 22.
New York *American Monthly Magazine*, November, 1892.
*Granite Monthly*, article by Dr. A. H. Quint, Vol. I, *p.* 190.
*Granite Monthly*, article by Hon. Geo. W. Nesmith, Vol. I, *p.* 325.
*Granite Monthly*, article by M. G. Colby, Vol. V, *p.* 22.
Proceedings N. H. Sons American Revolution, 1889–1897, *p.* 78.
Exeter, N. H., *Gazette*, Sept. 17, 1886.
Address Exeter, N. H., Quarter Millennial, 1888, by Hon. Charles H. Bell.

*Harper's Magazine*, July, 1886.
*New York Times*, July, 1886, by. M. P. Thompson.
Springfield, Mass., *Homestead*, August 14, 1886.
Dover, N. H., *Enquirer*, Sept. 17, 1886.
Portsmouth, N. H., *Daily Penny Post*, Dec. 17, 1886.
Concord, N. H., *Independent Statesman*, Nov. 17, 1887.
Concord, N. H., *People and Patriot*, Feb. 23, 1888.
Manchester *Union*, December, 1898.
Dedication of Sullivan Monument at Durham, N. H., pub. 1896, *pp.* 9, 13, 17, 18, 27, 28, 73, 100, and 107.
Spark's Life of Sullivan.
Botta's History of the United States.
Bryant's History of the United States.
Bancroft's History of the United States.
The First Parish in Dover, N. H., by Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D., *p.* 27.
The 100th Anniversary of National Independence, 1876, by Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D., *p.* 35.
General Sullivan not a Pensioner of Lucerne, 1874, *p.* 4.
General Sullivan not a Pensioner of Lucerne, 1875, *p.* 6.
Wentworth Genealogy, Vol. I, *p.* 539.

The following persons were elected members of the Society:

JOHN SCALES of Dover,
GEORGE E. THORNTON of Boston, Mass.,
ARTHUR H. LOCKE of Portsmouth.

Voted to adjourn to the call of the president.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

## MEETING OF WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1900.

Called to order at 7 : 30 p. m., Vice-President Henry McFarland presiding, and Col. Abial Rolfe of Penacook addressed the Society, his subject being "Concord in the Olden Time." The address was one of much interest, and the thanks of the Society were extended to the speaker and a copy of his "Reminiscences" requested for preservation.[1]

Brief remarks followed by Hon. John Kimball, Hon. Joseph B. Walker, and others, after which it was

Voted to adjourn to the call of the president.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

[1] Col. Rolfe has since incorporated his address of reminiscences in a volume.

## MEETING OF MARCH 14, 1900.

Called to order at 7 : 30 p. m. In the absence of the president and secretary, Mr. John C. Thorne was chosen president pro tem. and Rev. N. F. Carter, secretary pro tem. The Rt. Rev. W. W. Niles, D. D., delivered a very interesting address upon "The Life and Character of Bishop Carlton Chase." On motion of Judge Dana a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker for his highly valuable address and a copy of the same requested for preservation.

### CARLTON CHASE, FIRST BISHOP OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

I have the honor to be addressing you to-day regarding my predecessor in office, a man to whom I never spoke, and whom I but once saw. But "by their fruits ye shall know them;" and coming next after him, I am able better than another to bear my testimony in memory of a really eminent son of New Hampshire. And I account it a gracious thing on your part to have bidden me to this duty.

It is with a most deep and high regard that I approach the study of a man like Carlton Chase. Born in Hopkinton, on "Dimond's Hill," February 20, 1794, son of Captain Charles and Sarah (Currier) Chase, and grandson of Captain Jonathan Chase, he came of sound New England stock. A better than this of New England, out of which to form a *man*, I would not know where in all the world to seek. And young Chase brought to it no stain or reproach. In the common schools, and in the academy at Salisbury, he was fitted for college. He was admitted at Dartmouth college in September, 1813; and he was graduated in 1817. In college becoming deeply impressed with the privileges and obligations of a Christian life, and having given considerable study to matters pertaining to the church, in his senior year he rode on horseback fifty miles to receive Holy Baptism, at the hands of the Rev. Mr. Andrus, rector at Hopkinton. His excellent mother was of a stout Baptist family. His father later in life connected himself with the Episcopal church. Carlton soon gave over all thought of the law, and devoted himself to the holy ministry.

He engaged himself two or three terms in teaching school, in Hopkinton, and in "Concord street" (wherever this latter is). Here he won distinction by taming, through his own self-control and dignified firmness, a crowd of boys of evil repute as "unruly."

Mr. Chase's theological studies were pursued in Rhode Island, under the venerable and holy Griswold, bishop of the "Eastern diocese," by whom he was afterwards ordained. The fall of 1819 found him settled over the parish of Immanuel church in Bellows Falls. There he ministered, in humility and love, a quarter of a century, until chosen to be bishop of New Hampshire. In that diocese of Vermont, not less than in his own parish and town, Mr. Chase was held in high esteem; and he filled the most important offices in the church's gift.

While in Vermont he gathered much material for a history of his church in that state. He wrote to the several pastors, soliciting facts touching their parishes. And a somewhat extended report by him was printed in Thompson's *Gazetteer of Vermont*.

In 1832 Mr. Chase was elected an honorary member of the New Hampshire Historical Society; which Society brings us together to-night. He was also a Royal Arch Mason, and delivered Masonic addresses in several places.

The 20th day of October, 1844, in Christ church, Philadelphia—the church in which Washington used to worship—Carlton Chase was consecrated a bishop in the church of God. The Right Reverend Philander Chase, great man of the West, a kinsman of our bishop, whose early life was spent in New Hampshire, acted as chief consecrator. He was assisted by four bishops, of whom was Smith of Kentucky, twenty-six years later my consecrator in Concord.

To the forming of any just estimate of Bishop Chase it ought to be remembered that he never knew such a thing, from childhood, as vigorous, robust health. His son has written it down, that what little constitution his father possessed was pretty nearly destroyed by a very severe illness in college. And, other disorders following at various times, he was, in his son's language, "one of those men who live on to a compara-

tive old age in a condition not far removed from sickness." This, perhaps, being added to his natural gravity, explains why he engaged in none of the college sports (only sitting by, sometimes, and quietly enjoying them), or much in the earlier frolics of childhood. Serious, conscientious, deeply religious, the sportive element was far from prominent at all times. Neither imagination nor fancy seems to have had in him very vivid or nimble play. So that, to carry him through the hard passages in his official life, considerably more of Divine grace was needed, than serves for those to whom is given a very keen sense of the ludicrous, and who are kept longer alive by the humorous aspects of things.

But if Bishop Chase would have objected to be set down as a man of wit, he certainly possessed no small endowment of quiet humor. I recall to mind personal letters which he wrote me when I was editor of *The Churchman*, which were delightful reading, full of the play of a genuine humor. When I mentioned this at the time to a highly accomplished man, he replied: "Bishop Chase has a real distinction as a writer of letters." His mental associates, Coleridge, Addison, Burke, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Goldsmith, Walter Scott, and the rest, were men who cared both for the substance and the form in writing. Moreover, a fixed habit of this man's life was to do well whatever he thought worth doing at all. This reached not to the thoughts only, and their expression, but to his clear and finished handwriting as well.

The genial, sly humor, in which he was not wanting, shows itself in many a little touch in his private diary. Fond of gardening, and of the culture of trees and vines, Dr. Chase used to record just what he had done in each instance. One scion which he had gotten with some difficulty, and had engrafted as he thought skilfully, gave him much hope and confidence. All this he records at large. Later this is written in: "It failed, notwithstanding!".

Once, journeying by stage-coach, a noisy, smart infidel was loudly setting himself forth, and his follies, to the fatigue of the good people who made up the group. "That story in Genesis, about the Creation, and the making of the stars also,

what is that good for! Every intelligent person knows that the second chapter contradicts the first, and that the whole narrative is a bundle of inconsistencies and errors." The patient bishop having endured to the utmost, and perhaps bethinking him of that most wholesome advice: "Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit," said quietly: "Have you ever heard of a lately discovered book in which all these things are explained, and the difficulties wholly removed?" "What book is that?" exclaimed the brawler. "The book of Jaazaniah," said the bishop, "I'm afraid you haven't read it." "Oh, yes, I have," said he, "yes I have. I've read it through twice; but there is nothing to it!" Then was the time for the Christian sufferers to do the shouting—their disturber having so beautifully walked into the trap.

The bishop felt always a deep sympathy with the people inclined by their bringing up to be religious but living inconveniently far from the public worship of God. I have just now read through reports made during his entire episcopate, to the annual convention of the church, and I am much impressed with the good man's solicitude always for all Christians (and especially, of course, for them that were members of his communion), who could not often get to church. The very closing sentence of his last address delivered, speaking of "needy" neglected places, has these words: "I desire to express my thanks to those of our clergy who have given occasional services. . . . Much more of this may be done without any loss to the stronger churches. I wish the clergy would bear this in mind. The missionary means of the diocese . . . will warrant a moderate appropriation for the payment of expenses." These were Bishop Chase's last words to his church in New Hampshire; and they are words of soberness and of Christian compassion.

Until his health gave way, under the weight of advancing years and of labors too manifold, that is to say, during nineteen years the bishop was rector of an important parish at Claremont, as well as in charge of the diocese. He, evidently, could not personally do much in missionary work in a general way, with scattered folk. He once drove out to some remote

regions to find whether any members of his church could be reached. At the inn he inquired whether they knew of any Episcopalians thereabouts. "Never heard of any such," was the reply. The bishop explained a little what he meant; and the man said: "There is a pretty decent family down the road a mile or so, who moved in a year or two ago. They are good neighbors and good people, with civil, well-behaved children. But they do have odd ways. The man gets his family together some hour on Sunday, and they read some Bible, and they sing a hymn. Then they kneel down and talk to God out of a book." "That's my man," said the bishop, and straightway started in pursuit. And lo! it was.

Attention has been sharply turned the last year to spiritual destitution in some of our remote regions, and in those sparsely populated. I think this call will do us all very real good, and the people in those places, if we bestir ourselves lovingly to help. My predecessor was more fortunate in his quest than good old Bishop Strachan of Toronto in his.

Several years bishop, the latter had not even tried to push out any work among the scattered folk living on the dreary flats which pertained to his charge, and which now make up much of the district called Algoma. The bishop had thought the Wesleyans admirably fitted to go among these remote people, and to do them good. But being a minister of the Church of England, and by birth a dutiful Scotchman, after some years it pressed itself a little upon his conscience that perhaps he ought to inquire into the case of these regions, and to see whether he should try to give occasional ministrations to stray members of his own church. So he fitted out a resolute, devout young priest with a horse and saddle-bag or buckboard, and sent him to find what he might, and to do any spiritual things which came to his hand. Returning at the fortnight's end, the bishop accosted him: "Well, Mr. Jones, what is your report? I've no doubt you found a good many God-fearing people scattered in hamlets and on farms, Church of England people among them; and many pious Wesleyans ministering pretty well to their needs." "No, my lord, not many of either. The day before yesterday, for instance, being

very warm, I set out early and rode all day, stopping only for a rest at noon and to bait my horse with fodder [which fortunately I had brought with me], and the nearest approach to a Church of England family that I saw all that day, and the nearest approach to a Wesleyan, my lord, was one emaciated red squirrel sitting on his tail, nibbling of a pebble-stone, with a great teardrop in each eye!"

We in New Hampshire were not in Dr. Chase's day and are not now in quite that sad case.

The Rev. Dr. Hubbard, a native of New Hampshire, and one of the strongest and best of our clergy, after the bishop's death wrote down these words: "We hardly understand yet, brethren, how much we are indebted for the present position of our Church in this state, to the silent, continuous, firm, but conciliatory and kindly influence of her first bishop." Nigh one third of a century later, I, who have witnessed the growing out into all of fruit that in a community like ours could as yet be looked for, from the plants of the first bishop's planting, do very sincerely add my testimony to what Dr. Hubbard had said. True, then, it is after thirty years more manifestly true.

There are, no doubt, some places in which the bishop was interested, and in which he began work with considerable of hope, which have not responded to the confidence expressed in his conventional remarks. As of that favorite engrafted scion which promised much and came to nothing, time has written the comment: "It failed, notwithstanding." But even these failures—Laconia, Ashuelot, Epping—are few, and may be but failures for a time. The material thing is this: That judging by what could then be seen and known, no place was entered on and no institution was favored which did not *then* warrant his action. And so far as I have been able to perceive, no opening was by him neglected into which with his slender resources of clergy and of money he ought to have gone.

The work which could be here done by any man as bishop, was very small, very modest, very uneventful, very humble. With five hundred communicants (although his Church was early in New Hampshire), and ten or a dozen clergymen to

help him in this whole state, what could he do that would produce a ripple on the water's surface?

And the bishop's character was so rounded and compacted and consistent in all its parts, that it fitted well the humble work to which God had set him. Salient features, lending themselves most readily to vivid description, are not here. Yet let no one suppose Bishop Chase to have been a tame, mild man, a sort of "boarding-house-tea bishop" (to use Mr. Richard H. Dana's strong word), or other than a man of mark and decided individuality. But he and his duties were of the quiet, un-noisy kind. Look on this winsome picture drawn by the distinguished bishop of Connecticut, Dr. John Williams, in the address made by him at the burial of Bishop Chase:

"Is it not a privilege, greater than tongue can tell, to leave behind one so fair, so pure a record as your bishop, brethren, leaves of patient, well done labor? Is it not a privilege to look and meditate on such a record? This vision of a long and faithful pastorship, this 'image of a long and pure episcopate, left on the most sacred recollections in parish churches, in Christian families, in secret hearts,' does one dream of lack of eventfulness when he thinks of these? What natural days are those to which men love best to go back in memory? Are they days marked with the scenic displays of nature, resounding with the crash of storm and thunders, and brilliant with the glare of lightnings? Or are they not rather days that are 'bridal days of earth and sky,' in which the calm morning has passed on to the quiet noontide, and that again to the peaceful sunset, and where all is so blended together that even if no one thing stands very prominently out, the whole impression is one of blessing and of peace! . . . And as it is with them so it is with human lives. In this age of reckless change, and noisy pretension, and bustling self-assertion, and pushing after notoriety, place, influence, the spectacle of a calm, quiet life of contented discharge of duty, which shuns the observation of the world; which bears its own burdens and does its own work, seeking no changes but only taking those which God may send; which does not strive to create duties for itself that may bring it before men's eyes, but does quietly,

in its own place, the duties which God allots to it; which thinks not of itself more highly than it ought to think, but loves to think soberly, to take the lowly place and do the humble work; such a life is indeed a blessed thing to look upon. When we contrast it with that other style of life, it is like leaving some gaudy, man-made spectacle with its coarse daubing, its glare of gas-light and poisoned atmosphere, and coming out upon some peaceful rural scene, swept over by the fresh, pure airs of heaven, and bathed in God's own sunlight."

This same brilliant man, Bishop Williams, a great lover of old fashioned piety, and not a great worshiper of every conceivable organization in our churches, each with a big name, in speaking of the designation to be finally given to each age, once said: "This must be set down as the age of Holy Fuss." Certainly Bishop Chase was possessed by no "holy fuss." But quiet, and free from bustle and haste, and from passing moods, he was filled with Christian charity and with a holy zeal. Of those who personally knew him not, none can read his remarks, suggestions, addresses, year by year, touching every least thing in his care, and see the love, the thought, the prayer, which he gave to each, and not be impressed with Bishop Chase's burning zeal.

When I read, again and again, and see the humility yet strong conviction and purpose with which he took on him the work of having a church in Hanover, for instance: how he planned and toiled to get together a few hundred dollars to purchase the decayed and deserted house of worship belonging to the Methodists, and a few hundred dollars more to put this in a decent condition for reverent use; and how cheered he was by the coming in, just then, of a gift from the Earl of Dartmouth of one hundred pounds; and how, for the missionary's salary he secured considerable aid in his lifetime, I cannot but wish I could tell the departed bishop that, though small and feeble still, the little parish for which he cared so much has now a good parsonage, a neat little chapel for Sunday-school and for week-day services, and (save that the tower is not yet built) a small church of stone, which, both in architectural and structural worth, surpasses, beyond question, any other rural

church of any denomination in New England; and that there are a few thousand dollars of endowment. I wish he might know, too, how honorably and ably, and how fairly and generously, and how successfully in all ways, Dartmouth college is now administered. Nor would it be an unpleasant picture for him to look down upon, of this one scene in the last years of his own lifetime, but which never came to his knowledge, of three brilliant, noble, well-bred fellows, students in college, trying to warm up that broken-down furnace in the old church, one Sunday morning at 5 o'clock (when the mercury stood many degrees below zero), so that the congregation might not perish six hours later. And sitting about the furnace in the basement, one on the flattened side of a barrel once filled with charcoal, one on an inverted coal-hod, one on some heaped up sticks of wood, they, for the first time, opened each his lips upon the subject: whether it would not be their duty to give up law, medicine, and banking and seek the holy ministry. Every one of these three men is now a faithful and very greatly loved bishop in the Church of God!

If the bishop, like his diocese, was wanting in those things which much and sharply thrust themselves upon the public gaze, it may be just to point to certain characteristics which went to make up a strong, symmetrical, influential man.

Bishop Williams says that the word *steadfast* is that which best marks Carlton Chase. There is much which is just in that characterization. And what a noble trait this is! Faithful to God; faithful to duty; faithful and trustworthy always in standing by good men and honest endeavors; able to be leaned on; true also to one's friends, from start to finish; how needful is this character in any worthy life, eminently in the nature and life of a bishop, that he may not fail them that look to him for counsel and support, and become to them a broken reed!

But one is not likely to be steadfast (*stayed fast*) if he hastily takes up opinions, or, to borrow the phrase from the ancient Greeks, if he rushes "hot foot" into a project as soon as it is presented to his mind. This, whether in opinions or in action, Bishop Chase never did. After his decease the late

eminent Judge Edmonds of New York was called to testify, as an expert in spiritualism, in a case of alleged "obtaining money under false pretences," for claiming to make photographs of spirits of the departed. "Can this be done?" was asked of the distinguished witness. "I do n't know anything about it," came in reply. "But, Judge, you know all that is to be known about spiritualism; and we would be exceedingly glad to have your opinion." "If in my life," he said, "I have ever given an opinion with no solid basis to go upon, I have invariably made an ass of myself." Bishop Chase never did that. My young cousin in Phillips Academy, Andover, fifty years ago, was pulled up one Monday morning before the august principal, the awful Dr. Sam Taylor himself, for some misdemeanor, and pleaded: "I took it for granted that it would be all right." "Young man," was the ready response, "you take quite too many things for granted." Bishop Chase never did this. In his very thoughtful "Essay on the Millenium," read before a large gathering of Congregational ministers, and printed when I was a small boy, Dr. Nathan Lord of Dartmouth college, designated with keen irony, a set of men smart and shallow, as men "who think before they study, and write before they think." Bishop Chase never matured his opinions before he had studied the matter; and never tossed off opinions before he had really formed them. Therefore he could be guided by steady, sure principles, and was never vacillating in conduct. Among his fellow-citizens, as in the administering of things of the Church, he was accounted a wise man, and sober, and just. I have not found him making any mistakes.

Among his peers in the House of Bishops, the bishop of New Hampshire not very often asked for the attention of his brethren. Whenever he did he arose to his full stature,—he was a man of more than six feet, of striking form, of finely chiseled features and of scholarly mien—and standing firmly on his feet, said what he had to say. He always knew just what it was. It was sure to be something worth saying. And he always stopped when he had said it. It is needless to add that his well-weighed words carried great weight.

In the Conference of all Bishops of the Anglican Communion throughout the world which met at Lambeth palace two years ago, under the Archbishop of Canterbury's presidency, all of the two hundred bishops might like to be heard sometimes in the discussions. One bishop who sat far towards the front—a man from far-off Oriental lands—was little disposed to let any subject be settled without putting in his word. As if recognizing that he was making himself a bit of a nuisance, admirable man that he was, he often drew himself but about half way to an erect posture before putting in his little speech. The quiet, clever missionary bishop of a Western jurisdiction of ours, fretted perhaps rather more than usually that day, remarked in a whisper: "The bishop of ——— comes from the land of the kangaroo; he can neither stand up nor sit down." So it was *not* with the first bishop of New Hampshire. He had in a very large measure what the Scotchman calls the "contained spirit." And it is a very respectable possession to have.

This, no doubt, explains in part the fact that when the diocese of New York was in affliction very sore, Bishop Chase was the man called in to do the duty there, in their critical condition. Their own bishop, after a painful ecclesiastical trial, had been indefinitely suspended from the exercise of his functions. Some, at the time, believed (as the Church court found) that the bishop was justly chargeable with considerable personal improprieties. Others, many among the clergy and I suppose a majority of the laymen, especially of men learned in the law and accustomed to weighing evidence, held that nothing material was made out against their bishop, and that fright and panic, merely upon the *charge* of some wrong-doing by their ministerial leader, unconsciously swayed the mind of the court. One can readily see in a Church like the Episcopal Church in which a presbyter is tried before a court made up of presbyters, and a bishop by bishops, who are all very jealous, as they ought to be, for the purity of their order, and without that training in cool weighing of testimony which lay judges possess—we, I say, can see some ground in reason for the remark once written by a very distinguished presbyter after an ecclesiastical trial of a clergyman, for some wrong-doing

charged: "If I am ever charged with any wrong behavior, I waive wholly my right to trial before my peers, before men of my own order. Let me be tried by a court of Christian laymen. A group of the best clergy in the world will try a man for being suspected, and convict him for being tried!"

Among these distressed, half-distracted people of New York the bishop of New Hampshire walked up and down, on various occasions, during more than three years. For at each new yearly need, they with one mind turned anew to him. He was a man who knew how to mind his own business, and to let the business of other folk alone. Rarely could the pure gold of such a habit shine out more brightly than there it shone. And Bishop Chase in these three years confirmed almost twice as many persons in New York, as in all the diocese of New Hampshire in twenty-six years. And they of all opinions as to the painful case declared their diocese to be in a much better condition for Bishop Chase's coming among them. And the chief clergyman, perhaps, who promoted that trial of Bishop Onderdonk, was later one of the most active in seeking his restoration from the suspension. Even to me kindness was shown in the city of New York, and help was extended in my earlier years, for the sake of my good and wise predecessor.

And then, how *meek* he was, and of what beautiful humility always! Writing of his one long pastorate, that at Bellows Falls, he says: "At the beginning of my residence here, the sum of five hundred dollars was proposed by the vestry as my salary. This sum from that time to this neither the parish has proposed to lessen nor I to increase. Though small, the kind providence of God has enabled me to live within it, and indeed to relinquish very large arrearages at different times. My receipts have not averaged four hundred and fifty dollars per year. To be economical without meanness, and liberal without profusion or extravagance, is a lesson which every minister of the gospel ought diligently to study."

Yet exceedingly small as his salary was, when called to go from his cure in Vermont to the charge of this diocese, the bishop-elect wrote this entry: "I have been a sad man from

the moment this matter was announced to me. I find my roots have run deep in this spot, and the pulling them up is dreadful. Too much for my own confort hereafter have I loved this flock, and too much have they loved and indulged me. Never, never was a pastor more blessed, and few are the churches so united, consistent, faithful, prosperous, and happy. I never can look upon its like again." And it paid four hundred and fifty dollars! Verily this godly minister was a man wise after that Scripture: "My son, seekest thou great things for thyself? *Seek them not!*"

This leads me to call attention to the wonderful efficiency of Bishop Chase in living respectably on an exceedingly narrow income. He was no celibate. Five or six children were reared under his roof. Two sons were sent to college. His bills were always promptly paid. In New Hampshire the entire salary, from parish and diocese, was nine hundred dollars (I think without a house). And he made it his rule, strictly adhered to, to give to God just one tenth of this little income! And he left at his decease rather more, I believe, than the accumulations of any private patrimony which he may have had, and of what remuneration he received from the diocese of New York. The exclamation to me of a distinguished rector in New York, who, with one child, found it hard to live upon his salary of ten thousand dollars and a house was: "He ought to be canonized, for a worker of miracles."

I think he must have impressed himself with the sad truth: "Promise was a pretty maid; but being poor she died unwed," or with that other, out of old Fuller: "He had catched a great cold had he had no other clothes to wear than the skin of a bear not yet killed." I think that the bishop, both in things personal and in things of the Church, made a pretty sharp distinction between ventures of presumption, and what some good men name "ventures of Faith." I am sure he would always go forward when the plain word from God was *Go forward!* But he evidently remembered that when somebody at the Red Sea set out upon an unbidden advance, his "chariots drave heavily when the wheels were off." From all my observations I should

think the bishop knew that faith won't pay a note at the bank; and that *in making promises, faith and funds go admirably together.*

To come back to salary and living, I really am ashamed to own that I can find no way to subsist, in the simple, frugal habits of my household, upon three times the salary furnished to Bishop Chase.

And then the really large man, of whom I am to-night speaking, could with his own hands do almost everything. Of his skill in gardening, and in the culture of trees, I have said something. When they at Bellows Falls were furnishing the chapel of the church, the rector with his own hands made all the settees. And he was wont not seldom to send a friend some dainty bit of furniture by himself wrought out.

I have religiously striven, and have managed, to keep myself and the diocese out of debt, as Bishop Chase did. Alas! there is no one thing in all the world that I know how to do, with my hands.

I did formerly think that in one thing practical this very sagacious man had wrongly judged,—had, perhaps, been led astray by his love for the beautiful. When he erected the church in Claremont, which is of a very imposing interior, to relieve the otherwise rather blank, flat walls without, the frame was put on the outside of the walls. A shrewd countryman neighbor was one day in the village, and the bishop said: "Neighbor J., how do you like my new church?" "Well, Neighbor Chase, I have been thinking that when the Almightly made animals, he did pretty wisely *to put the skin outside of the bones.*"

But no serious harm coming to the fabric in these fifty years, probably the bishop in his plans was not far astray.

One is moved, sometimes, to be sore grieved that locomotion by steam was ever devised, with the dirt, and the racket attendant thereupon, and the disfiguring of our fair landscapes; and to wonder whether Ruskin was not more a true prophet than painter or poet merely. Be this as it may, we cannot but in fairness acknowledge that the lot of one who, like me a kinsman after the flesh of that wandering Jew, to whom the word

always comes out of the very wind: "Move on," that such a man's lot, say, is far easier than it was during the episcopate of Carlton Chase.

It was on a "change of *cars*," in his later years, and not by stage, that the man, aged and feeble, was compelled to write in his diary: "I had the misfortune to fall on an icy platform, to the serious injury and pain of several parts of my person." This, however, was slight compared with that other accident by "stage," in which (as the admirable little memorial volume, to which I am much indebted, tells us) "he was as effectually scalped as though he had fallen among Indians." "The coach was overturned, and fell down the side of the mountain, rolling completely over." His head "coming in contact with the sharp corner of a rib in the roof, his scalp was torn up and turned forward nearly over his eyes. He supposed himself fatally injured, and so announced in a loud voice to his companions," which, however, was not the case.

But an evil thing as it is to be scalped, and half frightened to death besides, what is even this by the side of that other calamity, to be compelled to leave one's bed at dead of night, in the depth of winter, and to come by stage all the way from Claremont to Concord, before ten or eleven o'clock, *or else not to come at all* during the day, and to do this dreadful thing year after year always, and by a man never endowed with health, and growing old besides! There can, I think, be small doubt, that the adage of our childhood needs, in this bustling, noisy, nervous age, a little change, so as to read: "Early to bed and *late* to rise" is the way to be healthy, wealthy, and wise. Alas, for those of us who have to change it in practice just the other way, and to make it: "Late to bed, and early to rise."

No, considerable as are the cares, and the really sore burdens now, and the causes of discouragement, it is a light thing to be bishop of New Hampshire to-day, in view of what it was when Carlton Chase came to the task fifty-five years ago.

And how lonesome he must have been, starting with his five hundred communicants in this great state, and eleven or twelve clergymen owning his jurisdiction. One thinks this man of God must have felt much as "a sparrow that sitteth

alone on the housetop," both when he came here to his work, and all through his life. It took him ten or twelve years to stir his own puny church to any missionary ideas, to any spirit of *outgoing*.

It is true that before he died Bishop Chase saw his eleven clergymen become twenty-two, and his five hundred communicant members about thirteen hundred. And St. Paul's School had not only begun its blessed work, but had advanced far enough to comfort the good bishop's heart by letting him see what kind of a thing it was going on to be, and of what unspeakable benefit to this lean, cool, diocese.

So prudent, far-seeing the bishop was, he may have looked forward to these few fruits of his zeal and prayers, of his deep ploughing and faithful tillage, which I have been permitted to gather. His ten or eleven clergymen to begin with and later twenty-two are increased to forty-five; his five hundred, later thirteen or fourteen hundred, communicants, to about four thousand six hundred (spite of constant emigration); and our great helper, St. Paul's School, grown from nothing up to eighty scholars in the bishop's lifetime, and now to three hundred and fifty.

When elected to the bishopric my warden in Connecticut, a native of New Hampshire, was at first eager that I should come. On reflection he changed his mind. This was his comment: "Plenty of work in New Hampshire needs to be done. You would go on well and pleasantly with the people. But you can get no resources with which to do it. There are no churchmen in New Hampshire. The few who are there haven't any money. The few who have a little money, didn't get it to give away, but to keep. Wholly impossible you will find it to enkindle any interest, any confidence, in New Hampshire, old and dried up, among your friends outside the state. They are asking you to go to sea in a boat without oars. That is asking too much of any man! You had best stay where you are well off."

How doubly true was all this when the first bishop meekly took up the work! I thank God that he did.

The bishop was not striking, and very popular, in his style

of preaching. He was grave, argumentative, and a good teacher. Thoughtful men were always glad to hear him.

I am now to be quoting the words of another, because they do exactly express my view: "Bishop Chase was a man and a bishop of an antique mould. In him was no weakness, no littleness. Calm, self-centred, faithful and true, of a grand simplicity, he stood four square to every wind that blew." This typical best New Hampshire character, disciplined, ripened, mellowed by the grace of God's Holy Spirit, is about as wholesome and as forceful, and as abiding, as can anywhere be found—my friends of this New Hampshire Historical Society. I testify to this the more freely, as I cannot lay claim to New Hampshire birth or ancestry myself.

One brief record more I desire to make, and then I am done. Our dear Dr. Shattuck, if living in this nineteenth century, a very saint of God, founder of St. Paul's School, once carefully told me as if he much desired this to be known, that of the three reasons weighing much with him to determine New Hampshire to be the place of the school he meant to have, one was, that he here possessed this property for a summer home. This came first. The third reason was the healthfulness of the climate, its vigor bringing character. (Nor had he seen that list, printed in newspapers three or four years ago, of all towns in the United States having a population of ten thousand or more, as to their vital statistics,—having, as to lowest death rate, at the very head of that list, "Concord, New Hampshire.") The second determining reason, Dr. Shattuck said, was his very high regard for Bishop Chase, as a wise, churchly, just, intelligent, peace-loving man, whom he much loved, and with whom he knew that all could go smoothly on. I am glad to state this thus publicly, as I know Dr. Shattuck would wish me to do.

And I will now, with thanks for patient attention, mercifully release you.

The following resolution, presented by Hon. J. B. Walker, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That Mr. J. C. Thorne be requested to call upon Mrs. Lorenzo Sabine of Dorchester, Mass., and ascertain if she

desires to divest herself of the care of the books and pictures given by Mr. Sabine to the library of this Society, and report upon the matter at a future meeting.

Herbert W. Odlin of Concord was elected a member of the Society.

Voted to adjourn to the call of the president.

N. F. CARTER,
*Secretary pro tem.*

A true copy, attest,

JOHN C. ORDWAY, *Secretary.*

MEETING OF APRIL 25, 1900.

In the absence of the president and vice-presidents, the meeting was called to order by the secretary, and the Hon. L. D. Stevens was chosen president pro tem.

The speaker of the evening was Thomas H. Talbot, Esq., of Brookline Mass., and the subject of his address, "A Part of the Battle of Bunker Hill: The Fight at the Rail Fence."

A vote of thanks was given the speaker, and a copy of the address requested for preservation in the archives of the Society.

A vote of thanks was presented Major Henry McFarland for the binding of several volumes of newspapers.

Voted to adjourn to the call of the president.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

MEETING OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900.

Called to order at 7:30 p. m., Vice-President McFarland in the chair.

An address was given by Professor John K. Lord of Dartmouth college, subject "Nathan Lord."

On motion of Hon. L. D. Stevens, the thanks of the Society were presented to the speaker, and a copy of his address requested for preservation in the archives of the Society.

## NATHAN LORD.

Nathan Lord was doubtless known personally to some, perhaps to several, of those before me, but the nearly thirty years that have passed since his death have inevitably dimmed the outline of his personality, to the extent that it may require some thought to revive the distinct impression of the living man. Yet he has not receded far enough into the past to become a historic character, of whose actions and qualities we judge in a purely impersonal way. Memory still exercises her power against the action of dispassionate criticism. On the other hand his contemporaries of nearly equal age have also passed away, and we cannot depend upon personal reminiscences and impressions that form so large a part in the estimate of one who has but lately gone.

But in bringing Nathan Lord before you I wish to gain whatever help I may from the memory of those who may have seen him. And for those who never saw him I would try to describe him as he will rise before the memory of the others. For there is a close connection between a man's mind and character and his physical aspect. Great intellectual powers are not always supported by bodies of corresponding mould, but they are rarely hidden under insignificant features or masked by feeble expressions. The soul speaks through the face and seldom fails to stamp its character upon the features, or else the two growing together develop in a harmonious nature to a mutual likeness.

To Nathan Lord was not given the commanding stature that sometimes enshrines the royal soul. He was not above medium height, but his frame was compact and well-knit, muscular and vigorous, indicating by its alert and sturdy movements the combination of suppleness and strength. His carriage was erect and his walk energetic and elastic. In his youth he was athletic, according to the fashion of the day, and was noted for his swiftness as a runner and his ability as a jumper. I have heard that he could vault a bar as high as his head. He was a famous skater, and after he was seventy years old he attracted on one occasion the attention of a large

company on the Merrimack, at Lowell, by the skill and grace which he exhibited in skating. His physical activity he retained till near the close of his life, when an affection of the heart forced him to comparative quiet. He was very fond of walking and in that way took much of his customary exercise, as he was thus brought into close touch with nature which was always his delight, and at the same time gained an undisturbed time for thought. Some of you may remember "Sand Ridge" a long sand dune northwest of the village of Hanover, flanked on one side by whispering pines and on the other looking out in grand perspective to Cube and Moosilauke, the advance guard of the White Mountains. This was his favorite beat, and he has told me that it was in pacing back and forth on that ridge that he wrestled with himself in the long reasonings by which he reached those theological and ethical views, that he afterward so tenaciously held and that excited so much opposition. With the earth under his feet, the free air about him, and the sense of God over him he had a struggle not unlike that of Jacob and the angel at Peniel.

Dr. Lord's bearing and face were marked. His large and well-developed head rose above a corresponding neck from sloping shoulders, and was always carried high and erect. His features were massive and strongly marked. Within the rounded outline of the face one instinctively noted the wide, high forehead with its suggestion of intellectual force, the prominent nose with its heavy nostril, the large mouth and firm-set lips, the square and unyielding chin, all indicating a resolute will matching the vigor of the brain above. But the natural sternness of the features was softened by their expression. A blue eye of great intensity and piercing quality when there was occasion for disapproval or searching inquiry, grew soft and mellow under other circumstances, and was a crystal window out of which looked a loving nature. It was often lighted, too, with the expression of a pervasive humor, which at the same time played in smiles about the mouth like unexpected bursts of sunshine. A stranger looking at Dr. Lord would have been impressed with the strength of his face, an acquaintance would have been attracted in addition by the

evidence of true sympathy and interest in others that appeared upon it. He also possessed a strong and impressive voice, and a manner that without affectation was the outcome of a true desire to render to all men their due and to put others at ease in his presence. He belonged to that courtly school of men who believe that the forms of politeness are essential to it, and that the true gentleman can never fail in those acts of courtesy that recognize the feelings and positions of others.

In estimating a man's work and character it is impossible to determine with exactness what is due to his individuality and what to the combination of heredity, training, and environment. All have their effect, modifying and accentuating one another beyond the possibility of separation, and must be taken into account in a general judgment.

Nathan Lord was the fifth in descent from an ancestor of the same name, who was the first of the family to settle in America. That ancestor emigrated from Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire, Wales, in 1653, and settled, after one remove, in that part of Kittery, Maine, that is now the town of South Berwick, taking a homestead in the heart of the wilderness, which remains in the possession of his descendants to this day. To his children he left an honorable name, a sturdy independence, a resolute will, and a strong sense of the obligation of moral duty and civic responsibility. Fourth in descent from the first settler was General John Lord, so called from the position which he held in the militia. He was a man of affairs, an owner of ships, and prosperous in his business. He married Mehitable Perkins of Wells, Me., a woman of remarkable talents and virtues. Four sons and one daughter were born to them. Two of his sons were educated at college, one at Harvard and one at Bowdoin, and "fifty of their descendants, to the fifth generation, have been educated at college, and about thirty have become ministers." The third of the children was the Nathan of our thought, who was born at South Berwick, Me., Nov. 28, 1792. I cannot tell particularly the influences that surrounded the growing boy, other than that they were those of a Christian home, a respectable and God-fearing community, in which churches kindled the

religious spirit, and the estimate of the value of education was attested by the foundation in 1791 of an academy, that has rounded out a century and more of honorable and effective influence.

From this academy, where he obtained his preparation, he went to Bowdoin college, where he is reported to have been an excellent student, and from which he was graduated in 1809, at the early age of seventeen, a result not entirely due to differences of standards from the present, but partially to a natural love of study and to an unusual maturity and vigor of mind. He was a thorough classical scholar, and retained his fondness for Greek and Latin through his life. He was also a great reader and was especially fond of the English poets, with whom he had an intimate familiarity. He was equally acquainted with English prose literature and philosophy, but above all he was a student of the Bible, and knew by heart not only passages but chapters and whole books. The book of Proverbs was a great favorite with him, and on one occasion, while he was president of Dartmouth college, when the Bible had disappeared from the desk at morning chapel, he is said to have repeated the 119th Psalm entire. His memory was wonderfully retentive and exact.

From college he went to Phillips academy at Exeter as a teacher. His extreme youth and small size suggested to the students possibilities of frolic with the new teacher, but it soon appeared that he was master both of himself and others, and that he possessed in an extraordinary degree the qualities of a disciplinarian and an instructor. After two years of honorable service he left Exeter to enter upon the study of the profession which he had chosen, the ministry, and began his theological studies with Rev. Mr. Jenks of Bath, Me. Then entering Andover Theological seminary he was duly graduated in 1815. The teaching of the seminary, then but lately founded, was strongly Calvinistic though not of an extreme type, as it was then interpreted, its creed being, in the words of Dr. Leonard Woods, its first professor of Doctrinal Theology, "a matter of compromise between men who agreed in the great doctrines of Christianity, but differed in

the modes of thinking on minor points." Under the instruction of Woods, Stuart, and Porter, the members of the seminary naturally, if not irresistibly, became valorous champions of orthodoxy, and carried to their churches the spirit of the contest that their teachers were waging from Seminary Hill.

The theology there taught was heartily accepted by Nathan Lord. It commended itself to his reason and judgment, it was approved by his keen logical faculty, supported by his imagination, and strengthened by his later studies. His belief in its doctrines never wavered, but grew more confident with the years, in his assurance that it was founded on the Bible, which was to him the ultimate authority.

Soon after his graduation from the seminary he was called to the church in Arundel, Me., and while he was considering the call an invitation came from the town and church of Amherst, N. H., to settle there as a colleague of the Rev. Jeremiah Brainard. He decided in favor of Amherst, and was ordained and installed May 22, 1816. His letter of acceptance was characteristic, and indicated clearly the principles on which he acted till the end of his life. The purpose of his early manhood was the purpose of his old age. "And here I avow," said he, "my object in complying with your proposals. It is to promote the interests of the Christian church. It is to save my soul and the souls of others. And, in the accomplishment of this object, I shall, by the grace of God assisting me, endeavor to regulate myself by the principles of the gospel. I shall know as your minister no party distinctions. I shall seek to understand the mind and will of God as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, to preach plainly and affectionately the doctrines of Christianity, and enforce its precepts. I shall strive to maintain 'the watch and discipline' of the church, 'to reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering and doctrine.' These things, with divine assistance, I shall observe and do, and shall confine myself to the 'ministry of the word,' for 'I have determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and him crucified.'"

Such were the object and spirit with which Mr. Lord entered upon his life-work. They indicate no common

earnestness and maturity in a young man just past twenty-three, and strength of conviction was combined with an equal zeal and devotion to work. At the outset he made a comprehensive plan of what he wished to do, as is shown by the following extract from his diary, headed, "Things to be attempted for the good of my people." "1. Prayer. 2. Frequent pastoral visits. 3. Visiting of schools, and catechising of children. 4. Formation of societies (a) of married ladies for reading and conversation of a religious nature, and prayer, (b) of young ladies, for the same objects, (c) Cent Societies, (d) Auxiliary Bible, Education, and Tract Societies, (e) for the suppression of vice and immorality. 5. Church meetings, for prayer and religious instruction. 6. Meetings of inquirers after truth. 7. Monthly Concert of Prayer. 8. Circulation of Scott's Family Bible, and various religious books, tracts, and magazines. 9. Formation of a Church Library. 10. Distribution of the Bible among families that may be found destitute." Surely this was a programme, if not quite that of a modern institutional church, yet that gave full scope for the energies and sympathies of a young minister in the early days of the century, and that indicated a clear apprehension of the need of organization of religious work that is such a marked characteristic of our own times.

His success in the ministry was greatly furthered by his marriage on the 24th of July, 1816, to Elizabeth King Leland of Saco, Me., who throughout her life in vigor of mind, strength of judgment, force, and grace of character proved herself a true helpmeet for her husband. His record of his marriage shows the sobriety and consecration of his heart. "I regard this event," he writes, "as the most important of my life. It calls for my unfeigned gratitude: for a new consecration of myself, and all my privileges to God. May he graciously help me to discharge the solemn duties it involves; may he continue to smile upon the union he has formed, make it productive of great and lasting good to myself, to the companion he has given me, and to the Church of Christ; and at length perfect it in the kingdom of heaven."

On the earthly side this prayer was certainly granted, by a

long and happy life, marked by increasing mutual love and helpfulness, true companionship of mind and heart, perfect sympathy of purpose and belief, unfailing loyalty to one another because it was unfailing to God and duty, and glad sharing in the varied experiences of joy and trial that came to them, all marking a union so complete that after Mrs. Lord's death, which preceded that of her husband by a few months, he said as he was looking from the window of his house upon a scene he loved, "Somehow the beauty has gone out of it." Of the perfecting of that union in the kingdom of heaven we cannot doubt.

The settlement of Mr. Lord corresponded with the rise of the Unitarian movement in New England, which had already made itself manifest at Amherst. Mr. Brainard, whose colleague Mr. Lord had become, was an Arminian, with whose preaching the strong Calvinistic views of Mr. Lord came in sharp contrast, developing in clear light the differences of belief already existing in the church. The unmistakable emphasis of Mr. Lord's doctrine did not allow indifference or careless acquiescence, and a small portion of his church soon left to form a Universalist society, which was afterwards merged with a Unitarian church formed five years later. But the major part remained and strengthened under Mr. Lord's preaching and leadership, until at the close of his ministry he left a vigorous and united church to his worthy successor, the Rev. Silas Aiken.

In February, 1826, as the result of a violent cold, Mr. Lord's voice completely failed him, and he was absent from his pulpit for more than a year. He then preached till May, 1828, when his voice again failed, and his physicians gave him small hope of speedy recovery. In 1821 Dr. Lord, as he then became, had been chosen a trustee of Dartmouth college, and in 1828, on the resignation of the Rev. Bennet Tyler, D. D., he was chosen president of that college. At first declining, he afterward yielded to earnest entreaty and advice, and accepting the position, entered upon office Oct. 25, 1828. He brought to his new station the same high purpose, the same resolute will, the same abiding faith in God and desire to do his will

that he took to his ministry. Under date of Nov. 28, 1828, the last entry in his diary, all too short, referring to his coming presidency of the college, says: "I know not what is before me, nor would I be solicitous. I would do what my hand findeth to be done, and leave events with Him, in whose righteous government I confide. May God Almighty bless my beloved family, and preserve them and myself for the station in which we are to be placed, and use us evermore for the purpose of his glory."

To change the plan and work of one's life is a serious matter at any time, much more so is it when the new labor offers special difficulties. When Dr. Lord came to the presidency of Dartmouth the college was in a condition to cause anxiety as well as hope. Ten years before it had won its great constitutional struggle with the state in the matter of its charter, but it was almost exhausted in the struggle. Its funds were few and slightly productive, its equipment was trifling, and the promise for its future lay chiefly in the strong purpose of its officers and the loyalty of its friends. Its triumph had been dimmed by the irreparable loss it had sustained in the death of its noble president, Francis Brown, who had guided it safely during the conflict, but who, worn out with labor and anxiety, had sealed his devotion with his life, dying, at the early age of thirty-six, in 1820, one year after the end of the controversy. His successor, Daniel Dana, was compelled by ill health to resign within a year, and was unable to give to the college any of the strength which he afterward showed in public life. The years from 1821 to 1828 were years of holding fast the things that remained rather than of advance. The effective force of the faculty and the number of students remained about the same. Outwardly there was little change, and the steady work of the college gave a chance for the cooling of heated party feeling and the allaying of animosity. Inwardly the college experienced a decided spiritual movement under the influence of its gifted president, Bennet Tyler, who had rare qualities as a preacher, and who found the work of the pulpit so congenial that after seven years he left the college to resume the work of the ministry at Portland, Me.

When Dr. Lord came to the college he was not only the youngest college president in the country, but one of the youngest men who had ever been called to the presidency of a college in the United States. His administration extended thirty-five years, till his resignation in 1863, and was more than twice as long as that of any other president of Dartmouth, except the second Wheelock's, whose term of service exceeded Dr. Lord's by a few months. It fully met the hopes which had been formed of it, and justified the wisdom of the policy, so largely followed in this generation, of choosing as college presidents men whose working years are before them, and who can reasonably hope to see in their own lifetimes the result of plans and policies that a decade or even a score of years may not fully mature. Time is no small element of success, and continuity of service has much to do with courage. The man who can wait upon the years to justify his measures does not need to run the risks of haste, and can afford to delay the superstructure for the sake of the foundations.

During his long presidency Dr. Lord was successful as an administrator, as an executive, and as an educator. His first work, from the nature of the case, was to attempt to strengthen the financial condition of the college. On the day of his inauguration the trustees had voted to appoint the president "an Agent to solicit subscriptions to the benefit of the College," and had requested him "to spend the ensuing vacation and such further time as may consist with his more appropriate duties in promoting" the enlargement of the funds. This vote he proceeded at once to carry out by putting into operation a plan, already mooted, for a general subscription among the alumni and friends of the college, overseeing all its details and personally making solicitations wherever possible. The sum of $50,000 was desired, and subscriptions received ranged from 50 cents to $1,000. The heated feelings of the old quarrel had not wholly cooled, but ten years had done much to allay them, and the responses were, perhaps, all that were expected, if not all that were hoped. Within two years $30,000 were subscribed, and in 1830 two new college dormitories were erected. These added greatly to the convenience of the col-

lege, and were brought immediately into service by the increasing number of students. In fact, within ten years a third dormitory was needed and built.

It is not my purpose here to follow out historically the progress of Dr. Lord's administration. It will be enough to say that the college broadened and strengthened internally and in its constituency. Its funds were greatly increased, though, as is always the case, never equaling its wants. In addition to the buildings already mentioned the astronomical observatory was built and equipped; the libraries and apparatus were much enlarged; eleven new chairs of instruction were established, partly by the division of existing departments, and partly by the founding of new ones. While the present system of elective studies had no place, the course of study was widened to embrace the advance in science, especially in chemistry, physics, and astronomy, and at the same time the older humanities and the modern languages were given more attention. The scientific department, which has lately been closely incorporated with the college, was established by the gift of Abiel Chandler, with the special purpose of giving a scientific training for "the duties and employments of active life." The number of students in attendance had nearly doubled by 1840, and apart from the medical students had nearly trebled. The decade from 1840 to 1850 witnessed the largest attendance, the increased facilities of communication after 1850 uniting with other causes somewhat to lessen the number of students. The constituency of the college ceased to be local and stretched out to the Western and Southern states. The "small college" of Mr. Webster's famous plea had not indeed become a great one, but it had far surpassed the limits of the earlier time, and had shown itself to be a steadfast force in the moral and educational world, a worthy institution of the granite hills amid which it stood.

But the growth of the college, as I have outlined it, marked as it was, was not in itself such as to warrant claiming for the administration under which it occurred extraordinary merit. It was a time of educational development. Not to grow would almost have been death. Energy, determination, prudence, ad-

ministrative ability, tact, knowledge of educational movements, and devotion to duty were all necessary, and all existed in President Lord, but these qualities, even in combination with themselves and others not so essential but still desirable, are fortunately not so rare that an institution may not reasonably hope to secure them as it may need. The reputation of Dr. Lord as a great college president rests on sécurer grounds than the fact that the college grew under his administration. He will be credited in common with others in similar positions with wise judgment and vigorous executive ability. His name in the history of the college will be associated with substantial and lasting progress, but the true glory of his presidency will always be the impress of his character upon successive generations of students. He was one of a group of remarkable college presidents, whose periods of service, mainly in the first half of the century, overlapped each other, and who left a lasting mark upon the educational progress of New England. Wayland of Brown, Lord of Dartmouth, Hopkins of Williams, and Wolsey of Yale, to mention them in the order of their appointment, are all regarded in their several institutions as representing the highest type of college presidents. All of them, according to their individual skill, did a similar service from a similar motive. Each of them believed that the highest form of college was a Christian college, and the greatest function of such a college was to train Christian men, and each according to his circumstances and after his measure, did his utmost to make Christianity a living force in the college over which he presided. Dartmouth had been founded with a mission. The legend on its seal proclaimed that it was "the voice of one crying in the wilderness," and President Lord believed that the college had no higher purpose or more imperative duty than "to make straight the way of the Lord" and to render his word effective in the lives of men. He fully believed that science, knowledge, and attainments in general were serviceable only as they were purified and sanctified by love for God and sent to do his will, and that otherwise they were deceitful, arrogant, and destructive. "The wisdom of this world" was to him "foolishness with God," and his sole purpose as the head

of the college was to make its teaching and influence accord with the spirit of Christ's kingdom. There was, however, nothing morbid or ascetic in his belief or practice. The learning that was dangerous apart from God was desirable and beautiful when brought into his service, and that service was worthy of man's highest ambition. On the other hand his belief was not visionary but practical, and his teaching, example, and character enforced upon the students the obligation of applying righteousness to life. The proper limit of knowledge was the limit of one's powers, and every mental and physical power was to be energized by its devotion to God's service in actual righteous living, which was obedience to God's law and God's will revealed in Christ.

In trying to make his principles effective in the college Dr. Lord did not make the mistake of supposing that this could be done solely or chiefly by talking of them or preaching them. They were set forth in the class room, in the chapel, from the pulpit, in private, and in public pamphlets as occasion called for, but above all they were made to appear in the administration of the college, not in any doctrinaire method, but in open, frank application of them to the current work and life. No better example of this could be given than his treatment of the question of college honors. Prizes had been established at Dartmouth, as at other colleges, and honors, in the shape of appointments on the ground of superior scholarship, had been awarded to members of the Junior and Sophomore classes for exhibitions at stated times, and especially to the Seniors in connection with their commencement exercises. In 1830 at the instance of Dr. Lord these were all done away with, commencement appointments henceforth being by lot. The faculty, never a unit on the matter, varied between support, opposition, and acquiescence. The trustees steadfastly supported the president even when in 1858 a strong memorial was presented by prominent alumni in Boston and vicinity urging a return to the system of prizes and honors. The subject had originally come to the attention of the trustees by a petition of the students, asking the abolition of college honors. The impulse of the students, while it may have arisen partly

from the discussions common at the time, came, doubtless, from Dr. Lord, who presented the subject to the students, and, in the words of a graduate of those days, "persuaded us that we did not think college honors right." The reasons with which he convinced the students were probably the same as those in the answer of the trustees, written by him, to the memorial of the Boston alumni, and in substance were as follows:

Laying down as "first principles" that a college is a "public institution designed to qualify young men for leaders in Church and State," that "the requisite qualifications for such leadership are knowledge, wisdom, and virtue," that "these qualifications are valueless in separation from each other," that the organization and discipline of a college constitute its "order," which must be carried on "agreeably to the highest standards," that the "ultimate standard is the Scriptures," that the order of a college is "moral in respect to principle," and, finally, that no college "however organically perfect, or judiciously administered, that does not embody a righteous moral principle, or that cannot be operated consistently with it, can be otherwise than injurious in its ultimate results," he proceeded to inquire what motives could be properly appealed to in urging young men to the highest ends. In turn he examined æsthetics, honor, and ambition as motives and rejected all. Æsthetics was uncertain, wavering, "without a higher principle" or "any healing or conserving power." Art at its best cannot save, for art "is outside of heart, where true virtue only can reside." Honor could not be a motive for "honor belongs to God, to a perfect state; the honor which was before shame entered; the honor which will be when virtue shall return; the honor which is but ideal in the present state." Honor in a fallen world "at best is not a safe reliance, . . . whatever it has been in story or in song, in chivalry or diplomacy, in warlike hosts or courtly halls, in ermine, tiara, diadem, or sceptre [it] has never saved." In college idleness, disorder, and vice lurk under its protection; it has false standards, and it "goes forth from college halls true to its false ideas; not to the general, but the particular; not to virtue, but interest; not to God, but some fiction of humanity. Yet it is true not to man in general, but to a party; not to a

party, but a clique; and in the last reduction, not to a clique, but the ultimate and supreme first personal." Honor fights and embroils men and nations that it may have its own glory.

But still less could a motive be found in ambition, which is akin to honor, or in emulation, which is ambition set on fire, for in the competition for prizes "the appeal is made, not to the love of essential excellence, but of personal preëminence. The stimulus is felt in the wrong place; not in the sense of duty, but the sense of interest." Selfishness is its foundation, "and that particular variety of it which affects greatness and preëminence is everywhere destructive. Disorganization is its law. 'By that sin fell the angels.' It has in every period filled the world with controversies and wars." Ambition, honor, and æsthetics could not, therefore, be the ultimate and approximate motives in education.

To what, then, was the appeal made? Was there any principle stronger, more authoritative, more legitimate? Dr. Lord believed that there was. This was the conscience, which he regarded "as constitutionally supreme over all the natural faculties; and [which] when taught by natural and revealed religion, with the concurrent testimony of Christian teachers and their consistent administration of affairs, produces the most wholesome excitement of the intellectual powers, and the best restraints of the appetites and passions. . . . The conscience is susceptible, responsive, tractable. Education rightly conducted, draws it out, first, midst, last; and it is enthroned. It is as the power of gravity preserving the spheres in their orbit; . . . to attempt a substitute, except the higher and supernatural principle of love, would be like scattering moonshine through the realms of space to keep the spheres in order." Conscience was thus an all-sufficient motive. The voice of duty, stern and attractive, was to be the energizing call in college training. But as conscience may be perverted it should be the grand purpose of education to give it a right direction by a Christian culture. The Christian character of educated young men was the highest product of a college. "It is out of the question," said Dr. Lord, "that this is the desirable end of all learning and discipline," and for that end it was

essential that the process of training should rest upon, and be accompanied by, the clear discrimination between right and wrong. Work done or prizes gained under the stimulus of a wrong motive could only be mischievous in their result. Good fruit could come only from a good tree.

Such were the views that led Dr. Lord to advocate and maintain the abolition of college prizes, honors, and appointments for scholarship. His argument was not conclusive to his successors, for when it lacked the support of his presence and official position the college reverted to its former system. There are probably few to-day who, whatever they may think of the principles underlying Dr. Lord's argument, would be willing to put its conclusions into practice. It is not popular now, it was not popular then, but to him that made no difference, and it is a more convincing proof of his persuasive personality that he was able to bring a large body of young men to petition for the withdrawal of what were generally regarded as their especial privileges and chief distinctions. Certainly his appeal to the conscience of the young men justified to a degree the logic of his position, and it does not appear that under the new system, during all its continuance, the scholarship of the college suffered any deterioration. He was able to keep good to the last the appeal to the conscience as a stimulus, though he may not have always prevented the rising desire for the joys of competition and its rewards.

A man's work cannot be separated from his personality, and to tell of Dr. Lord's administration must be, therefore, to tell of the man. His position in the matter of college honors clearly indicates certain traits of his character. He was a man of deep convictions, definitely thought out, for which he held himself and no one else responsible. He accepted no man's dictum, and was ready to give a reason for the faith that was in him. The foundation of all his thinking was religious. He never made the division which appears in some lives between the religious and the secular. With him religion was all inclusive and embraced no less the daily working of the college than the service of the church on Sunday. Principles with him were not convenient items of belief, to be shifted or evaded as suited

the occasion, but orders and charts for action. When his mind was settled about the right of a matter there was no question about the doing of it, the method might be in doubt, but not the action. He was uncompromising with what he believed to be wrong, and never hesitated through fear of personal loss to express his convictions strongly, even when he stood alone. His courage marched side by side with his faith, and duty was a call before which he never faltered. Such qualities sometimes become obstinate, domineering, and offensive. They are likely to become dangerous to one's own peace and to that of one's associates. To be effective without injury they need to be pervaded by a loving spirit and guided by a gracious tact. These were happily the possession of Dr. Lord.

A successful college president must meet and harmonize three separate, and to some degree, divergent interests, the trustees, the faculty, and the students. Trustees generally are professional or business men, diligently engaged in their own callings, who have comparatively little time for outside interests. As a rule they are not familiar with the details of college administration or the growth and development of educational problems. They naturally look to the president for the initiative in matters of policy, and are willing that he should accept the responsibility for changes and new movements. Yet men of strong personality and independent judgment are not always harmonious, and develop idiosyncrasies in counsel that tend to friction with the president or one another. It is the wisdom of a president to unite divergent judgments, to conciliate opposing interests, to meet fairly criticisms of his proposals, whether they are intelligent or based on insufficient acquaintance with the subject, and to maintain the confidence of the trustees in his leadership. Dr. Lord was happy in his relations with the trustees, receiving their cordial support, as in the matter of honors, from the beginning to the end of his presidency, except as toward the close they were fearful of the outside effect of his pro-slavery views. Apart from that I am not aware that anything ever rose to weaken the mutual confidence and esteem of President Lord and the trustees.

With the faculty, the relations of the president are closer if not more intimate. Association with them is of daily life. Personal traits are more in evidence because the opportunities to exhibit them are more frequent. With them, to some extent, leadership and comradeship go hand in hand. The former must be real, the latter must not be lost sight of. All are engaged in a common purpose, though in different phases of it. There must be constant counseling on the general character of the work, and on the current administration of it. Here are chances for disquiet. A faculty always contains men of different ages and different temperaments whose natural diversity is accentuated by the recurrence of matters leading to the application of their varying views, till often more heat arises in the discussion of a trivial thing of regulation or discipline than in that of a vital educational subject. A faculty is liable to divisions, if not to parties, and is often jealous of its privileges, and of what it deems its rights. As a whole it may make the president merely a senior member, or by its parties strive to force him to take sides. Its individual members, either older or younger, may think they are too little consulted, or on the contrary that close observation of their work indicates a lack of confidence. For a president to hold an even hand is indeed difficult. To disagree without antagonizing, to support without elating, to exhibit a discriminating impartiality, to make use of the experience of the older and the energy of the younger, to avoid complications without trimming, to be open to advice and yet be able to depart from it without closing the door to future offers, to leave no bitterness in any mind, to inspire trust in his wisdom and uprightness, to stimulate to best effort, to show that all have a common interest, and that leadership is not autocracy, is the great work of the president with his faculty. To guide a faculty with the just balance of stimulus and restraint, of radical innovation and conservative stability, is often more difficult than to manage the student body. That Dr. Lord held such a relation was the unvarying testimony of those who labored with him, and may be believed from the statement made at his death, that "those who have held official relations with him for thirty years aver that they have

never known him to yield to passion or to reply with bitterness," and from the statement that "it was more delightful to differ from President Lord than to agree with most men."

The relation of the president to the students is very different from that to the trustees or to the faculty. With them there is only leadership, guidance, example. Instruction, counsel, and control are the points of contact. On them centers his chief thought. Trustees and faculty exist but for their interest. Plans are made and resources sought for their greater good. They, however, are not steadied by a sense of responsibility, are quick to follow new fancies while strongly adherent to custom, without the poise of experience, yet with the vigor of manhood, liable to sudden impulses yet open to reason and loyal to a recognized leader, instant in detecting sham and unreality of any kind, yet responsive to lofty motives and appreciative of noble character. Only strong natures are sufficient for the guidance of such companies.

The first article of Dr. Lord's creed of administration was that the government of the college must be supreme. He believed in law, that it must be enforced and must be obeyed. He was a strict disciplinarian, resolute in maintaining the order of the college, but calm and considerate in times of peril. Not long after his coming to the presidency a decisive test was made of his firmness. There was a college rebellion, and a member of the class of 1830, then in college, in speaking of it in later years, said, "Some will recollect the electric effect of a speech of his to the students who were moved to rebel. They had threatened to leave college en masse (as they often do if their wishes are not complied with). One sentence from Dr. Lord went like a loaded shell into their ranks. It was this: 'Go, young gentlemen, if you wish; we can bear to see our seats vacated, but not our laws violated.' This was said with such regal decision and dignity that no man of those classes afterwards spoke of deserting the college."

But while he was unyielding as a rock in upholding the law, he was always gentle to those in distress. None came to him so quickly as those who had done wrong, if only they repented or needed help. He never belittled a transgression or glossed

over a fault, but his sympathy was unfailing and his advice sound. He had some of that divine quality of hating the sin and loving the sinner that enabled him to inspire hope in the erring and despondent. His absolute truthfulness gained respect and his affectionate urgings to recovery of what was lost gave courage. But he was a terror to evil-doers. An interview with him in his study was an ordeal from which the boldest shrank. "He seemed to have," said a student under him, speaking perhaps from experience, "an intuitive perception of character, especially of the young, for he always seemed to know, when any young man was brought before him, what and all that was in him."

In his time what might be called the police duty of the college devolved upon the president and faculty, and no small part of it was the quelling of disturbances and the detection of offenders at night. As might be expected such service gave occasion for the setting of the wits of the students against those of the faculty, and sometimes one side came out ahead, sometimes the other. Out of these contests and the discipline resulting from them grew an immense number of stories, gathering about the person of the president, which are to-day current among the graduates of his time, and are sure to appear when he is mentioned. It is worthy of remark that none of them, at least as far as I have heard them, represent Dr. Lord as lacking in dignity, as thrown off his balance, or failing to command respect. On the contrary they represent him as dignified, resourceful and courageous to the last degree, never hesitating to enter the fiercest contest of the classes with his historic words, "Desist, young gentlemen, desist," enforced by the vigorous blows of his equally historic cane. They ascribe to him unfailing humor that cheered what would otherwise have been rather dreary places. And, in fact, this was a marked characteristic. He used it himself and appreciated it in others, turning it to good effect. A student was once reported to have played cards for something besides amusement. Dr. Lord called him to his study and said, "I am told that you sometimes play for stakes." "No, sir," said the student, "I have never played for steaks but I sometimes have for oys-

ters." The humor was highly appreciated and turned to an effective moral. His humor was made to play a part even in his serious talks to the college. Once after a serious college disturbance he addressed the students, and drawing a picture of the orderly life that had prevailed for some time previous, said, "I would live in such a college," but then describing the recent disturbance he said, "In such a college I would prefer to die, but I would die with an explosion, and the wicked should be scattered."

Humor often enlivened his argument or helped to cover his retreat. A paper which he once read in a company of ministers on slavery aroused great opposition, but the discussion was closed by Dr. Lord's remark that according to the Bible God gave to man dominion "over every living thing that creepeth upon the earth." "Of course," said he, "that includes babes."

Apart from the discipline and administration of the college Dr. Lord had access to the students in the class room, the chapel and the pulpit. For a considerable number of years he performed the duties of the department of ethics and theology, and always had an exercise in the Greek New Testament, which was "largely a lesson in the ethics of Christianity." "It was so conducted," writes one, "that any student might interrupt its progress with a pertinent question, and the utmost interest was maintained in his profound and lucid exposition." It was in connection with his ethical teaching that his millennarian and pro-slavery views would have found place, but he was a Christian before he was a theologian, and except on request he rarely brought forward these subjects, and never attempted to proselyte. He was more anxious to enforce the personal truths of Christianity than to justify his position by gaining adherents. The outside public laid much stress upon his views, but they did not figure much in his instructions or his sermons, and had little effect upon his relations to the students. We judge of strangers by their opinions, of acquaintances by their character. So to a large part of the public the opinions of Dr. Lord, especially on slavery, and increasingly as the conflict over slavery came nearer, were an offense, and he

was the object of bitter criticism, and in some quarters of distrust, but with the students his character and personality were all effective. Whatever they thought, if they thought at all about what they called his "peculiarities," they did not lose sight of the wise teacher, the able officer, and the kind and judicious friend. They were not disturbed by opinions which they hardly understood while the personal qualities of the man excited their admiration and respect.

The personal relations which Dr. Lord maintained with the students were singularly pleasant. "It is difficult to describe," said an alumnus, "except to one who personally knew him, the fine friendly relations, coupled with the most perfect respect for himself and his office, which he maintained with the college students. He took a strong personal interest in the affairs and ambition of each student, and inspired in the most natural way almost a filial feeling of regard toward himself. His discipline or advice was always persuasive, because it was both kindly and impressively given. His intercourse with the students was free and genial and his manifest interest in them went far to break down the barriers of official relations. His courtesy was unfailing, and his politeness no mantle worn only among his peers, but was a part of his nature. To high and low, to rich and poor, he was always the same courtly gentleman, one to whom the forms of politeness had a meaning because they recognized the essential elements of humanity, and because the meanest frame was the shrine of an immortal soul that had the semblance of divinity."

In the conduct of the exercises of the college chapel and in frequent occupying of the college pulpit Dr. Lord established a strong influence over the students. In his time there were morning and evening prayers, which with rare exceptions he conducted when in town. There were then, as there always will be, some who had no interest in such things, but as a rule the pure devotion of the exercise impressed the college. Dr. Lord had remarkable power in prayer. He escaped the fatal tendency to repetition in form or thought, and while keeping within the experience of daily life gave new expression to it. His prayers were direct, simple, and yet profound, forcible in

expression, enriched by experience and feeling, deeply spiritual and tender. His familiarity with the Bible led him not so much to quote its words as to catch its penetrating spirit. He prayed not as one afar off, but as standing in the very presence of God. Prayer was not an observance, it was a reality. He made petitions as if he knew they would be answered, and from petition he passed to praise that seemed to catch a heavenly note, to be the response to the strains of angels. Even the thoughtless were impressed by the grasp of his thought, the strength of his faith, and the compelling power of his urgency. Said a student not especially religious, "I like to hear Dr. Lord pray. I like to hear him say, 'The Lord bless these young men, the Lord bless every one of them,' for whenever he says that I feel safe for the day." On more public occasions Dr. Lord's power in prayer was remarked. Such occasions seemed to give him a stronger sense of God's presence and overshadowing might and to lead him to corresponding expressions of praise and prayer for the divine blessing. One who did not fail for many successive years to attend the commencement exercises at Hanover said that he went to hear Dr. Lord's prayer on Commencement day, and having heard that he was satisfied for the year.

Before he came to Hanover, Dr. Lord had become one of the prominent preachers of the state. He had some of the natural gifts of the orator. His voice was originally clear, resonant, and strong, though after its temporary failure in his early manhood it carried a suggestion of weakness. It had great volume and corresponded to his massive style. His manner was forcible and impressive, emphatic in utterance, though not accompanied by much gesture. He kindled under the influence of his thought till his earnestness seized and held his audience. Profoundly convinced of the truth of salvation which he was commissioned to preach, he spoke with the authority of a divine messenger. He did not shrink from the thunders of Sinai, but he preferred the mount of blessing and the cross of Calvary. He was ready to declare what he believed to be the "whole counsel of God," but it was that men might be made "partakers of his holiness." He urged men to

"flee from the wrath to come," but like a veritable Greatheart he led them on to the Heavenly City. Thoroughly Calvinistic he laid stress on man's lost and sinful state by nature and the necessity of repentance and conversion, and on the gracious purpose of God in Christ and the atoning love of his sacrifice, and the fervor of his utterance corresponded to the certainty of his belief.

His thinking was clear, strong, and logical, forcing his conclusions if you admitted his premises. His style was massive, wanting in simplicity, but never in force. It had not the limpid clearness of the stream through which one sees all that is carried in it, but was rather like the resistless current that sweeps away all in its course. He was a master of rhetoric and marshaled sonorous periods with almost crushing effect. He used a vocabulary of extraordinary range and was especially fond of words derived from the Latin. Yet there was nothing pedantic or artificial in his style, and he was never guilty of improprieties or solecisms. No word was ever used for effect independently of the thought. There was never any doubt as to his meaning, it was as clear to others as to himself. Some might prefer a simpler style, but no one could fail to recognize its stately progress, its effective force, its massive strength, and its grand rhetoric. All his writing was pervaded and stimulated by a powerful though thoroughly regulated imagination. It did not appear as much in formal and sustained figures, though these were sometimes worked out in fulness of detail, as in a general glow and warmth of feeling. It seemed to be just under the surface ready to come out, appearing now and then in a word, a phrase or an allusion, and producing an effect like the flash of lightning that for a moment illumines and seems to burn in the deep hollows of a cloud as if its very mass was on fire. It was his imagination that saved his style from being over-weighted, both by the living hold which it gave him of his subjects and by the restrained intensity of his expression. The imagery of the Bible especially attracted him, and he used it constantly in his writing. It often became the symbolism of his thought, and by it he felt before he reasoned out his conclusions.

Such were the qualities, the abilities, and the influences by which Dr. Lord made his presidency effective. His great work was the formation of character. His stamp upon the college was the stamp of manhood. Few of the 2,675 alumni who received their diplomas at his hand failed to carry away from contact with him the impulse to a higher ideal; many were powerfully affected for all their lives; some owed to him their moral reformation. But the impression which individuals carried away remained also in the college. Year after year it deepened within it, developing the resolute purpose, the steady energy, the strong determination and the desire to think for one's self that have united to form that independence of character and readiness for individual action, sometimes aggressiveness, which have characterized the graduates of Dartmouth to this day.

Dr. Lord resigned the presidency of the college July 24, 1863, in consequence of a vote of the trustees following upon the presentation to them of a series of resolutions passed by the Merrimack County Conference of Congregational churches. These resolutions expressed the deep regret of the members of the conference that the welfare of the college was "greatly imperiled by the existence of a popular prejudice against it, arising from the publication and use of some of his [Dr. Lord's] peculiar views touching public affairs, tending to embarrass our government in its present fearful struggle and to encourage and strengthen the resistance of its enemies in arms," and also their opinion that it was "the duty of the Trustees of the college seriously to inquire whether its interests do not demand a change in the presidency."

The resolutions of the conference were referred to a committee of three, which by a major vote made a report with resolutions. The report declared the entire agreement of the trustees with the Conference in their views on slavery and the war, and stated that neither the trustees nor the faculty coincided with the president of the college on these subjects; that they recognized fully the gravity of the existing struggle in the country, but that in their judgment it was not wise to remove the president. The resolutions declared with greater

earnestness the sympathy of the trustees with the government, and the duty of literary institutions and the men who control them, in such a crisis, "to stand in no doubtful position," and their ardent hope that slavery "with all its sin and shame . . . may find its merited doom in the consequence of the war which it has evoked."

Dr. Lord immediately offered his resignation, protesting against the right of the trustees to impose "any religious, ethical or political test upon any member of their own body or any one of the college faculty, beyond what is recognized by the Charter of the Institution or express statutes or stipulations conformed to that instrument." Such a test he said was virtually imposed by their action, inasmuch as he was censured as having become injurious to the college not for official malfeasance, but for opinions and publications on questions of biblical ethics and interpretations, which the trustees supposed bore unfavorably upon the administration of the country. "For my opinions," said he, "and expressions of opinion on such subject, I hold myself responsible only to God, and the constitutional tribunal of my country. . . . I do not feel obliged when the exercise of my loyalty is called in question, to surrender my moral and constitutional right and Christian liberty, nor to submit to any censure, nor consent to any conditions, such as are implied in the action of the Board. . . . But not choosing to place myself in any unkind relations to a body having the responsible guardianship of the college . . . and believing it to be inconsistent with Christian charity and propriety to carry on my administration, while holding and expressing opinions, injurious as they imagine to the interests of the college . . . I hereby resign my office as president." He also resigned as trustee.

The situation was a trying one. Under the circumstances the action of the trustees was perhaps as natural as that of Dr. Lord was inevitable. When honest men hold irreconcilable views there can be only entire freedom of judgment or separation. It was a time of tremendous feeling. The chord of patriotism was at its utmost tension under the passion of war. The opinion, however honestly held, that slavery was right, seemed

to many no less than treason, and he who held it, even if not a personal traitor, gave comfort to the enemy, and was not a proper person to hold a position of responsibility. It is always difficult, sometimes impossible, to distinguish between opinion and character. Dr. Lord's pro-slavery views were in evidence away from the college, and in the general unrest many felt that it was injurious to the college not to have its head in sympathy with the prevailing opinion of the section in which it was placed. Sometimes there crept into criticisms a bitterness greater than the cause of truth would warrant, but in times of excitement it is hard to make distinctions. The trustees, having personally no sympathy with Dr. Lord's views and feeling doubtless their responsibility for the college before the public, took the action that seemed to clear themselves and the college from taint of error. The result they foresaw and expected, though they did not wish to establish tests of opinion, as Dr. Lord felt that they had done. On his part, he was prepared to give up everything rather than his liberty of thought and speech, but he loved the college, and in resigning he said, "I shall never cease to desire the peace and prosperity of the college," and he attested the desire to the end of his life.

I must in closing say something of Dr. Lord's beliefs, for what a man says and does grows naturally out of what he thinks and feels. If any man could say, "I believed and therefore have I spoken," Dr. Lord could have done so. The fundamental element of his character was faith, faith in God and his word, and loyalty to both. For him the Bible not only contained a rule of conduct, but it was the ultimate declaration of moral and spiritual truth. Nothing could supersede it, or modify it, and whatever was contrary to it was evil. He believed in its plenary inspiration and its literal interpretation. The Old Testament and the New Testament, history and prophecy, were equally authoritative, because they were equally the word of God. From his literal interpretation came the views that seemed peculiar to his brethren. He believed in slavery as the exact fulfilment of the curse pronounced upon Canaan, "a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren"; he believed from the literal interpretation of many passages of Scripture

in the moral degeneration and growing deterioration of the race, as distinct from its material advancement, which might under the guise of a sensuous rationalism become only a more exalted paganism, and in the millennial reign of Christ followed by the revelation of "that Wicked," whom the Lord was finally to "destroy with the brightness of his coming" and afterward set up an everlasting kingdom of righteousness.

Intensity of conviction led to intensity of expression, and his pamphlets on these subjects read like the strains of the old prophets declaring without the possibility of doubt the counsels of God. So confident was he of the correctness of his view that he regarded the disbelief of others as a prophetic evidence of the truth, and his isolation made him more steadfast and more urgent. But these beliefs never chilled his philanthropy, they rather opened the sympathies of his heart. Under him Dartmouth welcomed the negro while other New England colleges closed their doors against him, and he preached by invitation the ordination sermon of a negro minister in Troy, N. Y., when no other white clergyman was present.

As a more definite exposition of his beliefs I cannot do better than to give a statement written by his son, Dr. William H. Lord, just after his death.

"He belonged," wrote he, "so far as the independent character of his mind would allow, to what is termed the old school of theologians. But the principles that were best settled in his mind, and lay there without controversy, were those in which he differed from, rather than agreed with, his brethren. He regarded even the old school as gradually merging into the more liberal views of the new, and the new as rapidly tending to positive rationalism. The question, therefore, (When the Son of Man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?) was practical and forcible in his mind. He reduced his theology to a very few essential principles and facts, and his ethics radiated from his theology. His first principle was this: God, the God of Abraham, and Isaac and Jacob, the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, reigns in the world. His government is not an abstraction but a reality. His kingdom is vital, spiritual, organized, supreme. The law of this king-

dom is the revealed will of God, of absolute and infallible authority, and binding forever on the minds and hearts of men. To this government man is responsible. He owes it honor, love, obedience. But he has rebelled against it and refused to have God rule over him. He has done this in general and in particular. For his general and universal alienation the sentence of death has passed upon all men: for his special and particular disobedience and offenses he has special and particular penalties. Slavery, war, pestilence, famine, persecution, evil and pain of various sorts, more or less protracted, more or less terrible, are the penalties of the divine government on special modes of human offense and sin, when committed by individuals, families, or nations. Thus the original penalty of death is supplemented, as occasion requires, and human wrong demands, by distinct pains and penalties inflicted in the order of the divine economy. Human government he regarded as a mode of the divine government, and expressive of it, just as it coincides with the principles of God's kingdom. Hence he justified slavery as the penalty of sin. He called it a divine institution, not because it was intrinsically blessed, not because he loved it in itself, but because it was divinely ordered. He accepted it as he would any primitive and disciplinary system of providence or of human government. It was a part of that order of penalties and checks by which God revealed his indignation at sin, and sought also the benefit of the sinner. He called slavery a governmental relation and institution, like apprenticeship, or jails and almshouses, penitentiaries and reform schools, designed ultimately for the correction and enlargement, though immediately for the punishment of men or nations guilty of special sins.

"But he held as the central and radiating fact and principle of his theology the revelation of God in Jesus Christ as the Prophet, Priest, and King in this divine kingdom. As Prophet He was its teacher, as Priest He was its atoner and redeemer, and resurrection, as King He was its orderer, ruler, and eternal head. Christ was the all in all, and first and last, both in his theology and ethics. He believed that God had given him all authority and power over things in heaven and on earth, and

that he was the supreme object of human faith and love. To him the covenant with David, the advent of the Son of God, the ministration and miracles of Jesus, the cross of sacrifice on which the offended died to set the offender free, the resurrection of the dead, the glorified person of the risen and ascended Redeemer, and his second coming and enthronement, were all the most pure and simple facts and verities, worthy of all belief, as Christ was worthy of his personal homage and love. And since Christ was a King he believed also that of his kingdom there should be no end; that the brow which once was crowned with thorns shall be crowned with the royal diadem; that the feet which once wandered under the shadow of the olive trees of Gethsemane shall yet stand on the Mount of Olives as the visible and anointed King of this redeemed and regenerated world. He laid great stress upon the supernatural methods as well as aims of Christianity, nor did he suppose that its supernatural work was ended. He looked for the new and miraculous setting up of a new and millennial dispensation by the Son of God, in which the whole church of the Redeemer of all ages should visibly partake of the glory of their Saviour. In the interest of that consummation God ruled the world. All secular movements were subordinated to it. He contemplated the changes of empires, and kingdoms, and nations only in their bearings upon the progress and triumph of the kingdom of the Lord from Heaven. Therefore he was observant of all human events, and ever watchful lest the kingdom to which he belonged, and whose supremacy was the one object of his heart and hope, should suffer any detriment. He looked upon earthly states as the providential ministers and preservers of God's church—the husk of the growing and ripening corn; but he believed that when the corn should be full in the ear and ready for the garner, the husk which had given it cover and protection should be threshed off with the *tribulum* of God, and the final issue of the divine administration be seen in the living, redeemed, and glorious church, which is the body of Him in whom dwelleth all the fulness of God."

Such were the beliefs of Dr. Lord, held firmly during life

and reaffirmed at death. As he lived so he died. His end was peace. Gradually his strength failed till the supreme hour came, when on the morning of September 9, 1870, his children gathered about his bed, and he left the few to "go over to the majority." As they heard his final prayer, "The Lord take me and mine," and saw his eye fill and burn with a light that was not of earth but the very radiance of immortality, and knew that for a moment even here he saw the King in his beauty and beheld the land that was very far off, they could but cry, as if for the lost Elijah, "My father, my father, the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof."

J. Milnor Coit, Ph. D., of Concord, was elected a member of the Society.

John C. Thorne, on behalf of a committee of the Congregational churches of Concord, expressed the wishes of the latter that the monument lately erected on the Plains, to mark the spot where the first public religious service was held in this town, be placed in the care and custody of the Society, and presented properly executed deeds of the same in the Society's name, and the same were formally accepted on motion of Hon. Joseph B. Walker.

On motion, voted to adjourn.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

# SEVENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 13, 1900.

The seventy-eighth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society at Concord, Wednesday, June 13, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, about thirty members being in attendance, President Todd in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the secretary with reference to the membership of the Society was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Whole number of members June 14, 1899, | | 175 |
| Number elected and qualified during the year, | | 6 |
| Making a total of | | 181 |
| Less reductions by resignation, | 1 | |
| by death, | 8 | |
| | | — 9 |
| Present membership, | | 172 |

On motion of Hon. L. D. Stevens the chair appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, viz.: Hon. L. D. Stevens, J. C. A. Hill, Esq., and John C. Thorne, Esq.

The report of the treasurer was read, accepted, and placed on file, and is as follows:

REPORT OF TREASURER.

*Receipts credited to general income:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Income from permanent fund, | $519.10 |
| Income from savings bank, | 10.73 |
| New members, | 30.00 |
| Assessments, | 336.00 |
| Life membership, | 100.00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Books, etc., sold, | $74.25 | |
| Payment of dividend % Johnson Loan and Trust Co.'s debenture, | 70.00 | |
| State appropriation, | 500.00 | |
| Income from Todd fund for purchase of books, | 39.83 | |
| | | $1,679.91 |
| *Expenditure charged to general income:* | | |
| Printing and binding, | $220.10 | |
| Fuel and water, | 46.07 | |
| Postage, | 27.56 | |
| Repairs, | 19.95 | |
| Salary of librarian, | 500.00 | |
| N. F. Carter, incidental expenses, | 57.33 | |
| Incidentals, | 43.27 | |
| Books, etc., | 227.60 | |
| Paid balance of land purchase note, | 400.00 | |
| Interest on note, | 22.75 | |
| | | 1,564.63 |
| | | $115.28 |
| Permanent fund, as of June 13, 1899, | $11,100.00 | |
| Current funds, as of June 13, 1899, | 203.75 | |
| | | 11,303.75 |
| | | $11,419.03 |
| *To new account:* | | |
| Permanent fund, | $11,200.00 | |
| Current funds, | 219.03 | |
| *Todd Fund.* | | |
| To investment, | $1,006.78 | |
| To balance unexpended for 1899, | 23.73 | |
| To income, | 47.53 | |
| | $1,078.04 | |
| By paid for genealogical works, | 39.83 | |
| Balance, | $1,038.21 | |

*Securities in hands of the treasurer:*

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 Iowa Loan & Trust Co.'s debentures, $500 each, | $1,000.00 |
| Receipt, Johnson Loan & Trust Co., | 870.00 |
| 3 Concord Land & Water Power Co.'s bonds, $100 each, | 300.00 |
| 2 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad bonds, 4 per cent., $500 each, | 1,000.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad bonds, 6 per cent., $1,000 each, | $2,000.00 |
| 1 New York & New England R. R. bond, 7 per cent., | 1,000.00 |
| 1 Little Rock & Fort Smith R. R. bond, 7 per cent., | 1,000.00 |
| Mortgage loan, | 1,025.00 |
| 5 shares of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R.R. stock, | 500.00 |
| 13 shares of Concord & Montreal R. R. stock, | 2,268.50 |
| | $10.963.50 |
| Deposit in New Hampshire Savings bank, | 434.22 |
| Cash on hand, | 21.31 |
| | $11,419.03 |

*Todd Fund.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 shares of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. stock, 5 per cent., | $500.00 |
| Deposit in New Hampshire Savings bank, | 538.21 |
| | $12,457.24 |

We have this day examined the account of W. P. Fiske, treasurer of the New Hampshire Historical Society for the year ending June 13, 1900, and find the same correctly cast and sustained by satisfactory vouchers. We have also examined the securities constituting the funds of the Society and find them correct.

J. C. A. Hill,
J. C. Thorne,
*Standing Committee.*

Concord, N. H., June 13, 1900.

Jonathan Smith of Clinton, Mass., John F. Kent, and Isaac Andrew Hill of Concord, were elected members of the Society.

The committee on the proposed Naval History of the State of New Hampshire reported orally through its chairman, Hon. Albert S. Wait of Newport, and the report was accepted and the committee continued another year.

The report of the librarian was presented, accepted, and is as follows:

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT, 1900.

I am happy to report another prosperous year for the library. The donors have been many and the accessions large, in all

numbering five hundred and fifty-seven bound volumes and twenty-two hundred and ninety-five pamphlets, not including numbers of periodicals and the annual town reports required by law to be sent to the library. During the year eighty-seven volumes of miscellaneous books have been bound, and fifty copies of volume VII of Collections. At the last annual meeting there was a total of 15,118 bound volumes, to which, adding the number received and bound during the past year, we have at present 15,662.

The following individuals have made donations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams, Dr. George S., | 14 | Calvin, Samuel, | 1 |
| Aiken, Rev. Edwin J., | 4 | Campbell, Alfred H., | 5 |
| Albertson, Ralph, | 1 | Carpenter, C. C., | 1 |
| Andrews, J. M., | 1 | Carr, Laura G., | 1 |
| Armstrong, George W., | 1 | Carroll, Lysander H., | 1 |
| Atherton, Samuel W., | 1 | Carter, Miss A. F., | 7 |
| Atkinson, Edward, | 3 | Carter, Rev. N. F., | 5 |
| Atwood, F. E., | 1 | Carter, Mrs. N. F., | 1 |
| Bachelder, Nahum J., | 2 | Chandler, William D., | 3 |
| Baker, Henry M., | 5 | Chandler, William E., | 1 |
| Balch, T. W., | 1 | Charlton, Miss Athel M., | 3 |
| Barker, Virginia, | 1 | Cleaves, George P., | 5 |
| Batchellor, Albert S., | 1 | Cobb, Dr. Farrar, | 24 |
| Beckwith, A. C., | 1 | Colby, Fred M., | 2 |
| Bellas, H. H., | 1 | Colby, Henry B., | 1 |
| Benton, Joseph, | 1 | Comstock, D. Y., | 1 |
| Benton, Josiah H., Jr., | 1 | Comstock, John M., | 2 |
| Bisbee, Rev. Marvin D., | 4 | Conn, Dr. Granville P., | 2 |
| Blackstone, H. M., | 15 | Coppey, R. J., | 1 |
| Blanchard, F. S., | 1 | Cox, Charles E., | 2 |
| Blanchard, Miss Grace, | 1 | Cragg, T. W., | 2 |
| Blinn, Elder Henry C., | 3 | Cummings, I. W., | 6 |
| Blomberg, Anton, | 1 | Curran, Mrs. M. H., | 7 |
| Blood, Everett, | 1 | Currier, A. N., | 11 |
| Bouton, Rev. Tilton C. H., | 1 | Curtis, Rev. John S., | 1 |
| Brennan, James F., | 1 | Cutler, A. M., | 2 |
| Brigham, H. H. C., | 11 | Dabney, Lewis S., | 1 |
| Brown, David H., | 1 | Dearborn, Clarkson, | 1 |
| Brown, Francis H., | 1 | Dewey, Rev. Harry P., | 1 |
| Brown, Dr. J. P., | 39 | Dike, Rev. Samuel W., | 1 |
| Bryant, Henry W., | 10 | Dodge, James H., | 1 |
| Bullard, E. P., | 2 | Dow, George F., | 37 |
| Burge, C. F., | 1 | Downing, Lewis, Jr., | 1 |
| Caldwell, William H., | 5 | Drummond, Josiah H., | 1 |

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| Dryden, John, | 1 |
| Eastman, Samuel C., | 45 |
| Eaton, Mrs. Ellen L., | 7 |
| Eaton, John, | 102 |
| Eaton, Luther P., | 13 |
| Eldridge, Faith S., | 1 |
| Elliot, Rev. L. H., | 1 |
| Emerson, Mrs. Emma F., | 2 |
| Evans, Ira C., | 1 |
| Farnsworth, Fred T., | 1 |
| Farrar, Dr. Isaac, | 8 |
| Fiske, William P., | 25 |
| Folsom, Capt. A. A., | 3 |
| Foster, Rev. Addison P., | 3 |
| Fowler, Fred H., | 1 |
| Gallinger, Jacob H., | 8 |
| George, John H., | 51 |
| Goold, Nathan, | 1 |
| Gordon, George A., | 1 |
| Gordon, Miss Lucy A., | 1 |
| Gove, Mrs. Jesse A., | 14 |
| Grant, A. H., | 1 |
| Green, Dr. Samuel A., | 52 |
| Grout, Rev. Lewis, | 1 |
| Haley, Rev. John W., | 1 |
| Harding, G. M., | 1 |
| Harvey, Miss Hetta M., | 2 |
| Hassam, John T., | 1 |
| Hastings, V. C., | 1 |
| Hastings, W. H. H., | 1 |
| Haussen, M. H., | 1 |
| Hawkes, Dr. J. M., | 3 |
| Hazard, Dr. John W., | 45 |
| Hazen, Rev. Henry A., | 2 |
| Henry, Hugh, | 30 |
| Herbert, Miss Almy J., | 22 |
| Hill, Rev. Howard F., | 1 |
| Hill, Joseph C. A., | 22 |
| Hitchcock, Charles H., | 1 |
| Hoitt, Miss Beulah A., | 5 |
| Houston, Dr. J. A., | 34 |
| Hubbard, Martha W., | 3 |
| Huidekoper, H. S., | 1 |
| Huntress, Miss Harriet L., | 1 |
| Hurd, Charles O., | 21 |
| Hurd, Mrs. E. G., | 2 |
| Hurlin, Rev. William, | 1 |
| Jackson, Mrs. Helen B., | 1 |
| Jewell, Miss M. Blanche, | 1 |
| Jones, John F., | 206 |
| Kent, Henry O., | 1 |
| Kent, Katharine A., | 22 |
| Lamb, Fred W., | 16 |
| Lane, E. B., | 9 |
| Linehan, John C., | 4 |
| Little, George T., | 5 |
| Lord, Mrs. Myra B., | 1 |
| Lovejoy, George E., | 1 |
| Loyne, Rev. W. A., | 1 |
| Lyford, James O., | 1 |
| Lyman, William B., | 18 |
| Lytle, John J., | 32 |
| Mann, F. W., | 1 |
| McClintock, John N., | 1 |
| McCollester, Rev. Sam'l H., | 4 |
| McFarland, Miss Annie A., | 2 |
| McFarland, Henry, | 1 |
| McMillan, Conway, | 2 |
| Mead, Edwin D., | 9 |
| Means, Emily A., | 1 |
| Merrill, Charles A., | 1 |
| Merrill, Fred W., | 1 |
| Minot, Mrs. James, | 1 |
| Moore, William E., | 5 |
| Moore, Rev. William H., | 1 |
| Moseley, Edward A., | 1 |
| Murkland, Rev. Charles S., | 26 |
| Musgrove, F. A., | 2 |
| Niles, Nathaniel, | 2 |
| Noyes, James, | 1 |
| Odlin, Herbert W., | 11 |
| Olin, William N., | 1 |
| Parsons, Mrs. J. W., | 1 |
| Parvin, N. R., | 4 |
| Patterson, Joab N., | 5 |
| Patterson, Samuel F., | 2 |
| Pearson, Edward N., | 4 |
| Peters, William R., | 1 |
| Quartich, Bernard, | 1 |
| Ramsdell, George A., | 1 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Rice, Franklin P., | 1 | Swett, Charles E., | 15 |
| Richardson, M. D., | 1 | Taylor, Dr. S. M., | 9 |
| Robinson, Rev. C. F., | 2 | Tenney, Rev. E. P., | 1 |
| Roller, Robert D., | 2 | Terry, James, | 1 |
| Rowell, R., | 1 | Thomas, Dr. C. M., | 1 |
| Sanborn, Frank B., | 2 | Tileston, Harvey, | 1 |
| Sanger, Austin L., | 19 | Todd, Mrs. George E., | 3 |
| Sessions, William R., | 1 | Tolles, Jason E., | 2 |
| Sheldon, George, | 1 | Tomlinson, Irving C., | 1 |
| Silsby, George H., | 35 | Waldron, Rev. D. W., | 1 |
| Smiley, Albert K., | 1 | Walker, Arthur W., | 1 |
| Smith, Miss Grace, | 1 | Walker, J. B., | 27 |
| Smith, W. M., | 1 | Watson, Dr. Irving A., | 2 |
| Spalding, Miss Dora N., | 148 | Wells, Charles T., | 1 |
| Sparks, S. C., | 10 | Whitcomb, F. H., | 1 |
| Stanwood, Arthur G., | 1 | Willey, W. L., | 3 |
| Stockwell, J. W., | 2 | Winslow, William C., | 1 |
| Swan, Robert T., | 1 | Woodbury, Mrs. A., | 1 |
| Swan, W. W., | 1 | Woodman, Mrs. G. H., | 1 |

Historical societies have donated as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Antiquarian, | 2 | Missouri, | 1 |
| American Catholic, | 5 | New England Genealogical, | 4 |
| American Museum, | 2 | New Jersey, | 4 |
| American Philosophical, | 3 | New York, | 1 |
| Connecticut, | 1 | Northern Indiana, | 3 |
| Essex Institute, | 1 | Ohio Archæological, | 7 |
| Free Museum of Science, | 1 | Ohio Church History, | 1 |
| Iowa, | 4 | Pennsylvania, | 1 |
| Ipswich, | 1 | Rhode Island, | 4 |
| Kansas, | 1 | Texas, | 4 |
| Louisiana, | 3 | Washington, | 1 |
| Maine, | 4 | Wisconsin, | 2 |
| Manchester Association, | 1 | Worcester Antiquarian, | 3 |
| Maryland, | 6 | Wyoming Association, | 4 |
| Massachusetts, | 2 | | |

Contributions from educational institutions:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andover Theo. Seminary, | 1 | Drew Theo. Seminary, | 1 |
| Boston University, | 28 | Harvard University, | 2 |
| Brown University, | 1 | Johns Hopkins University, | 5 |
| Colby College, | 1 | Mass. Inst. of Technology, | 2 |
| Conn. School for Boys, | 1 | Middlebury College, | 1 |
| Davenport Academy, | 1 | Mount Holyoke College, | 1 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oberlin College, | 1 | University of New York, | 3 |
| St. Paul's School, | 2 | University of Pennsylvania, | 2 |
| Tufts College, | 2 | University of Toulouse, | 17 |
| University of California, | 1 | Wellesley College, | 1 |
| University of Illinois, | 1 | Wesleyan University, | 141 |
| University of Iowa, | 1 | Yale University, | 8 |
| University of Nebraska, | 1 | | |

Libraries have contributed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati Public, | 1 | Peoria Public, Illinois, | 6 |
| Forbes, | 1 | Philadelphia Library Co., | 2 |
| Newberry, Chicago, | 2 | Swedenborg Publishing Co., | 6 |
| N. H. Library Commission, | 1 | Syracuse Central, | 1 |
| New York Public, | 12 | Vermont State, | 5 |
| N. H. State, | 8 | | |

We are under obligation to the following miscellaneous institutions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Adams Nervine Asylum, | 16 |
| American Congregational Association, | 1 |
| Appalachian Club, | 2 |
| Bank Commissioners, | 2 |
| Barnard Memorial, | 2 |
| Bellevue Medical College, | 1 |
| Boston & Maine Railroad, | 9 |
| Boston Artillery Company, | 1 |
| Boston Children's Aid Society, | 1 |
| Boston Children's Hospital, | 1 |
| Boston City Hospital, | 30 |
| Boston Dispensary, | 2 |
| Boston Fraternity of Churches, | 1 |
| Boston Home for Aged Women, | 1 |
| Boston Lying-In Hospital, | 13 |
| Boston Police Board, | 14 |
| Boston Provident Association, | 1 |
| Bridgewater State Farm, | 1 |
| Buffalo Y. M. C. A. Association, | 1 |
| Chase Home for Children, Portsmouth, | 1 |
| Chelsea Soldiers' Home, | 14 |
| Children's Aid Society of New York, | 1 |
| Cincinnati Widows' Home, | 14 |
| Civil Service Commission, | 2 |
| Cleveland Asylum for the Insane, | 14 |
| Commissioner of Immigration, | 1 |
| Concord & Montreal Railroad, | 1 |

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|---|---|
| Concord Street Railway, | 1 |
| Cuban Land Company, | 1 |
| Danvers Hospital, | 18 |
| Hartford Deaf and Dumb Institution, | 1 |
| Home of the Aged, Concord, | 1 |
| House of the Good Samaritan, | 25 |
| Illinois Eastern Hospital, | 9 |
| Illinois School for Feeble-minded, | 7 |
| Illinois Southern Hospital for Insane, | 3 |
| Interstate Commerce Commission, | 1 |
| Keene City Hospital, | 1 |
| Lafayette Post, | 1 |
| Lawrence General Hospital, | 5 |
| Lyman and Industrial School, | 2 |
| Maine General Hospital, | 1 |
| Massachusetts Associated Charities, | 1 |
| Massachusetts General Hospital, | 1 |
| Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, | 19 |
| Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics, | 1 |
| Massachusetts Infant Asylum, | 1 |
| Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded, | 32 |
| Massachusetts State Prison, | 7 |
| Medfield Insane Asylum, | 3 |
| Nashua Woman's Club, | 3 |
| New England Baptist Hospital, | 5 |
| New England Hospital, Boston, | 1 |
| New Jersey Record Commissioners, | 1 |
| New Jersey State Asylum, | 28 |
| New York Seamen's Friend Society, | 1 |
| Publishers, | 1 |
| Retreat for the Insane, | 20 |
| Rhode Island Record Commissioners, | 1 |
| Smithsonian, | 11 |
| Society of Colonial Wars, | 1 |
| Superintendent of Documents, | 78 |
| Taunton Insane Hospital, | 1 |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, | 2 |
| Tilton Soldiers' Home, | 4 |
| Towle Manufacturing Co., | 2 |
| U. S. Government, | 132 |
| Wanderers' Home, | 2 |
| Westborough Insane Hospital, | 1 |
| Worcester Insane Hospital, | 1 |

There have been added to the library by purchase and exchange two hundred and twenty-one volumes and pamphlets,

including eleven large genealogies from the W. C. Todd fund, making in all thirty-one volumes of genealogies added during the year to our large collection.

Other accessions to the library have been as follows: Seven volumes of the New York *Independent*, nearly complete, from Miss Almy J. Herbert; 97 unbound volumes and scattering numbers of medical works from the state library; *Morning Star* for 1897 from Miss Laura Clifford; 6 volumes of *Portsmouth Oracle* and 38 volumes of the *Portsmouth Journal*, from Miss Amanda Lane of Stratham; *Vassar Miscellany* and documents from Miss Frances M. Abbott; a volume of the *Christian Endeavor Echo* from C. E. Smith; miscellaneous newspapers and magazines from Dr. J. M. Hawkes of Lynn, Mass.; Vols. 3 and 4 of *Massachusetts Ploughman* from Clarkson Dearborn; *Congregationalist* and *Outlook* for 1899 from Henry A. Kimball; annual reports of Woman's Board, 1882–97, and other pamphlets from Mrs. Ellen L. Eaton of Plymouth; 56 numbers of *Granite Monthly* and 36 of *Church Monthly*, besides directories and miscellaneous pamphlets from John H. George; various magazines and other pamphlets from Austin L. Sanger; various almanacs, calendars, and publications from J. C. A. Hill; newspapers and programmes of conferences from Rev. S. L. Gerould; many reports, papers, and documents from George H. Silsby; Baptist magazines for 1899 from Frank J. Pillsbury; *North American Review* from S. C. Eastman; miscellaneous magazines from Mrs. J. C. Thorne; *North American Review* and *Atlantic* from the public library; and 54 almanacs from Mrs. C. F. Barrett.

Of old manuscripts we have received of morning reports of captains of volunteers during the war of 1812 a large package, from James Minot; old records of the Thornton church from Gardner Little of Campton; a portion of a music book from Miss S. A. George; lieutenant's commission and other papers of John C. Moulton from Mrs. Ida Moulton Holden of Boston.

Also a chart of George's Shoal and Bank from Miss Dora N. Spaulding, a picture of Rev. David Sutherland of Bath, in gilt frame, from Martha A. Tenney of Haverhill, and photograph of the large land-locked salmon, weighing 13 pounds, caught in April in Granite lake, Munsonville, from Clark F. Rowell of Keene.

Of relics, we have received the key to the old Concord prison from M. E. Clifford, miscellaneous souvenirs from Henry M. Baker, three specimens of cartridges used in the Spanish-American War from Rev. H. F. Hill of Concord and R. S. Foss of Laconia, semi-centennial card and badge of

Manchester from Fred W. Lamb, and an Italian coin from S. C. Eastman. Also the wicker flask used by Daniel Webster, from the Woodbury estate.

We should also add a box of magazines and pamphlets from John Eaton of Washington, old records of the Belknap Ministerial Association, two volumes, and proprietary records of Ancient Suncook, deposited by Trueworthy L. Fowler, and the Belknap records sent by Rev. Charles A. G. Thurston, according to advice of members.

We wish also to put on record here the magnificent copy of a French Bible in two large folio volumes with illustrations by the celebrated designer, Dorè, presented by Hon. E. P. Bullard of New York city.

The Society is a subscriber to the following publications:

*American Historical Review.*
*American Anthropologist.*
*Essex Antiquarian.*
*William and Mary College Quarterly.*
*Mayflower Descendant.*

The following are sent gratuitously:

*American Catholic Historical Records.*
*American Missionary.*
*Granite Monthly.*
*Book Review.*
*Iowa Records.*
*Life and Light.*
*Maine Historical Proceedings.*
*N. E. Genealogical and Historical Register.*
*Pennsylvania Magazine.*
*Rhode Island Publication.*
*Sailor's Magazine.*

The Society receives regularly the following papers:

DAILIES.

*Exeter Gazette.*
*Nashua Telegraph.*

WEEKLIES.

*Bristol Enterprise.*
*Canaan Reporter.*
*Contoocook Independent.*
*Dartmouth.*
*Exeter Gazette.*
*Exeter News-Letter.*

*Journal-Transcript.*
*Littleton Courier.*
*Meredith News.*
*Mirror and Farmer.*
*People and Patriot.*
*Plymouth Record.*
*Portsmouth Journal.*
*Somersworth Free Press.*
*Woodsville News.*

Files of the Boston *Daily Journal* and *Daily Advertiser* have been contributed by members.

By the generosity of Maj. Henry McFarland seven volumes of Concord newspapers have been bound. The value of the library to its many patrons would be greatly increased if a couple of hundred volumes of newspapers could be speedily bound. Age adds to the frequency of reference in the search for forgotton lore.

During the year good progress has been made in the classification and cataloguing of our many pamphlets to make them easily accessible to patrons. One hundred and eighty boxes of catalogues and other documents relating to schools of the various grades have thus been put in order. Also ninety of sermons arranged according to character, upwards of twenty of political documents, and as many of governor's and mayor's messages, also forty-five of minutes of religious associations, twenty-five of historical pamphlets, twenty-four of biographical, and five of genealogical pamphlets. Also one hundred and seventy-six boxes of miscellaneous pamphlets, reports of various institutions, and the like. Seventy-eight boxes contributed by Gov. C. H. Bell have been arranged, catalogued, and put in permanent shape for reference. Other pamphlets are in process of arrangement and final adjustment.

The library at present is increasing at the rate of more than three thousand books and pamphlets per year. There is also the possibility of the Sabine library coming to us at no distant day. In view of the already crowded state of the library building, embarrassing as it does the regular work of classification and arrangement, the question of speedy enlargement forces itself upon our serious attention. Even if room could be found for the Sabine library, it is thought by some, and seemingly with good reason, that such additional weight as is inevitable would incur the risk of a collapse of the thin walls of the building. Our large collection of historic treasures is altogether too valuable to be needlessly endangered. These are days of expansion, and I would earnestly suggest the expediency of

taking speedy action to remedy existing needs. It seems to be a fitting time to take a forward step in the march of progress as a witness to the public that we are a live organization and well worthy of large benefactions from those interested in matters of historic interest. Larger and more inviting headquarters would surely furnish special attraction to the general public, and lead to a much larger accumulation of valuable treasures for the benefit of our many patrons. The late generous offer of our worthy president should become an additional and emphatic stimulus to provide speedily larger and better accommodations.

Respectfully submitted,

N. F. Carter,

*Librarian.*

The report of the standing committee was read and accepted.

The report of the committee to call upon Mrs. Sabine with reference to the time of delivery of the Sabine library, was read and accepted. Mr. Thorne was continued on the committee. The report is as follows:

REPORT UPON THE SABINE LIBRARY.

At the adjourned annual meeting of this Society held March 14, last, a vote was passed requesting me to act as a committee of the Society and to confer with Mrs. Lorenzo Sabine of Dorchester, Mass., in reference to the transfer of the Sabine library, if agreeable to her, into the possession of this Society.

This library, as many know, is by agreement of the heirs (made October 12, 1878) to be conveyed to the New Hampshire Historical Society at the decease of Mrs. Sabine. It comprises some 5,000 volumes which are upon the shelves in the former residence of Mr. Sabine, now rented, in Roxbury, Mass., at No. 105 Mt. Pleasant street. A few months previously I had visited the library there and found it deteriorating by time and use, and Mrs. Sabine, who is now eighty-seven years of age and in delicate health, had ceased taking books from the library for some two years.

Mrs. Sabine was found at her home, No. 16 Victoria street, Dorchester, on Thursday, May 24, and kindly received me. Her thought was that she would like to be released from the care of the library and transfer it to the Society during her lifetime. Her daughter, Mrs. McLaren, seemed to doubt if

her mother was strong enough to bear the thought and the care of its removal. I ventured to say "that the Society would take full care, sending a capable man to pack and remove without care or expense on their part." Mrs. Sabine wished to think of it further, and also to consult with others, and would write me soon her decision. I have not yet received any communication, but probably shall soon. There is no doubt but that the library will come into our hands fully as soon as we have room for it and ability to care for it according to the terms of the agreement.[1]

Your committee does not think accommodations can properly be made for it in this building. We do not have any books it would be good policy to dispose of to any extent, neither would it be safe to put much, if any, additional weight upon the upper floors of this structure; but we are called upon to provide more room for this coming library, and also our regular increase of some 3,000 volumes yearly. How can it best be done? Undoubtedly in the way our worthy president suggests, in his recent letter, generously offering under certain conditions $5,000, saying, "If the Society is to be preserved and increase its usefulness, it seems as if a large fire-proof addition must be placed on the land recently purchased. A crisis has evidently come in the history of the Society. How shall it be met?"

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. THORNE,
*Committee.*

Concord, June 13, 1900.

Hon. L. D. Stevens, for the committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, recommended the following. The report was accepted and the secretary empowered to cast one vote as the vote of the Society for each of the persons named, and the president thereupon declared the officers elected for the ensuing year to be as follows:

*President.*

WILLIAM C. TODD, ESQ., of Atkinson.

*Vice-Presidents.*

HON. ALBERT S. WAIT, of Newport,
REV. D. C. ROBERTS, D. D., of Concord.

[1] See pages 484–485, Vol. II, Proceedings of N. H. Historical Society. Agreement in full.

*Recording Secretary.*

JOHN C. ORDWAY.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

JUDGE CHARLES R. CORNING.

*Treasurer.*

WILLIAM P. FISKE.

*Librarian.*

REV. N. F. CARTER.

*Necrologist.*

ELI E. GRAVES, M. D.

*Standing Committee.*

JOS. C. A. HILL,
JOHN C. THORNE,
EDSON C. EASTMAN.

*Library Committee.*

AMOS HADLEY, PH. D.,
REV. CHARLES L. TAPPAN,
MRS. FRANCES C. STEVENS,
JUDGE CHARLES R. CORNING.

*Publishing Committee.*

HON. SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
REV. N. F. CARTER,
JOHN DOWST, ESQ.

*Committee on New Members.*

REV. N. F. CARTER,
HON. L. D. STEVENS,
JOHN C. ORDWAY.

*Committee on Speakers.*

WILLIAM C. TODD, ESQ.,
HON. JOSEPH B. WALKER,
MAJ. HENRY MCFARLAND.

*Committee on Naval History of New Hampshire.*

Hon. Albert S. Wait.
Hon. J. C. A. Wingate.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution, notice of which was given at the last annual meeting, by Hon. Joseph B. Walker, was adopted :

Unless otherwise ordered by their donors, the several permanent funds of this Society shall bear their names and be intact; and if at any time the principal of any one shall be impaired, its income shall thereafter be applied to its restoration, until it shall have been brought back to its established amount.

The treasurer presented the following communication from President Todd :

Concord, N. H., June 4, 1900.

*William P. Fiske, Esq., Treasurer N. H. Historical Society :*

My Dear Sir : No object in New Hampshire is more worthy of support than the New Hampshire Historical Society. The most distinguished men of the state were active in its formation, and have been interested in its success. It was incorporated June 14, 1823, and the first named of its incorporators was the eminent lawyer Ichabod Bartlett.

The next annual meeting will be June 13, 1900, the anniversary of its seventy-seventh birthday.

Its history has been an honorable one. Nearly every prominent man in the state has taken part in its proceedings; its published volumes have been much sought, and its collection of rare historical matter is of incalculable value, and could not be duplicated. It has received from its friends many gifts, much wisdom, with but little money, and is financially poor. For years its collections were moved from place to place as room could be found for them, and had no permanent home till some generous friends in 1866 purchased the building now occupied. This is now full, and the annual increase of books and pamphlets is 3,000. The Sabine library of 5,000 volumes will soon, also, come into possession of the Society, and there is no room for them. It has been suggested that many books of little value could be disposed of and thus room provided. If such a plan were wise, the relief would only be temporary. If the Society is to be preserved and to increase its usefulness,

it seems as if a large fire-proof addition must be placed on the land recently purchased. A crisis has evidently come in the history of the Society. How shall it be met?

Wisconsin is a new state, but in the first year of its existence a historical society was established, which now has over 100,000 volumes, over 100,000 pamphlets, 10,000 bound volumes of newspapers, and is the pride of the state, with a world-wide reputation. A new building has been provided for its collections and those of the state library, at a cost of $640,000, and the state is in future to give it $15,000 annually, instead of $5,000, as in the past.

The Massachusetts Historical society has become rich by private munificence, and other state historical societies are well supported. The spirit of historical and genealogical research throughout the country is greater than ever before. Shall New Hampshire, one of the oldest and most respected states of the Union, prove worthy of its past reputation in all educational advance, and sustain its historical society?

The least sum for a suitable fire-proof addition is $10,000, and many thousands more should be provided. If not less than $5,000 can be secured from others before November 1, 1900, I will add five thousand dollars ($5,000).

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM C. TODD.

After the reading of the foregoing, Rev. N. F. Carter offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Society highly appreciates the deep interest of Hon. William C. Todd in its prosperity by his repeated benefactions, and hereby tenders him warmest thanks for his late generous offer to aid in furnishing larger and securer facilities for the accumulating treasures of its library and increase its usefulness.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

On motion of Rev. Charles L. Tappan it was voted that Mr. John C. Ordway, Rev. N. F. Carter, and John C. Thorne, Esq., be requested to recommend to the Society a committee of its members to solicit contributions in furtherance of the proposition contained in the communication of President Todd, and to comply with the conditions of his most generous offer. The committee reported, and after several changes the committee finally selected to make a canvass for funds was as follows:

Gov. Frank W. Rollins, *Chairman.*
William P. Fiske.
Charles R. Corning.
Albert S. Wait.
John Dowst.
John C. Thorne.
John C. Ordway.

On motion of William P. Fiske, Esq.,

*Voted*, That the usual annual assessment of $3.00 be levied upon members for the ensuing year.

On motion of Col. J. Eastman Pecker,

*Voted*, That the secretary, librarian, and treasurer be a committee to take into consideration the observance of an annual field day and make any necessary arrangements.

The treasurer presented a communication from the New Hampshire Department of the Society of Cincinnati, lately revived, requesting this Society to deliver to them the early records of the ancient society of which this Society has been the custodian for many years.

The communication was referred to a special committee consisting of Rev. Charles L. Tappan, Rev. N. F. Carter, and Hon. Samuel C. Eastman.

Voted to adjourn at the call of the president.

John C. Ordway,
*Secretary.*

# NECROLOGY.

## MRS. ALMIRA RICE TAPPAN.

Mrs. Almira Rice Tappan, wife of the Rev. Charles Langdon Tappan, a former librarian of this society (1891–1895), died in Concord, August 8, 1899, in the sixty-sixth year of her age. She was the daughter of Emanuel and Almyra (Sprague) Rice, of Natick, R. I., and was born in the latter town August 24, 1833. She was educated at her home and in boarding school. Her marriage took place May 18, 1876, soon after which Mr. and Mrs. Tappan purchased in Concord the house which was their home during their lives. Both became life members of this Society and active in its interest. Mrs. Tappan shared with her husband a love for historical and antiquarian research, and the Society is under deep and lasting obligations to their mutual efforts for the enrichment of its library.

She was a woman of rare virtues and many accomplishments, combining loveliness of person, an amiable disposition, pleasing manners, a bright and active mind, great strength of character, purity of heart, and all those inherent graces which distinguish Christian excellence. Society had few allurements for her, but in her home, with her books and her intimate friends, she found the fulfilment of her heart's desires. Few knew of her many deeds of kindness, of her quiet generosity that never failed to help and relieve every need that came in her way. The vicissitudes of life and the sufferings of a protracted illness she bore with patience and a Christian faith that was unfaltering in the sincerity of her trust. The memory of her life will long and lovingly abide with those who were permitted to know her intimately.

J. C. O.

Mrs. Almira (Rice) Tappan.

## JOHN A. WHITE.

John A. White was born in Boscawen, N. H., March 31, 1838, the eldest of the children of Nathaniel and Armenia (Aldrich) White. His youth, early and later manhood were spent in Concord, which was also his home save for brief absences, when he was engaged in business elsewhere.

Mr. White was educated in private and public schools of Concord, with a supplementary course at the New London academy. In 1856, in April, when about eighteen years of age,—having for a long time entertained a very earnest desire to follow the sea,—Mr. White, with his father's consent, shipped as a common sailor on the ship *Alarm*, Captain Matthews in charge, then plying between Boston and San Francisco. This experience, lasting a year, and which carried him around Cape Horn, was not without value to him and resulted in such proficiency and friendship for him on the part of Captain Matthews that he promised him the privilege of running the vessel into Hampton Roads, and also to make him his second mate should he see fit to continue his seafaring life. A course of study at a nautical school in Boston, to which his father had insisted he should submit himself, doubtless had much to do with the efficiency thus shown. One year, however, satisfied his ambitions for the sea, and after spending two years at home, at the age of twenty-one he went to Chicago where he engaged in the wooden and willow-ware business. This venture was not successful, and in 1861 Mr. White was one among the first in the city of Chicago to enroll himself for service for three months in an artillery company. The company was stationed at Cairo, but Mr. White's connection with it was of short duration, as soon after enlisting he was taken seriously ill and so continued for several months, his recovery being doubtful for some time. On his recovery he returned East and took up his home in Concord, where, until his decease, he continued to reside.

Concord's present system of water-works was preceded by one instituted and largely owned by Mr. White's father, and consisted of several small reservoirs, advantageously located

on elevated ground, fed by springs of excellent quality, which, for the time, served to satisfy the demands put upon them. During almost the entire continuance of this system of supply Mr. White superintended it, and remained in charge until he entered into the management of the then Eagle hotel, the successor of the old "Eagle coffee house," and the predecessor of the present hotel on the same site, which he managed for about eighteen years. His position as proprietor of the Eagle hotel brought Mr. White into contact with a wide circle of men in all callings of life, among whom he was known as a man of active habits and most kindly impulses, while his hotel was known throughout New England for the excellence of its table, the promptness of its service, and above all for its neatness, quiet, and the enjoyable atmosphere of homelikeness that rendered it most pleasing to its transient guests and permanent boarders. While conducting the hotel Mr. White also carried on a local industry known as the Concord Machine Works, the output of which comprised a line of wood-working machinery of excellent quality.

About 1891, some eight years before his death, Mr. White purchased a tract of land in Warren, N. H., on which was an abundance of mica, and he erected buildings and installed machinery to convert it into a useful article of commerce. This industry was one in which he took a great deal of interest and it is still conducted by a corporation formed for that purpose.

Mr. White was never in public office, but was a member of the staff of Governor Cheney, and was well known by the title of Colonel. Unassuming, active, industrious, identified with many interests, widely and favorably known to a very large circle of business associates, valued as a friend of kindly impulses and generous nature by those who knew him as a friend, Mr. White passed away November 26, 1899, almost at his desk in his office, busy at letter-writing, death being the result of a shock, warnings of the danger of which he had by a slight attack six months previously, and from his physician. A widow and one son survive. He was elected member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, October 6, 1885.

A. P. R.

## JOHN C. FRENCH.

John C. French, son of Enoch and Eliza (Cate) French, and grandson of Abram and Hannah (Lane) French of Stratham, was born in Pittsfield, N. H., March 1, 1832, and there spent his boyhood on one of the rocky farms. His opportunities for obtaining an education, to which he aspired, were extremely limited, but such as he had he diligently improved, supplementing his school privileges with reading at home. By working on the farm in summer and teaching in winter he earned the money to pay his expenses while attending for a time Pittsfield, Gilmanton, and Pembroke academies. The advancement and stimulus there received only intensified his desire for a wider knowledge. Home advantages proving insufficient to satisfy, when he became of age he made an arrangement with J. H. Colton & Co. to solicit orders for their mounted maps. The tact and activity he evinced in this work gave such satisfaction to his employers that a year later they made him Boston agent for "Colton's Atlas of the World." Again success crowned his efforts, selling over 1,200 copies of this expensive work. In 1855 he was appointed general agent of the house for New England, and devoted much time in introducing Colton's series of geographies into the public schools.

Later he entered the employ of Brown, Taggart & Chase and Charles Scribner & Co., and aided in bringing out their school publications. Thus he was enabled to gratify his fondness for travel, observation, and reading, becoming acquainted with the leading authors, teachers, publishers, and prominent educators, and much of the local history and industries of the principal towns of New England. His experience also gave him a thorough knowledge of the art of advertising and putting books on the market in a way to ensure popular favor.

In 1866 he became state agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company, and took up his residence in Manchester, where he remained till his death, January 8, 1900. In 1869, by strenuous endeavors, he succeeded in organizing the New Hampshire Fire Insurance company, a stock company composed of many eminent business men, who heartily

endorsed his idea. Mr. French was chosen general agent, and, in 1870, on the resignation of Hon. Isaac W. Smith as secretary, he was made his successor. His efficiency in the discharge of the duties of this office was so manifest in the unparalleled success of the company, that it led the stockholders to tender him a formal vote of thanks. The assets of the first year's business were $134,568 and a surplus of $8,029, and of the year 1899, $3,163,880.05 and a net surplus of $946,783.34, mainly due to his business sagacity and enterprise.

On the death of ex-Gov. James A. Weston, in 1895, Mr. French was chosen president, and so continued till his death. His guiding hand wrought wonders in shaping this immense insurance company. He had a mind that could grasp the needs, and skill to meet their demands. To him more than to any other man the company owes its remarkable growth and prosperity. For a time he edited and published in Manchester a journal devoted to insurance interests.

Mr. French was decidedly literary in his tastes, and wrote for different papers many articles of historic value respecting New Hampshire and New Hampshire men. Among them was a pamphlet on "Grace Fletcher Webster," wife of Daniel Webster. He became a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, April 24, 1888. He was at the time of his death president of the Manchester Historic association and was chosen a member of the council of the Manchester institute at its organization, and was always interested in the motive and work of that association. He was one of the first honorary members of the Manchester Press club, and added valuable books to its library.

He was for many years a trustee of the New Hampshire state hospital, director of the Pemigewasset railroad, president of the Manchester Shoe company, director of the Merchants' National bank, trustee of the Guaranty Savings bank and of the Manchester city library, and president of the Franklin Street society. He was also a member of Trinity commandery of Knights Templar.

He married Annie M. Philbrick, daughter of L. B. Philbrick of Deerfield, in 1858, who survives him. Three children blessed their union.

## TITUS SALTER TREDICK.

The demise of Titus Salter Tredick, Esq., one of Portsmouth's most esteemed citizens, occurred on January 27, 1900, at Tunbridge Wells, England.

He was a son of the late Jonathan M. Tredick, for many years president of the Rockingham National bank and a prominent shipowner and merchant, and of Mary Frances, daughter of Capt. Titus Salter, also a wealthy shipowner, and a man prominent in civic affairs during the first half of the century.

Mr. Tredick's great-grandfather on the maternal side (of the same name as his grandfather, Titus Salter) was a man of note and prominence during the Revolutionary War, commanding Fort Washington in 1775–1783, leading the party that took possession of the powder stored at Fort William and Mary and used at Bunker Hill, and captain of the armed ship *Hampden*, twenty guns, in the Penobscot expedition.

This name, "Titus Salter," honored in Revolutionary annals, descended to and was worthily borne by the subject of this memoir. At the age of eleven Mr. Tredick became a student at Phillips Exeter academy, pursuing his studies later at Harvard university, where he graduated at the age of nineteen in the class of 1854. That same year he went to India as supercargo on one of his father's ships, to be the representative in Calcutta of Lawrence & Stone of Boston. He managed their offices so skilfully that he was much commended by Mr. George Peabody, the London banker, who was surprised on meeting him later to find him so young a man. Mr. Tredick spent several years in the East, and witnessed some of the exciting events of the Indian mutiny. Returning by way of Europe, he was met by his father, with whom he took an extended tour on the continent.

In 1872 he married Sarah, daughter of Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, who led the leading divison under Farragut at the battle of New Orleans, and was for three years the commandant of the Portsmouth navy yard.

Mr. Tredick was greatly attached to his home and country, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1876,

and for a brief period of the New Hampshire legislature. He was a staunch supporter of the Republican ticket. Shortly after his marriage he retired from active business, and settled down for a part of every year in Portsmouth, where his erect and handsome presence became a familiar landmark, recognized by all as a worthy descendant of that old-time aristocracy which for many generations has spread a halo of grace and dignity over the elm-bordered streets and hospitable mansions of this historic town by the sea.

He was a director in the Rockingham National bank and of the Portsmouth Athenæum, and for many years president of the Children's home, and a member of other leading financial, charitable, and social institutions in his native city. He was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society June 13, 1877.

In later years Mr. Tredick spent a great deal of time abroad, and it was while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Percival Griffith of London, England, that he was stricken with the illness which caused his death. That Mr. Tredick's social and intellectual qualities were appreciated in other cities where he had spent brief periods, as well as in his native town, is apparent from the fact that he was a member of the Union and Somerset clubs of Boston, the University club of New York, and the Metropolitan club of Washington.

A man of the highest culture, of spotless integrity and moral character, revered by all who knew him, he has gone to swell the roll-call of those men who, by their influence and example, have been worthy members of their state and country.

J. S. H. F.

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## PAUL AUGUSTINE STACKPOLE, M. D.

Dr. Paul Augustine Stackpole, son of Samuel and Rosanna Stackpole, was born in Rochester, N. H., February 12, 1814. His paternal grandfather was Lieut. Samuel Stackpole, an officer of bravery during the Revolution. His maternal grandfather was also a Revolutionary soldier.

Dr. Stackpole's father was a farmer and desired that his son

should follow in his footsteps and succeed to the paternal acres, but Paul was anxious for an education and a different calling. Securing the advantages of the common school in his native town he attended Rochester academy and at seventeen years of age began his first experience in teaching school. He then persuaded his father to allow him to attend Wolfeborough academy, boarding himself while there and teaching school the two following winters. His surplus earnings were given to his father in an endeavor to soften his parent's heart and obtain permission to leave the farm, but in vain, for he declined to assist him in getting an education. But Paul was persistent, and leaving home arrived in Andover with but a dollar or two in his pocket and made known his condition and his wants to Principal Johnson of Phillips academy. He was admitted and worked his way through with honor, by teaching and other kinds of honorable work, and left Andover at the conclusion of his course with one hundred dollars in his pocket. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph H. Smith and Dr. Noah Martin of Dover, and also attended the Boylston Medical school in Boston and read medicine with Dr. Bowditch and Dr. Perry and was engaged in hospital practice, assisting Dr. Stedman. He attended lectures at Harvard and then entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1843, and the degree of A. M. was later conferred on him by this college.

He then settled in Dover, where he practised his profession ever after, and always maintained a prominent position among his medical brethren.

Dr. Stackpole was a member of the American Medical association and was honored with the presidency of the New Hampshire State Medical society, and the Strafford District Medical society. He was also a leading member of the Dover Medical association, the Massachusetts Medical society, the Essex North District (Mass.) Medical society, the New Hampshire Historical society (having been elected June 11, 1883), the New York Medico Legal society, and others. He was a prominent member in both Masonry and Odd Fellowship, being connected with Strafford lodge, Orphan council, and Belknap chapter, F. & A. M., Wecohamet lodge and Prescott encampment,

I. O. O. F. Politically he was a Democrat of the old school, and in 1874 was one of the founders of the *State Press*, and for a time its editor. In 1845 Dr. Stackpole united in marriage with Elizabeth Garland Hills of Haverhill, Mass., a graduate of Bradford academy and at that time seventeen years of age. She died in 1853, leaving three children,—Charlotte Elizabeth, deceased, Charles Hobart of Boston, and Dr. Harry Hills of Dover. The Doctor did not marry again. Some five years ago he virtually gave up his down-town office and only attended to some of his old-time patients from an office at his house. On the night of March 28, 1900, as the Doctor was about to retire, his foot caught in the carpet at the head of his chamber stairs and he was thrown violently the entire length, striking the bottom with such force as to break his neck and cause instant death. No one was aroused by his fall and in the early morning he was found at the foot of the stairs with life extinct, by his son, Dr. Harry H. Stackpole. His funeral was from his late home, on Saturday, March 31, 1900, and was very largely attended. Interment was in the family lot in Pine Hill cemetery, and the floral tribute was beautiful and contributed with a lavish hand, for the Doctor loved flowers and his friends knew it. Thus closes the last chapter of this self-made man. *Requiescat in Pace.*

H. H. S.

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## GEORGE LEWIS BALCOM.

George L. Balcom was the son of Jonas and Mary Balcom, and was born in 1819, in Sudbury, Mass. He could trace his lineage back to Henry Balcom who came to this country in 1665, and settled in Charlestown, Mass.

In 1823, when four years of age, George L. Balcom went with his parents to live in Lowell, Mass., and there received his early education. His preparatory studies were at Westminster academy, whence he entered Harvard college at the age of sixteen. Leaving college he engaged for a time in the hardware business in Boston, and later in Philadelphia, but after a year returned to Massachusetts. Two years later he removed to Proctorsville, Vt., and was employed as bookkeeper

Geo. L. Balcom.

for the firm of Gilson, Smith & Co., till in 1850 he was admitted one of the partners. In 1857 he disposed of his interest there, and bought the Sanford & Rossiter mill in Claremont, which he operated up to 1899. During this time, in addition to operating the Sullivan mill in Claremont, he was proprietor of the woolen mill in Proctorsville.

During his residence in Proctorsville, he represented the town in the legislature in 1855-57, and Claremont also in 1883-84, and was state senator in 1889-90. He was a prominent churchman, and had been a delegate to the grand convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States since 1871. He was for many years a trustee of the Holderness School for Boys, and became a member of this Society June 9, 1875, as also of the New England Historic Genealogical society in 1896. In 1884 he was a delegate to the National Republican convention in Chicago. In 1868 he was made a Master Mason, receiving his degree in Hiram lodge. The same year he made an extended European tour covering Great Britain, France, Switzerland, and Italy. He was a close observer and learned much of the country and people that he visited, and his friends delighted in listening to his relation of his travels.

Mr. Balcom was a man of many virtues and no vices. He lived an exemplary life, and is mourned by hundreds of men and women who have been blessed by his bounty. His generosity was of the kind that knew no ostentation. Many a poor family have found a generous supply of food sent to their homes from the stores and markets, and the donor's name not mentioned and to this day unknown. He was a great lover of books, and for years was accumulating volume after volume until he possessed one of the largest and finest libraries in the state. He was continually looking for some rare book or pamphlet, and if discovered he was not content until he possessed it. In his declining years his library was his comfort and pride. He wished he might stay with it and his home to the last, and it seems the Lord heard his prayer. His desire was fulfilled and he died as he had wished, in his home surrounded by his books.

Mr. Balcom married at Philadelphia, October 20, 1845, Miss Anna West of that city, who died in 1881. His own death was in Claremont, May 13, 1900. One son survives him.

C. B. S.

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## ALEXANDER HAMILTON LADD.

Alexander Hamilton Ladd was born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 27, 1815. His father, Alexander Ladd, a public-spirited merchant of that town and at one time president of the United States bank, was the son of Col. Eliphalet Ladd, also a successful merchant, who came to Portsmouth from Exeter in 1792. His mother, Maria Tufton Haven, was the daughter of Hon. Nathaniel A. Haven, one of Portsmouth's most prominent men, who for some time represented that district in congress. On his father's side he was descended from Lieut. Daniel Ladd, born in England, who came to Ipswich in 1634 in the ship *Mary and John* and from thence removed to Haverhill in 1640; while on his mother's side he was connected with many families prominent in the history of this state, and was tenth in descent from Capt. John Mason, the patentee and founder of New Hampshire.

Mr. Ladd was educated at Phillips Exeter academy and from there went to Dartmouth college, where he remained but a year, his tastes leading him to the more active pursuits of a business life. While still a very young man he established at Portsmouth a factory for refining sperm oil, a business which was carried on with great success until the decline of the sperm whale fishery rendered it impossible to procure the necessary supplies for its further prosecution. Later he became interested in the development of the iron industry in the state of Maine, an enterprise which was disastrously affected by the changes made in the tariff of 1847. The greater part of his active business career was in Galveston, Texas, where he was occupied as a cotton buyer and in acting for the Pacific and other of the large New England cotton mills. This business, begun in 1850, and interrupted by the War of the Rebellion, was resumed in 1865 and continued until 1877. His business

ability soon brought him reputation and he was recognized as an expert of unfailing accuracy, while his fidelity to interests of those whom he represented and his sound judgment caused him to be entrusted with the weightiest responsibilities.

Mr. Ladd was married June 11, 1840, to Elizabeth Wyer, the accomplished daughter of William Jones, Esq., a well-known merchant of Portsmouth, and Ann Parry. She died September 21, 1865. From this union were born eight children, five of whom survive: Mary Tufton Haven, who married Lieut. Com. Charles Follen Blake, United States navy; Ann Parry, who married J. Langdon Ward, Esq., of New York; William Jones, who married Anna Russell Watson of Milton, Mass.; Elizabeth Hamilton, who married Charles E. Wentworth, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass.; Maria Haven, who married Manning Emery, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass.

In politics Mr. Ladd was originally a Whig. He became a Republican when that party came into existence and was a most ardent supporter of the government during the War of the Rebellion. His oldest son, William J. Ladd, enlisted in the Thirteenth New Hampshire regiment, United States volunteers, rapidly gained promotion and served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac as a staff officer on the staffs of Generals Brooks, Stannard, Getty, and Devens; being severely wounded at the capture of Fort Harrison.

Mr. Ladd was born in the Livermore House but soon removed to the Moffatt mansion, where seven generations of his ancestors and descendants have resided. This mansion, built by his great-great-grandfather, Mr. John Moffatt, in 1764, was at one time the residence of General William Whipple, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who married a daughter of Mr. Moffatt.

The latter years of Mr. Ladd's life were passed in his ancestral home with frequent visits to the homes of his married children. There with his children and grandchildren, some of whom always formed a part of his household, he dispensed a generous hospitality which will be long remembered by his many friends, while his leisure time was occupied in the cultivation of the fruits and flowers of his spacious garden which responded so luxuriantly to his care.

In character Mr. Ladd was forceful and energetic. His sympathies were broad and generous. He was a man of the highest integrity and all his dealings were marked by the utmost consideration for the rights of others. Combined with these qualities he possessed to a marked degree a capacity for social and domestic pleasures and was never so happy as when surrounded by his family and friends. His bearing was erect and vigorous and his manners dignified and courteous. As has been fittingly said of him, his memory abides as a type of that gracious product of Old England and New England character which joins stern integrity with warm-heartedness and courteous dignity with unselfish helpfulness to others. He died at Portsmouth, May 21, 1900, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

W. A. H., 2d.

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## JOHN H. PEARSON.

John H. Pearson was born on March 7, 1818, in Sutton, N. H. His parents were Thomas Pearson and Abigail Ambrose Pearson. The family consisted of ten children, all of whom deceased before the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Pearson was educated in the common schools of the vicinity where he lived and when about sixteen years of age engaged in the employment of Mr. David Perkins at Henniker. About two years afterwards he attended school at the Hopkinton academy and for a time was a pupil of the late Ex-Gov. Moody Currier. His next employment was as a clerk in a store at Wilmot, N. H., by a Mr. Davis, for whom he worked some considerable time, both in Wilmot and afterwards in Andover. Later he opened a store for himself in Warner, N. H., which he conducted about two and a half years. He then disposed of that business and returned to Andover at Potter Place, where he engaged in trade for himself. He also opened a hotel at that place, which he conducted for some little time, along with the trade in which he was engaged.

While living in Andover he married Miss Mary Ann Butterfield, the daughter of Hon. Samuel Butterfield and the sister of Mr. William Butterfield, both widely known in this vicinity.

JOHN H. PEARSON.

Some years after the death of his first wife he married Miss Jessie Gove, daughter of Col. Jesse A. Gove, who survived him.

He continued in trade at Potter Place for some three or four years and then moved to what is now known as Franklin Falls, but then known as Factory Village, where he was engaged in trade for something over a year, and then moved to Boston and established himself in the mercantile business on Milk street a few doors south of State street. He conducted a general merchandise business in that place for several years and was quite successful.

His health failed somewhat while in Boston and he concluded to dispose of his business there and move back into the country, which he did and located in Concord, N. H. After a time he recovered his health and engaged in the merchandise and grain business, devoting most of his time and means to the development of that particular branch of trade. He was first a member of the firm of J. H. Pearson, Barron & Co., and then was associated with the late E. C. Knowlton under the name of J. H. Pearson & Co., and their business became very extensive and prosperous.

Mr. Pearson was a very enterprising, not to say venturesome, man in trade and did some things which more conservative people regarded as taking chances. He is said to have been the first man who went from New Hampshire to Chicago for the purpose of purchasing grain and established an agency there, through which the goods that he dealt in were obtained and forwarded. He also arranged for transportation over the Northern line and had an establishment at Ogdensburg which handled flour and grain by the wholesale, and which was very successful. Finally he closed out that branch of his business and gave his attention chiefly to the wholesale trade in flour and grain in Concord. In the management of that business the firm was very successful and amassed a liberal fortune.

The business was finally closed and Mr. Pearson directed his attention to the management of the Concord railroad, in which he had become a very large owner.

He established *The People* in 1868, a newspaper which for

a number of years was conducted by his son, Col. Charles C. Pearson, and was finally consolidated with the *New Hampshire Patriot* in 1878, under the name of *The Patriot*, daily and weekly. The paper still remains a prominent journal in Concord.

Mr. Pearson became a very prominent man and for a long time exercised a powerful influence in directing the policy of the corporations in the state. Primarily, he was opposed to the principle of consolidation and believed in the maintenance of the local corporations in an independent manner.

In the well-known railroad controversies in New Hampshire, out of which grew extensive litigation, Mr. Pearson was one of the foremost parties, and was successful in his contentions. He acquired very large interests in many of the railroad corporations of the state and through their appreciation and increase in value became very wealthy.

In his later years he yielded somewhat to the policy of the times, and perhaps came to understand that the union of short lines and small corporations under proper regulations would be more serviceable to the interests of the country than in any other way.

His political affiliations were with the Democratic party, and he was always a fearless and determined supporter of its principles. His sympathies did not follow the party in its movement towards the silver interest. He adhered to the policy which was founded upon the gold standard.

He was connected with the National State Capital bank in Concord, and for a long time was a member of its board of directors. His judgment in matters that pertained to the management of that institution was regarded with very great respect by his associates.

He was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society October 1, 1885.

His decease occurred on the third day of October, 1900, and his remains are buried in the Minot enclosure in Concord.

The most notable act of Mr. Pearson's life, and the one most far-reaching in its results, was the disposition made by him of the bulk of his estate.

After providing for the payment of minor bequests and some annuities, charitable and otherwise, his entire fortune was left in trust for the benefit of his native state. In his will he directs his trustees:

"To expend, in their discretion, in such sums, at such times, and in such manner as may seem to them advisable, the income of my said estate remaining after the payment of all charges thereon created by and under this will, and all other legitimate charges against my said estate, *for the benefit of the poor and destitute in said state of New Hampshire, and for charitable and educational purposes therein.*"

The writer believes this to be the broadest, richest, and most beneficent bequest ever made by any one for the benefit of our dearly beloved New Hampshire. It attests Mr. Pearson's strong affection for her. Not only the present but unborn generations will appreciate this noble gift and will revere his memory. Such a monument few men have builded.

# SEVENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

CONCORD, June 12, 1901.

The seventy-ninth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society at Concord on Wednesday, June 12, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, with a very large attendance.

The meeting was called to order by President Todd, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The secretary reported the membership of the Society as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of members at date of last annual meeting, | 172 |
| New members qualified during the year, | 4 |
| | 176 |
| Less loss by death, | 4 |
| Present membership, the same as one year ago, | 172 |

The following is a list of the members who have died during the year:

REV. JAMES H. FITTS, Newfields.
JUDGE JOHN B. HAZELTON, Suncook.
FRED G. HARTSHORN, ESQ., Manchester.
JOSEPH C. A. HILL, ESQ., Concord.

The report of the treasurer was presented and accepted, and is as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*Receipts credited to general income:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Income from permanent fund, | $804.17 |
| Income from savings banks, | 19.96 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New members, | $20.00 | |
| Assessments, | 387.00 | |
| Life membership, | 50.00 | |
| Books sold, | 171.45 | |
| Taxes refunded, | 149.53 | |
| Incidentals, | .75 | |
| State appropriation, | 500.00 | |
| Income from Todd fund for purchase of books, | 82.67 | |
| | | $2,185.53 |
| *Expenditures charged to general income:* | | |
| Printing and binding, | $101.30 | |
| Fuel and water, | 61.29 | |
| Postage, | 66.42 | |
| Repairs, | 10.96 | |
| Salary of librarian, | 500.00 | |
| Incidental expenses of librarian, | 54.01 | |
| Incidentals, | 52.13 | |
| Books, etc., | 284.96 | |
| Genealogies, | 82.67 | |
| To correct error in last account, | 70.00 | |
| | | 1,283.74 |
| | | $901.79 |
| Permanent fund, | $11,200.00 | |
| Current fund, as of June 13, 1900, | 219.03 | |
| | | 11,419.03 |
| | | $12,320.82 |
| *To new account:* | | |
| Permanent fund, | $11,420.00 | |
| Current funds, | 900.82 | |

THE WM. C. TODD FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| To investment, | $1,000.00 |
| Balance expended for 1900, | 38 21 |
| Income, | 49.42 |
| | $1,087.63 |
| By paid for genealogical works, | 82.67 |
| Balance, | $1,004,96 |

*Securities in the hands of the treasurer:*

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 Iowa Loan & Trust Co.'s debentures, $500 each, | $1,000.00 |
| Receipt, Johnson Loan and Trust Co., | 650.00 |
| 3 Concord Land & Water Power Co.'s bonds, $100 each, | 300.00 |
| 2 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. bonds, 4 per cent., $500 each, | 1,000.00 |
| 2 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. bonds, 6 per cent., $1,000 each, | 2,000.00 |
| 1 New York & New England R. R. bond, 7 per cent., | 1,000.00 |
| 1 Little Rock & Ft. Smith R. R. bond, 7 per cent., | 1,000.00 |
| Mortgage loan, | 1,025.00 |
| 5 shares of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. stock, | 500.00 |
| 13 shares of Concord & Montreal R. R. stock, | 2,268.50 |
| | $10,743.50 |
| Deposit in New Hampshire Savings bank, | 1,526.78 |
| Cash on hand, | 50.54 |
| | $12,320.82 |

THE WM. C. TODD FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 shares of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. stock, 5 per cent., | $500.00 |
| Deposit in New Hampshire Savings bank, | 504.96 |
| | $1,004.96 |

I have this day examined the account of Wm. P. Fiske, treasurer of the New Hampshire Historical Society for the year ending June 12, 1901, and find the same correctly cast and sustained by satisfactory vouchers. I have also examined the securities constituting the funds of the Society, and find them correct.

JOHN C. THORNE.

CONCORD, N. H., June 12, 1901.

On motion of L. D. Stevens, a committee was appointed to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year. The motion prevailed, and the chair appointed Hon. L. D. Stevens, Rev. C. L. Tappan, and Isaac A. Hill a committee for that purpose.

The report of the librarian was presented, and is as follows:

## LIBRARIAN'S REPORT, 1901.

The past year has been one of noteworthy advancement for the library in its accessions and orderly arrangement. The value of a library consists not alone in the wealth of its historic treasures, but as well in their availability for ready use. To this end much has been accomplished during the year, so that we can say with confidence never since it has approximated to its present dimensions has it been so fully accessible to its many patrons. That it has not been catalogued in its entireness, as it should be, is due to the fact that one pair of hands is inadequate to the needs. The entire time of one could be profitably employed in attending to the ordinary routine work and looking out for the advancing of its interests. Much time is inevitably consumed in attending to the wants of patrons and visitors, which amount to hundreds during the year. The specific work done in the line of progress has been what the circumstances, in my judgment, seemed most to need. My knowledge of the facts would lead me to do the same were it to be done again.

The library contained at the last annual meeting 15,662 bound volumes. The accessions have been 859, and volumes bound 74, making a total at present of 16,595. Pamphlets received have been 1,985. Total accessions for the year of 2,844, not including periodicals and town reports.

Donations have been received from the following individuals:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abbot, Edward A., | 2 | Blomberg, Anton, | 1 |
| Abbot, Frances M., | 3 | Bowers, Dwight E., | 1 |
| Aiken, Rev. Edwin J., | 1 | Bridges, B. F., | 1 |
| Allen, Francis O., | 2 | Briggs, L. Vernon, | 29 |
| Allen, Fred. J., | 50 | Brock, Henry E., | 1 |
| Amen, Harlan P., | 1 | Brown, Warren, | 1 |
| Amory, Frederic, | 1 | Browne, Francis H., | 1 |
| Ayling, Augustus D., | 2 | Bruce, C. E., | 1 |
| Baker, Henry M., | 1 | Burnham, E. J., | 1 |
| Balch, Thomas W., | 1 | Caldwell, William H., | 4 |
| Bachelder, Nahum J., | 6 | Calvin, Samuel, | 1 |
| Batchellor, Albert S., | 2 | Carpenter, Rev. C. C., | 2 |
| Beckwith, A. C., | 2 | Carroll, Lysander H., | 2 |
| Benton, Joseph, | 1 | Carter, Rev. Clark, | 18 |
| Benton, J. H., Jr., | 1 | Carter, Rev. N. F., | 101 |
| Bishop, Rev. Edwin W., | 1 | Carter, Solon A., | 2 |
| Blanchard, Mrs. George A., | 1 | Chandler, William E., | 2 |
| Blodgett, Mrs. Abner, | 1 | Chase, A. H., | 4 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choate, Joseph H., | 1 | Henry, Hugh, | 6 |
| Clark, Mrs. J. G., | 1 | Herbert, Alma J., | 1 |
| Cleaves, George P., | 1 | Hill, Joseph C. A., | 21 |
| Clifford, Thomas F., | 1 | Himes, Rev. W. H., | 5 |
| Cobb, Rev. Wm. H., | 1 | Hoitt, Miss Beulah A., | 1 |
| Cochran, Joseph A., | 2 | Holmes, Rev. Theodore J., | 1 |
| Cogswell, Mrs. B. P., | 7 | Hoyt, Louis G., | 2 |
| Colby, Henry B., | 1 | Ide, Lemuel N., | 4 |
| Comstock, John M., | 1 | Jewell, Miss M. Blanche, | 1 |
| Conn, Dr. Granville P., | 2 | Johnson, Mrs. Henry, | 33 |
| Cook, Howard M., | 1 | Johnson, J. E., | 1 |
| Couch, Mrs. Benjamin H., | 14 | Jones, John F., | 29 |
| Cousin, Rev. E. M., | 1 | Kelley, F. P., | 2 |
| Cragg, T. W., | 3 | Kendall, Miss Sarah W. | 3 |
| Cross, Mrs. Lucy R. H., | 1 | Kimball, Miss Annah J., | 1 |
| Cruft, George T., | 2 | Kimball, Hon. Benj. A., | 1 |
| Cudmore, P., | 1 | Kimball, Henry A., | 23 |
| Cushing, Mrs. F. E., | 1 | Kimball, Hon. John, | 1 |
| Day, David T., | 1 | Kernohan, Captain, | 1 |
| Derby, S. C., | 1 | Lamb, Fred W., | 60 |
| Dickinson, T. D., | 1 | Lane, Thomas W., | 1 |
| Dike, Rev. Samuel W., | 1 | London Publisher, | 1 |
| Dodge, James H., | 3 | Lord, Catharine W., | 1 |
| Dotterer, Henry S., | 1 | Lovejoy, Mary W., | 2 |
| Drumm, Rev. T. J., | 1 | Marsh, Rev. Francis J., | 3 |
| Emerson, C. F., | 2 | McCauley, L. S., | 1 |
| Eastman, Samuel C., | 37 | McFarland, Miss Annie A., | 3 |
| Elliot, Rev. L. H., | 29 | McMillan, Conway, | 1 |
| Field, Marshall, | 2 | Meseroll, William H., | 278 |
| Fletcher, W. I., | 2 | Morrison, Rev. Nathan J., | 1 |
| Folger, Allen, | 1 | Murkland, Charles S., | 6 |
| Folsom, Capt. A. A., | 2 | Musgrove, R. W., | 1 |
| Fuller, L. K., | 10 | Myers, Anna E. H., | 1 |
| Gallinger, Hon. Jacob H., | 2 | Nudd, Warren D., | 1 |
| George, John H., | 6 | Nutter, John P., | 1 |
| Gerould, Rev. Samuel L., | 88 | Ordway, John C., | 1 |
| Gordon, Miss Lucy A., | 1 | Osgood, Charles W., | 2 |
| Gould, S. C., | 58 | Page, Charles T., | 1 |
| Grant, A. H., | 5 | Parker, Isaac, | 2 |
| Green, Mrs. Ella B., | 1 | Parvin, Theodore S., | 5 |
| Green, Dr. Samuel A., | 82 | Patterson, Samuel F., | 1 |
| Grout, Rev. Lewis, | 2 | Pearson, Edward N., | 16 |
| Ham, Wallace H., | 4 | Peaslee, J. B., | 1 |
| Haskell, F. W., | 1 | Perkins, Miss A. J. G., | 3 |
| Hayden, H. E., | 3 | Perkins, James W., | 15 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Pillsbury, Frank J., | 11 | Tappan, Rev. Charles L., | 1 |
| Potter, E. T., | 1 | Tarleton, Charles W., | 1 |
| Prescott, Mrs. E. H., | 10 | Thayer, Miss K. M., | 2 |
| Quimby, Charles E., | 1 | Thompson, Lucien, | 2 |
| Ramsdell, George A., | 2 | Thorne, John C., | 1 |
| Ramsdell, Mrs. George A., | 1 | Todd, Mrs. George E., | 3 |
| Reed, Rev. George H., | 1 | True, Henry, | 1 |
| Revell, F. H., | 1 | Tuttle, Lucius, | 17 |
| Rice, Franklin P., | 3 | Virgin, Charles P., | 3 |
| Rix, Guy S., | 3 | Wadleigh, Miss Sarah, | 186 |
| Roberts, Mrs. Cora A., | 4 | Walker, Rev. Mr., | 1 |
| Rogers, James S., | 1 | Watson, Dr. Irving A., | 2 |
| Rundlett, Louis J., | 2 | Weaver, Ethan A., | 1 |
| Schell, F. Robert, | 1 | Wellman, Rev. Joshua W., | 1 |
| Seward, George F., | 3 | White, Rev. C. L., | 1 |
| Sheldon, George, | 1 | White, Curtis, | 1 |
| Silsby, George H., | 2 | Whitney, Mrs. E. D., | 2 |
| Smith, Jonathan, | 1 | Williams, B. F., | 1 |
| Spalding, Mrs. Abbie J., | 150 | Wills, Mrs. P. R., | 20 |
| Spofford, Charles B., | 4 | Wing, George D., | 4 |
| Staples, Rev. C. J., | 1 | Woodbury, E. R., | 2 |
| Stockwell, George A., | 1 | Woodbury, Frank D., | 38 |
| Street, Mrs. Mary A., | 1 | Wyman, T., | 1 |
| Swan, R. T., | 1 | Wynne, T., | 1 |
| Swett, Charles E., | 5 | | |

The following historical societies and associations have made donations as follows:

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|---|---|
| American Antiquarian, | 3 |
| American Catholic, | 4 |
| Chicago, | 4 |
| Connecticut, | 4 |
| Delaware, | 20 |
| Early Settlers, Ohio, | 1 |
| Essex Institute, | 1 |
| Iowa, | 6 |
| Kansas, | 1 |
| Long Island, | 44 |
| Manchester, | 4 |
| Manchester Institute, | 1 |
| Maryland, | 4 |
| Massachusetts, | 1 |
| Minnesota, | 1 |
| New Haven Colony, | 1 |
| New Jersey, | 5 |
| New London, | 5 |

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|---|---|
| New York, | 2 |
| New York State, | 1 |
| Northern Indiana, | 1 |
| Ohio Archæological, | 4 |
| Old Residents, Lowell, | 1 |
| Ontario, | 2 |
| Pennsylvania, | 31 |
| Rhode Island, | 9 |
| Texas State, | 2 |
| Vermont, | 2 |
| Western Reserve, | 68 |
| West Virginia, | 1 |
| Wisconsin, | 19 |
| Worcester Antiquity, | 1 |
| Wyoming Commemorative, | 1 |
| Wyoming Geological, | 4 |

The following educational institutions have also contributed:

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| Abbott Academy, | 1 |
| Bangor Theological Seminary, | 1 |
| Berea College, | 1 |
| Bethany College, | 1 |
| Bowdoin College, | 5 |
| Chardon Academy, | 2 |
| Cornell University, | 1 |
| Dartmouth College, | 2 |
| Drew Theological Seminary, | 3 |
| Harvard Divinity School, | 1 |
| Harvard University, | 2 |
| Johns Hopkins University, | 10 |
| Lawrence Academy, | 1 |
| Massachusetts Institute of Technology, | 2 |
| Mt. Holyoke College, | 1 |
| Oberlin College, | 5 |
| Ohio State University, | 7 |
| Royal Academy, Stockholm, | 6 |
| Sanborn Seminary, | 2 |
| Tufts College, | 4 |
| University of California, | 2 |
| University of Pennsylvania, | 1 |
| University of Toulouse, | 3 |
| Wellesley College, | 1 |
| Wesleyan University, | 2 |
| Yale University, | 5 |

Libraries have made donations as follows:

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|---|---|
| Brooklyn, | 2 |

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|---|---|
| Cincinnati Public, | 1 |
| Congress, | 17 |
| Forbes, | 1 |
| Library Company, | 1 |
| Los Angeles, | 1 |
| Maine State, | 57 |
| Newberry, | 1 |
| New Hampshire State, | 9 |
| New York Public, | 12 |
| New York State, | 16 |
| Peoria, | 2 |
| State Department, | 2 |
| Syracuse Public, | 1 |

The following have been received from different railroads:

| | |
|---|---|
| Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fé, | 1 |
| Boston & Maine, | 3 |
| Boston Elevated, | 3 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, | 1 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, | 9 |
| Cleveland, Cincinnati & St. Lawrence, | 12 |
| Concord & Montreal. | 1 |

From miscellaneous institutions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Adams Nervine Asylum, | 1 |
| American Board, | 3 |
| American Museum, | 3 |
| American Philosophical Society, | 4 |
| American Seamen's Friend Society, | 1 |
| American Unitarian Association, | 2 |
| Appalachian Club, | 2 |
| Associated Charities of Massachusetts, | 1 |
| Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, | 1 |
| Boston Art Company, | 1 |
| Boston Children's Aid Society, | 1 |
| Boston Children's Friend Society, | 2 |
| Boston City Hospital, | 1 |
| Boston City Missionary Society, | 1 |
| Boston City Registrar, | 1 |
| Boston Home for Aged Women, | 1 |
| Boston Insane Hospital, | 2 |
| Boston Provident Association, | 1 |
| Boston Y. M. C. A., | 2 |
| Bureau of Ethnology, | 3 |
| Butler Hospital for the Insane, | 1 |
| Chicago Relief Society, | 2 |

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| Church Building Society, | 2 |
| Concord Home for the Aged, | 1 |
| Concord Orphans' Home, | 8 |
| Cuban Land Co., | 3 |
| Department of Agriculture, | 3 |
| Department of the Interior, | 54 |
| Department of Labor, | 1 |
| Elliot Hospital, Keene, | 1 |
| Fidelity and Casualty Co., | 1 |
| First Congregational Church, Keene, | 2 |
| Free Museum, | 2 |
| Hospital for Epileptics, | 1 |
| Interstate Commission, | 2 |
| Lawrence General Hospital, | 1 |
| Little Wanderer's Home, | 6 |
| Margaret Pillsbury Hospital, | 1 |
| Massachusetts General Hospital, | 2 |
| Massachusetts Infant Asylum, | 1 |
| Massachusetts State Hospital, | 1 |
| Museum of Natural History, | 1 |
| New England Hospital, | 1 |
| New York Children's Aid Society, | 1 |
| Philippine Information Society, | 1 |
| Pocumtuck Association, | 2 |
| Publishers, | 1 |
| Smithsonian, | 14 |
| Soldiers' Home, Massachusetts, | 1 |
| Soldiers' Home, New Hampshire, | 5 |
| Soldiers' Home, Vermont, | 1 |
| State Farm, Massachusetts, | 1 |
| St. Luke's Home, | 1 |
| Superintendent of Coast Survey, | 1 |
| Superintendent of Public Documents, | 30 |
| Taunton Insane Hospital, | 1 |
| U. S. Government, | 134 |
| War Department, | 1 |
| Washington Home, | 7 |
| Westboro Insane Hospital, | 1 |
| Woburn City Clerk, | 5 |
| Woman's Union Missionary Society, | 1 |
| Worcester Insane Hospital, | 1 |

One hundred and thirty-one volumes and forty pamphlets have been added by purchase.

Other donations have been six volumes of the *Farmer's Monthly Visitor* from George P. Hadley of Goffstown; several

volumes of the *Independent* from Miss Alma J. Herbert; various journals from Fred W. Lamb of Manchester; two volumes of the *Geyer's Stationer* from George H. Silsby; three volumes of different papers from Rev. S. L. Gerould; a volume of the *Congregationalist* and *Outlook* from Henry A. Kimball; two volume of magazines from Frank J. Pillsbury; several volumes of papers and magazines from Miss Sarah Wadleigh; the sword supposed to belong to Major André from Mrs. Ann M. Cilley; a small framed picture of Gov. Wm. Plumer from Mrs. Nancy J. Langmaid; an oil portrait of Prof. Roswell Shurtleff of Dartmouth college from Charles P. Chase, executor of the will of his daughter, Mrs. Susan H. Brown; two manuscript letters of Daniel Webster from Fred H. Gould; two priming tubes and one cartridge, such as used in the Civil War, from William H. Davis; a mortar and pestle, more than two hundred and fifty years old, from Miss H. E. Bell of Concord; an Indian stone club found at West Concord, from Asbury F. Tandy of Concord; a photograph of the oldest house in Grafton, from Benjamin F. Williams; two transfer drafts of the Confederate treasury, respectively for $5,000,000 and $4,500,000, treasury warrant for $50,000, and a $1,000 bond with complete coupons attached, from Allen Folger; six ancestral deeds, from Rev. L. H. Elliot of Waterbury, Vt.; a certificate of membership of Webster Eastman as one of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, from Mrs. Mary E. Doyen of Concord; a certificate of the enrolment of William Eastman on the Revolutionary Pension Roll, dated April 22, 1819, and continuance of the same dated September 16, 1820, from Lowell Eastman, of Concord; also from the same, a kit of burglar's tools used in robbing a bank in this building; and from Miss Alice Fletcher, the petition of Mrs. Martha Rollins to the General Assembly of New Hampshire Province to provide some way for the redemption of three children in the captivity of the Indians, dated May 7, 1729.

The library subscribes for the following publications:

*American Historical Review*,
*Anthropologist*,
*Essex Antiquarian*,
*May Flower Descendant*,
*William and Mary College Quarterly*.

It receives gratuitously:

*American Catholic Review*,
*Bible Society Record*,
*Herd Register*,

*Dartmouth*,
*Iowa Historical Record*,
*Life and Light*,
*Maine Historical Quarterly*,
*Nature Study*,
*N. E. Historical Genealogical Register*,
*Pennsylvania Magazine*,
*Rhode Island Historical Publication*,
*Sailor's Magazine*,
*Veterans' Advocate*,
*Volunteer*.

Of daily newspapers it receives:

*Boston Advertiser*,
*Boston Journal*,
*Manchester News*,
*Nashua Telegraph*.

Of weeklies, several by the courtesy of the *Granite Monthly*:

*Berlin Independent*,
*Canaan Reporter*,
*Cheshire Republican*,
*Concord Enterprise*,
*Exeter News-Letter*,
*Farmington News*,
*Gorham Mountaineer*,
*Journal-Transcript*, Franklin,
*Kearsarge Independent*, Warner,
*Laconia Democrat*,
*Littleton Courier*,
*Meredith News*,
*Mirror and Farmer*,
*Morning Star*,
*New Hampshire Sentinel*,
*Patriot*,
*Peterborough Transcript*,
*Pittsfield Times*,
*Plymouth Record*,
*Portland Transcript*,
*Portsmouth Journal*,
*Somersworth Free Press*,
*Woodsville News*.

Among the more prominent donors of books from outside the state we mention notably L. Vermon Briggs of Boston, who has contributed several valuable works, Francis O. Allen of Philadelphia, for two large volumes of his History of Enfield,

Conn., and Marshall Field of Chicago, for the Field Genealogy in two large volumes. Some sixteen hundred have visited the library during the year.

In closing I wish to say that experience has emphasized to my mind the indispensable need to place the library on the permanent basis of orderly condition and orderly arrangement it so richly deserves to subserve its best interests:

First. Of larger accommodations for its valuable and accumulating historic treasures. As it is now progress is necessarily slower and greatly hindered for want of ample room to give its treasures a permanent resting-place.

Second. Of $1,000 at the lowest estimate for binding newspapers, to make them accessible to its patrons. We have a cord or more that are practically useless for this reason. Only in this way at present can there be any weeding of duplicates.

Third. Of a room for relics and antiquities where they can be arranged in an orderly manner under glass, and accessible to the inspection of visitors without danger of loss, thus relieving the librarian of the necessity of accompanying them in their tour of observation.

Fourth. The publication of a historical quarterly as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be satisfactorily arranged. The subject has been often broached in private, and the question arises, Has not the time come for a serious consideration of the matter as a society? The advantages of such a step are manifest, and I need not spend time to discuss them only to say it would inevitably bring to the Society for notice many valuable historical and genealogical works which we very much desire to possess and have not the money to purchase to any great extent. Good editing would be indispensable, but we certainly have among our number more than one who would not fail to meet the demand. The only objection apparent is that the money at the outset is essential. From information gleaned I am reasonably confident that in a little time the extra expense would be met by the income accruing from its advertisements. *Verbum sat sapientibus.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. F. Carter,
*Librarian.*

On motion of Hon. J. B. Walker, the regular order of business was suspended in order that the annual address might be given at this time, and the president presented the Hon. Gordon Woodbury of Manchester, who delivered a very able address

on "The Scotch-Irish and Irish Presbyterian Settlers of New Hampshire."

The thanks of the Society, on motion of Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn of Portsmouth, was tendered the speaker for his interesting address and valuable contribution to the historical literature of the state, and a copy of the same requested for preservation in the archives of the Society.

## THE SCOTCH-IRISH AND IRISH PRESBYTERIAN SETTLERS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The limits of the title you have selected for this address are such that it has been quite difficult for me to confine myself strictly to the subject. In the search for literature relating to the Scotch-Irish settlement in New Hampshire, I have necessarily come across material applicable to the larger story of all the early settlements on the Atlantic coast. Indeed, the whole subject of colonial history is so full of romantic interest and attraction, that, absorbed by it, the amateur historian can hardly resist the tendency to wander at large among these memorials of two hundred years ago, rather than confine himself to any particular narrative.

Among the varied nationalities of Swedes, Dutch, English, Spanish, and French, who planted colonies here and whose descendants constitute the Americans of to-day, there was mixed with us in New Hampshire a certain peculiar element not found elsewhere in New England in equal degree, or of such striking influence upon the development of colony or state. This we are accustomed to call the Scotch-Irish element. It seems strange that so learned and exhaustive a writer as Professor Fiske should have entirely overlooked these people in his "Beginnings of New England." Yet such is the fact, and in the whole of the long and interesting story which he tells two lines will cover that part which refers to the Scotch-Irish.

The term "Scotch-Irish" suggests some peculiarities of origin which lead us into a part, at any rate, of Irish history. We cannot go very far into that subject here, however. Enough now to say that while Ireland had been partially subdued under Elizabeth the embers of discontent constantly smoul-

dered and no permanent pacification of the country seemed probable. Lord Bacon, with whom ideas grew plentifully, suggested to Elizabeth's successor, James, that a settlement of English and Scotch husbandmen in Ireland, able to guard as well as to till the land, would help secure the interest of the crown. Until this was done, Ireland could not be effectually reduced, for as Sir Edward Coke had said, "There was ever a back door in the north." The only question was where to place them.

The Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel possessed immense territory in the northern part of the island, comprising some two millions of acres,—substantially the whole of the County of Ulster. These earls acknowledged the supremacy of the Crown of England, but they possessed territorities so valuable that the hungry adventurers, who had come from Scotland with the new sovereign, cast longing and envious eyes upon them. The same land hunger seems to have characterized the early years of the seventeenth century that we notice nowadays. A charge of conspiracy was manufactured against them. They were declared guilty without trial, were proclaimed traitors, and thereupon fled to the continent. Their lands were confiscated, and the king applied to the city of London to take them up. They were well watered, he assured them, plentifully supplied with fuel and with good store of all the necessaries for man's sustenance, and abundantly yielding timber, hides, tallow, canvas, and cordage for the purposes of commerce. The companies of skinners, fishmongers, haberdashers, vintners, and the like, thereupon became the chartered proprietors of these lands under the corporate name of the "London Company." Six counties in Ulster were confiscated, and not merely the chiefs, but the entire population, dispossessed. The confiscated territory included the city of Derry, the name of which was now changed to Londonderry.

The immigrants selected for the new colony were of design chosen from a different race and a different religion from that of the natives whose place they were to take. The new-comers were Protestants and Anglo-Saxons, destined to supplant Catholics and Celts. Many of the settlers were English, but

the larger and more influential element came from the Calvinists of Scotland. To-day the speech of Ulster is rather Scotch than English. Authorities seem to differ as to the general quality of the settlers. One writer states that, "Although among those whom Divine Providence did send to Ireland there were several persons, eminent for birth, education, and parts, yet the most part were such as either poverty, scandulous lives or at the best adventurous seeking of a better accommodation, had forced thither." But the weight of evidence measured by the standard of results, proves that these new settlers must have been of the same character as their descendants, who have made themselves famous for industry, intelligence, and energy in whatever part of the new world they chose for their home. For instance, in 1580 the population of Ireland was roughly estimated at half a million. The plantation of Ulster was begun twenty-seven years later, in 1607. By 1641 the population had grown to a million and a half, of whom the Protestants numbered 260,000. In Ulster, where half the settlers were Scotch Presbyterians, a complete transformation was accomplished. This province, comparatively sterile, had been the least advanced and the worst cultivated section of the island. It now became one of the most flourishing portions of the British empire. Not only did the new-comers introduce a system of agriculture before unknown, but they established manufactures of wool and flax and laid the foundations of a foreign commerce for Ireland. Then came the English revolution of 1649, and following came the Cromwellian settlement of Ireland, when numbers of veteran soldiers of the parliament armies were transported to form a Protestant settlement on Irish soil. These were, however, planted largely in Leinster and Munster, whereas our people were drawn from the settlement in Ulster.

Finally came the revolution of 1688, when the last of the Stewarts, having abandoned his throne, attempted to regain it through the invasion of Ireland with a contingent of French regiments loaned him for the purpose by Louis XIV. His son-in-law, Dutch William, however, succeeded in defeating the enterprise, but he was able to do so, as he himself acknowl-

edged, mainly through the obstinate resistance which the settlers of Londonderry made to the advance of the troops of James in 1690. The story of their resistance and of the siege of Londonderry is perhaps one of the most moving incidents in history. I shall not pause here to go into it in detail. But a most cursory examination of the facts discloses at once the importance from every point of view of the stand which these fierce northern Presbyterians were not only willing but able to make under circumstances calculated to discourage the stoutest heart. In Scotland there were many sympathizers of James. If he could overrun Ireland with his forces his passage from there to Scotland would be unimpeded. A strong party in Scotland were ready, and afterwards did rise in his interest. Nothing remained to delay this now, save the reduction of an insignificant town, surrounded by mud walls, in many places not over four feet high, which stood on the banks of the Foyle, and which was garrisoned by the refugees from the neighboring farms and by the artisans and mechanics who carried on their infant commerce. But these men were of that stubborn courage which resists conquest to the death and whose rugged Scotch resolution, tried in a hundred battles, holds a place second to none. The royal troops sat down to the siege with impatience, feeling confident that but a short time would suffice to remove this obstacle. The siege lasted over three months, and at its close, when the royal troops retreated, the resistance of the garrison was still undiminished, though hunger, famine, treachery, and the abundant promises of pardon and reward held out by James had expended all their force. In the glowing pages of Macaulay one reads the story, and I regret that I cannot longer pause to draw in the colors in which he paints the wonderful picture of the grim courage and firm insistance upon principle which our ancestors manifested there. By holding Derry against James, as Froude has said, they saved William of Orange half the trouble of conquering the Emerald Isle.

Such was the record of the Ulster men. They had made of the wilderness a garden. They had baffled the assaults of the fanatical Stewart and had stood as a bulwark for English

liberty when English liberty was assailed. Now came the time for their reward. In 1698 such was the effect of the competition of the Irish woolen industry, whose seat was at Belfast, upon English manufactures that it was claimed that the latter were in danger of destruction at the hands of their rival. The interference of parliament was invoked, and by a series of repressive acts the Irish looms were closed. Not content with the destruction of their manufacturing interests, the English parliament attacked their religion. In 1704 a test act was passed for Ireland almost as severe in its provisions against the dissenters as against the Catholics, while no toleration act as in England mitigated its severities. Under this act all persons whether Protestant or not, other than Church of England men, were forbidden to hold any office above that of petty constable; they were forbidden to keep schools of any character; marriages by their ministers were declared invalid and the issue of such marriages were declared bastards. Even the dead were not exempt, for they were denied burial in the very churchyards of the churches their fathers had founded. They were indeed still permitted to maintain their own forms of worship, but they were compelled to support a minister of the Church of England, and a tenth part of all their produce was rigorously exacted for the purpose. Under the first excitement accompanying the passage of these acts it was hoped that the distinguished services which the citizens of Londonderry had rendered to the cause of Protestantism would exempt them from the harshness of its provisions, but when it became clear that they had as much to fear from English prelacy as from Roman papacy, no further doubt was left in their minds as to the course now forced upon them. They must abandon the homes which had been theirs and their fathers' fathers for a hundred years, or they must abandon their religion. Can one suppose that there was much doubt or uncertainty in the minds of the Londonderry men as to the course they should take?

No one who reads the history of the siege of their city can wonder long what their decision would be. Having heard favorable reports from a Mr. Holmes, the son of a Presbyterian

minister of the neighborhood, as to the civil and religious freedom enjoyed by the American colonies, some of the residents of the towns or parishes of Coleraine, Kilrea, Antrim, Belfast, and Londonderry determined to remove to America. In order to prepare the way and to secure a favorable reception and place of settlement on arrival, they sent the Rev. William Boyd of Macasky to Governor Shute of Massachusetts with a memorial or address, the original of which is now in the possession of the New Hampshire Historical Society. This was in March of the year 1718. This address is signed by three hundred and nineteen names. Thirteen of them make their mark, and the others are in fair and vigorous hand. And this fact coupled with the terms of description used in the memorial to the effect that "We whose names are underwritten, Inhabitants of ye North of Ireland, doe in our own names and in the names of many others our neighbors, Gentlemen, Ministers, Farmers and Tradesmen, etc., etc.," indicates clearly that the proposed immigrants were not men of common stamp. Nine of the subscribers were ministers of the gospel. Three were graduates of the University of Scotland. All but four per cent. could write their names, and it is doubtful whether one hundred and eighty years ago all but four per cent. of any other promiscuous gathering of three hundred and nineteen farmers and tradesmen in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales could write their own names. Mr. Boyd received from Governor Shute the desired encouragement and communicated it to his friends in Ireland. They immediately converted their property into money, embarked in five ships for Boston, and arrived there August 4, 1718.

Nothing definite had been settled between the governor and the minister as to the locality of the future residence of the newcomers. The treaty of Utrecht between England and France in 1713 had given to England "Nova Scotia or Acadia according to its ancient boundaries." But what were the "ancient boundaries" of Acadia? Did they include all of New Brunswick or had France still a large territory on the Atlantic between Acadia and Maine? A later treaty settled the question finally, but the purpose of Governor Shute in making these

immigrants welcome undoubtedly was to plant them on the frontiers of Acadia or Maine as a living bulwark against the restless and enterprising French on the north and their savage allies.

The motives of the Ulstermen in coming to America are found stated in a manuscript sermon of the Rev. James McGregor, one of the four pastors who accompanied their flocks to America and the first minister of Londonderry. It was addressed to his congregation on the eve of their departure and gives the following reasons for the proposed change: "1. To avoid oppression and cruel bondage. 2. To shun persecution and designed ruin. 3. To withdraw from the communion of idolaters. 4. To have an opportunity of worshiping God according to the dictates of conscience and the rules of His inspired word." To reduce these generalities to a concrete statement would be to state that their motives were to establish homes of their own in fee simple, taxable only to support their own forms of worship and their strictly local needs—to escape, in short, the land lease and the church tithe. On board the five small ships that came to anchor near the little wharf at the foot of State street in Boston were about one hundred and twenty families; for they reckoned themselves in families.

There may have been, there probably were, at least seven hundred and fifty passengers in all. They were of all ages, one patriarch of ninety-five and many infants in arms. Most of them were miserably poor. The Rev. Wm. Boyd had stayed all summer in Boston and doubtless was there to meet them when they landed. Some of the immigrants decided to identify themselves with some English settlement already begun. A part of the company, therefore, went to Worcester to make their homes. Others remained in Boston. Some went to Andover, and a considerable number more went temporarily to Dracut and Haverhill or other towns upon the Merrimack river to await there the turn of events and the permanent establishment of their own colony, somewhere.

Pursuant to the plan of Governor Shute that the colony should be established in Maine, twenty families were selected. These were drawn mainly from the descendants of Scotch covenanters who had passed over to Ulster later than the mass of

settlers there, and had kept together in church relations as well as in residence more closely even than most of the Scotch settlers. Their homes had been in the valley of the Bann mostly on the Antrim side of the river. When they decided to emigrate, their pastor, the Rev. James McGregor, came with them. They now desired to form a separate and distinct settlement here still under his charge. Their names were James McKeen, John Barnett, Archibald Clendennin, John Mitchell, James Sterrett, James Anderson, Randall Alexander, James Gregg, James Clark, James Nesmith, Allen Anderson, Robert Weir, John Morrison, Samuel Allison, Thomas Steele, John Stuart. With this end in view, and taking with them some three hundred other persons, the little company sailed from Boston late in the fall to explore Casco Bay for a home, under the promise from Governor Shute that wherever they should choose unappropriated lands of the provinces there they might establish their settlement without paying for the land.

They wintered in their vessels in Portland (then Falmouth) harbor, and it is a singular fact that in spite of the severity of the weather no deaths took place among them. The extent of their poverty may be learned from a petition to the general court at Boston for relief made by the inhabitants of Falmouth, in which they state that there had arrived in their harbor twenty families of immigrants from Ireland, descendants of a colony organized in Scotland who had settled in the north of Ireland about the middle of the seventeenth century. They are described as rigid Presbyterians who had fled from Scotland to avoid the persecutions of Charles I. They had suffered severely during the winter, their provisions had failed, and they were so poor that they were not able to buy any. They therefore petitioned the general court, through the inhabitants of Falmouth, for relief. On this petition the court seems to have ordered that a hundred bushels of Indian meal be allowed and paid out of the treasury for the Irish people mentioned in the petition. It is subjoined in a note to this record that James McKeen, the grandfather of the first president of Bowdoin college, was of this company, and one of the agents who selected the land on which they afterwards settled.

With the opening of spring the little colony disembarked, and as they surveyed the rocky and forbidding wilderness around them they must have thought with painful recollection of the beautiful country they had left behind; for a striking characteristic of the north of Ireland is the great beauty of the landscape and the fertility of the soil. The winters there are so mild that peaches blossom in the open air early in March. After exploring for some distance the country eastward from Casco Bay and finding no tract of land there that pleased them, they turned their course westward; a portion, however, remaining near Wiscasset, among them the father and mother of Matthew Thornton, afterwards one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Undoubtedly while still in Boston the immigrants had heard of the more favorable opportunity for settlement upon the Merrimack river in southern New Hampshire, which at that time was under the jurisdiction of the governor of Massachusetts, as was the province of Acadia or Maine. They, therefore, sailed directly to the mouth of the Merrimack river and anchored at Haverhill, where they arrived on the 2d of April, 1719. There they heard of a fine tract of land about fifteen miles distant to the northward, called Nutfield, on account of the abundance of chestnut, walnut, and butternut trees. A party went forward to explore, leaving their families behind them at Haverhill.

They selected a site and built a few temporary huts on a little stream called West-running brook, a tributary of Beaver brook which flows into the Merrimack river at Lowell. Leaving two or three men in charge, the rest returned to Haverhill to bring on their families, provisions, and what implements of labor and what household utensils they possessed. The Rev. James McGregor had not gone with the others from Boston but had passed the winter at Dracut, and hearing that the settlement was to be started at Nutfield he set out for that place with another company of immigrants. He met the first comers at a place called Horse-Hill on the 11th of April, 1719.

The first families, in order to secure the advantages of near neighborhood and to be better able to protect themselves against the attacks of Indians, planted their log houses on each

side of West-running brook on lots but thirty rods wide and extending back on a north and south line until they included sixty acres each. These lots constituted what has ever since been known as the Double range. No price was paid for the land since it was the free gift of King William through the governor of Massachusetts to his loyal subjects of the old country, some of them the defenders of his throne at the siege of Londonderry. The first dwellings were, of course, logs covered with bark, but sawmills were soon built, and within a year or two frame houses were erected. The settlement was no sooner organized than a religious society was formed in order to the full and stated enjoyment of those divine ordinances according to Presbyterian forms to secure which was the leading object of their immigration. They proceeded according to the prescribed order (of the Presbyterian church) to present in due form a call to the Rev. James McGregor to become their pastor. He accepted, and on the day appointed solemnly assumed his charge. They with like solemnity and by formal act received him as their pastor and spiritual guide.

The first frame house was built for Mr. McGregor, the second by John McMurphy. Two stone garrison houses were also built and well prepared to resist the attacks of Indians during the first season, and to these the several families retired at night whenever special danger was apprehended. But it is remarkable that neither in Lovewell's war, nor in either of the two subsequent French and Indian wars did any hostile force from the northward ever even approach the town. Indian forays from the north followed well-established lines; down Lake Champlain to Crown Point or down the Connecticut river to the head waters of the Merrimack and thence down; or down the Connecticut river to western Massachusetts, or eastward from the lakes of Maine through Durham and Exeter. But while the Indians seem to have come frequently to the settlements on the west side of the river, by some strange chance Londonderry was never even menaced. No satisfactory reason for this can be given, but it is a singular fact that the governor of Canada, Marquis of Vaudreuil, had been a schoolmate at St. Omer with the Rev. James McGregor, and that a correspondence was

long maintained between them. Upon the margin of the manuscript of one of his sermons appears a list of the titles by which the French governor would be addressed. And it is quite possible that through these means the priests were instructed to charge their Indians not to injure any of these people at Londonderry for they were different from the English. At any rate, the warriors were assured beforehand that no bounty would be paid for such scalps, and no sins pardoned to those who killed them.

The settlement had not long been planted before a friendly Indian, taking Mr. McGregor to a high hill, pointed in the direction of a tall pine some nine miles distant, and told him that there was a famous fishing place. By the help of his compass the pastor, with a few settlers, was able to mark out a course to Amoskeag Falls, which the Indians were accustomed to frequent twice a year for a supply of salmon and shad, with which the river then abounded.

To secure a valid title to their lands was a task of no small difficulty. The civil and military jurisdiction of Governor Shute over the territory in question was undisputed, nor could the validity of the grant in the King's name be called in question; but our fathers were not content with this and sought a title direct from the Indian chiefs who claimed to own the land. In 1629 the Rev. John Wheelright of Newburyport had obtained by fair purchase from the four principal Sagamores all the territory lying between the river Piscataqua and the river Merrimack. His grandson had now inherited his rights, and to a committee from the Londonderry men he gave a deed of land ten miles square corresponding to the grant of Governor Shute. This he did partly at the instance of Lieutenant-Governor Wentworth, and in return the Londonderry men gave them certain lots of land which have proven among the best in the town. The title to the land, however, was claimed under several conflicting deeds, and in September of the first year of their arrival the settlers petitioned the governor and general court at Portsmouth, reciting that some men from Newbury and from Salem had forbidden them to clear or improve the land they were occupying except upon terms. They also state

that their settlement was undoubtedly within the province of New Hampshire, and they therefore prayed to be erected into a township ten miles square, vested with the usual town privileges, and having the power to elect town officers and to make town laws. They were well satisfied that their claim to title in the land was indisputable, and they were well able to maintain it, but they desired a political existence and the rights of citizens as well. The original of this petition is also among the collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and will well repay reading, as an example of sharp, clean-cut statement and of terse, vigorous English.

In answer to the petition the town was incorporated on June 17, 1722, containing ten square miles, but with the bounds so distorted as to include the fishing station on the Merrimack at Amoskeag Falls. This portion afterwards was called Derryfield, and later Manchester. The name of the town upon its incorporation was changed from Nutfield to Londonderry, as a reminder of the principal city of the old country from which they had come and in memory of the siege and defense of the Ulster town, in which some of them had taken part in person.

The settlement grew in numbers and in importance from its beginning. New buildings were erected and new lots made. The first series of lots were upon what is called now the English Range, so named because a few heads of families of English settlers from Massachusetts had come up to cast in their lot with the Scotch-Irish. Farther west the High Range was laid out. As the accounts of the settlement and of the privileges enjoyed reached their friends and neighbors in Ireland some of them determined to come over and join the community. In order to bear the expense of transporting themselves and their families some bound themselves to a term of labor after arrival.

For a time the settlers necessarily endured many privations and hardships. Their habitations were not only rude but their food was meager in kind and quantity. Having no beasts of burden, their goods were transported on men's shoulders from Haverhill or Dracut. But hard labor and homely fare contributed much, no doubt, to that robust health and great

strength and longevity which always distinguished them. As Dr. Belknap, in his "History of New Hampshire," says: "Being a peculiarly industrious, frugal, hardy, intelligent, and well-principled people, they proved a valuable acquisition in the province to which they had removed, contributing much by their habits of industry to its welfare." Until their arrival potatoes had been unknown in New England. A few of the settlers had passed the winter of 1718–19 in Andover, waiting until the location at Londonderry should be made. On their departure they left with their host, a Mr. Walker, a few of the strange roots which they had brought with them for seed. These were planted, came up, flourished well, blossomed, and produced balls, which the family supposed were the fruit to be eaten. They cooked them in various ways, but found them very unpalatable and unfit for food. Next spring while plowing their gardens they discovered the merits of the gift that had been made them, and we no doubt have learned from them to call potatoes "Irish potatoes" because of their introduction by these settlers.

The characteristic manufacture of the settlers was the spinning of flax and the weaving of it into linen. The small spinning wheel turned by the foot they were the first to introduce into this country. And of such superior quality was the linen thread and fabrics manufactured in Londonderry that they commanded not only a more ready sale but a higher price than those produced elsewhere. This is evidenced by a vote of the town in 1748 directing the selectmen to purchase seals and seal all the linens made in Londonderry, and that John McMurphy and John Wallace be sealers and inspectors of the hollands and linens so made or to be made in the town. This seal or stamp contained the words "Londonderry in New Hampshire," and was affixed at the end of the piece of cloth so as to prevent fraudulent imitations. It was also voted to petition the general court for a special act to guard against fraud in this particular matter. When the settlers first landed in Boston, in 1718, the little wheels which spun their linen thread attracted so much attention that an exhibition was given of the operation of the machines by the women. This

took place on Boston common, and according to Drake's "Boston," interested the whole town,—the women in particular. Spinning and weaving were not practised by the women alone. At first the labor was performed by men, and was regarded among the more respectable employments, the art being held in high repute and carried by many of these people to a degree of perfection then unequaled in this country. For an instance of this the following fact affords an illustration: John Montgomery immigrated to this town in 1747, and established himself as a weaver. He married the daughter of Col. George Knox, who had lived some years in the family of the Rev. Mr. McGregor, to whom she was related. He subsequently removed to Andover, Mass. During the Revolutionary War Mr. Montgomery received from congress forty pounds and a diamond ring as a premium for linen woven for Washington and officers of his army.

Another indirect advantage arising from the development of this branch of manufacture is Pinkerton academy, for the two brothers, John and James Pinkerton, devoted a large portion of the fortune which they accumulated from the manufacture and sale of linen to the foundation of a religious and literary institution which should bear their name. All articles of clothing were in those days of domestic manufacture. Wool and flax were carded, spun, woven, colored, and made into garments at home, and so habits of industry must have of necessity characterized the life of the early settlers to a remarkable degree.

In the charter of the town it was provided that on every Wednesday of the week forever the inhabitants may keep, hold, and enjoy a market for buying and selling of wares, goods, and merchandise, and various kinds of creatures, endowed with the usual privileges, profits, and immunities as other market towns; and fully hold, possess, and enjoy two fairs annually forever. This institution of the town fair was continued until 1850, when that part of the charter of the town authorizing the holding of fairs was repealed, the reason being that the increase of intemperance and disorder consequent on its holding had rendered it a public nuisance.

All was not harmony in the infant settlement. As the town thrived and grew the original congregation became very large. Parson McGregor died in 1729. As a youth he had taken part in the famous siege of Londonderry, and had himself discharged the large guns from the tower of the church which announced to the starving garrison the approach of the relief ships up the Foyle. The Rev. Matthew Clark came over from Ireland to succeed him, although he was then seventy years of age. He had been an officer in King William's army, and had participated actively in the siege, receiving a wound in the head which never healed, and which was covered with a patch. It is related of him that while sitting as a moderator of the Presbytery the martial music of a train band passing made him incapable for a time of attending to his duties, and his reply to the repeated calls of his brethren was, "Nae business while I hear the tuck of the drum." He died at the age of seventy-six, and at his special request was borne to his grave by those only who had been his fellow soldiers in the siege of Londonderry.

The records of the church in Londonderry commence in 1723, and contain the story usually found in such records. As the congregation increased in wealth and prosperity, so likewise jealousy among its members increased. There took place the inevitable division and subsequent rivalry between two churches. A more complete account of the details of these divisions can be found in the history of the town of Londonderry, but the limits of this address do not permit of their statement here. But from the church records we can readily learn what manner of men these settlers were. So far as their physical natures went they had received a splendid outfit for the race of life. Large of frame, strong, sinewy, and enduring men and women, both inured to an almost tireless physical industry.

The intricacies of theological argument carried on for a generation had so sharpened their intellectual faculties as to render them no mean antagonists in debate. The Calvinistic doctrines of their faith tended to produce a stern, uncompromising turn of mind well calculated to sustain men and women

under the bitter hardships of frontier life in the wilderness. The type of Calvinism, too, to which they were attached, had not been softened into Congregationalism or into the Arminian sects. They never brought themselves to believe that the just were saved by faith alone, but nourished their children on the strong meat of the doctrine of election. The Westminster Catechism and the Bible were their principal literature, and daily reading in one and catechism in the other was a characteristic of their lives. In their own eyes they were the elect of God, the chosen ones of Israel, saved as a brand from the burning to preserve in this wilderness the faith once delivered to the fathers and tested by them through repeated trials. Their sternness and the intensity with which they insisted upon their form of church government naturally excited at first prejudice, and then hate, among their neighbors of the English stock. The natural result of this was to throw them more and more upon each other in inter-marriage, in a community of interest and of feeling. They did not coalesce readily with other strains of blood or other sects of Christians, and so they tended to keep up acquaintance in families from generation to generation. Consequently the very traits and peculiarities which they originally possessed have tended to persevere in them to the present time.

They were commonly called "Irish." A formal act of the general court of Massachusetts denominated them "Poor Irish people"; and a little later the general court of New Hampshire defined them as "A company of Irish at Nutfield." This they seem to have resented, for there is extant a letter of the Rev. James McGregor dated in 1720 which says, "We are surprised to hear ourselves termed Irish people when we so frequently ventured our all for the British crown and liberties against the Irish papists, and gave all tests of our loyalty which the government of Ireland required, and are always ready to do the same when required." It is indisputable that the English contemporaries of these early Scotch-Irish settlers came to regard them with utter loathing and disdain, and in part for good reason.

So eager were our fathers in their devotion to the spirit that

it would, perhaps, be fair to say that they too much neglected the things of the flesh. At any rate, ablution of the whole body even once a year, or even once for a lifetime, was a thing practically unknown among the first immigrants. A washbowl and pitcher formed no part of a common housekeeping outfit. Their dread of water was not confined to its external application. It was discriminated against as a beverage also. Account for it as we may, whether on the ground of high latitude, Celtic restlessness, strenuous poverty, what not, new rum had altogether too potent an influence over the lives of our fathers. It was always so. It is so now, and no one can give a satisfactory reason why. The love of liquor was a national trait of the Scotch and it persists among the Scotch to the present day. Marriage ceremonies, wakes, and funerals were frequently productive of the most painful scenes and most serious consequences.

The early customs in these respects, however, did not differ materially among the Scotch-Irish from the practice obtaining among other settlers. Where these settlers did differ, however, was in the form of church government to which they adhered. They were rigid Presbyterians, and by Presbyterianism we should clearly understand a form of church government, and not a series of theological doctrines. Accompanying this form of church government but not an essential part of it, is a series of theological doctrines embodied in the Westminster Confession of Faith. Their principal characteristics I have already alluded to, and I need not amplify them here. Enough to say that belief in these doctrines seems to have produced a race of men, both in the old country and in the new, peculiar, virile, strong of mind and body, unyielding, more than usually intelligent, and who have been distinguished among their fellows in all generations for a certain fierce energy and stern determination to succeed at all hazards.

From this settlement sprung other settlements. The son of the colonist, feeling the same restless feeling which had led his father so far across the ocean, shouldered his ax and his rifle, took his sweetheart by the hand and tramped forward to clear new places for civilization, for us, his fortunate descendants.

During the quarter century preceding the Revolution ten distinct settlements were made by immigrants from Londonderry, all of which became towns of influence and importance in New Hampshire. The towns of Windham, Bedford, Goffstown, Antrim, Milford, Peterborough, Acworth, and Pelham were all settled in this way, and though their early history does not disclose so many traces of the peculiarities found in the early settlers of Londonderry, yet the men they contributed to the public affairs of their times is a sufficient indication of the stock from which they sprung.

The roll of the descendants of the Londonderry Scotch-Irish is a long and honorable one. Neither the Crown nor the colonies ever appealed to these brave people in vain for help in the old French wars. Not a trail to Ticonderoga or Crown Point but was tramped over and over again by the firm set feet of these New Hampshire Presbyterians. They were at the "bloody morning scout" with Colonel Williams in 1755. They were with Stark and Lord Howe in the terrible defeat at Ticonderoga. Many of them toiled at the great fort at Crown Point whose ruins astonish us to-day, and many of them stood on the Plains of Abraham with General Wolfe when he finally terminated French control of this continent and gave it permanently to English-speaking peoples. Countless skirmishes and battles testified to that stern joy that warriors feel which characterized these backwoodsmen on the day of battle.

At the outbreak of the Revolution these men hurried to the front rank. John Stark, whose grandfather, Archibald Stark, was a Glasgow Scotchman transplanted to Antrim, on his way to Londonderry, hurried in his shirt sleeves to Bunker Hill, taking with him his neighbors and relatives, many of whom enlisted in the Continental line to serve throughout the war. Seventy volunteers from Londonderry went with him to Bennington; and on his staff served Robert McGregor, grandson of the first pastor. Col. George Reed, another native of Londonderry, was at Bunker Hill, Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Brandywine, Charleston, Saratoga, and Stillwater; served throughout the campaigns of Valley Forge in 1778, and was in chief command of the army at Albany during the last summer of the war.

General Washington commissioned him a brigadier-general. McCleary and Gregg, two good Scotch-Irish names from Londonderry, were colonels in the Continental army. From a return of the number of inhabitants in the several towns of New Hampshire, with the number of soldiers, firearms, ammunition, etc., taken by order of the Committee of Public Safety at the outbreak of the Revolution, it appears that in Londonderry there were 404 males from the age of sixteen to fifty, and of these, sixty-six were in the army, a larger number than from any other town in the state save one, Amherst, which sent eighty-one; Portsmouth sent fifty. James Miller, whose famous "I'll try, sir," has made his name a household word, was a Scotch-Irishman from Peterborough by way of Londonderry. Matthew Thornton was one of the three signers of the Declaration of Independence from the colony of New Hampshire. His father and mother had come from Ireland with the first settlers, and after passing the winter in Falmouth harbor returned and settled in Londonderry after a short stay at Wiscasset. Here the young man rose through various grades until at his death he had received all the honors it was in the power of his fellow-citizens to bestow and his name has gone down to immortality, not alone as having signed the Declaration of Independence, but as having done so under peculiar circumstances. When he was commissioned to Philadelphia he started on horseback at once, but such was the state of travel that he could not reach the scene of the convention until after the Declaration had been signed and promulgated. It would have been entirely easy for him to evade signature and so escape the penalties of treason denounced by the Crown against all who had signed that document. This he refused to do, but determined to affix his name no matter what the consequences.

The Bell family, well known to us in New Hampshire, originated in Londonderry, and the uniform record of ability and character and high public service which they present is known to us all. Perhaps no one man in all this country exercised so great an influence in forming public opinion during the years immediately preceding the War of the Rebellion as Horace Greeley. The influence of his writings and of his personality

I think it is fair to say outweighed in importance any other one influence of his time. He did more to bring the plain every-day common people to a realization of the political truths which men of perhaps greater intellectual weight than himself at first discovered and made known. He brought up to them the intelligent, conscientious support which was necessary to the successful accomplishment of their ideals. He was a Scotch-Irishman by descent, his mother belonging to the family of one of the earliest settlers in Londonderry.

Many family names once common there are now extinct. Times indeed do change and men change with them,—but truths, never. From these early settlers and their example we learn the lesson of patient endurance, of stern, silent, uncompromising insistence of duty as men know it, of entire willingness to promptly sacrifice any and all ties of home and country and family affection at the demand of conscience, to endure hunger, cold, privation, and want of every description in order to worship God according to the dictates of conscience.

The committee previously appointed to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year reported the following, when it was voted to accept the report and authorize the secretary to cast one vote for the several persons named, whereupon the president declared the same to be the officers for the ensuing year, viz.:

*President.*

Hon. William C. Todd, of Atkinson.

*Vice-Presidents.*

Hon. Albert S. Wait, of Newport.
Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, D. D., of Concord.

*Recording Secretary.*

John C. Ordway, of Concord.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

Hon. Charles R. Corning, of Concord.

*Treasurer.*

WILLIAM P. FISKE, ESQ.

*Librarian.*

REV. NATHAN F. CARTER.

*Necrologist.*

ELI E. GRAVES, M. D., of Boscawen.

*Standing Committee.*

GILES WHEELER,
JOHN C. THORNE,.
EDSON C. EASTMAN.

*Library Committee.*

PROF. AMOS HADLEY,
REV. C. L. TAPPAN,
MRS. FRANCES C. STEVENS.

*Publishing Committee.*

HON. SAMUEL C. EASTMAN, Concord.
REV. NATHAN F. CARTER, Concord.
JOHN DOWST, ESQ., Manchester.

*Committee on New Members.*

REV. N. F. CARTER,
ISAAC ANDREW HILL,
JOHN C. ORDWAY.

*Committee on Speakers.*

HON. WILLIAM C. TODD,
HON. CHARLES R. CORNING,
REV. HOWARD F. HILL.

*Committee on New Hampshire Naval History.*

HON. ALBERT S. WAIT, of Newport.
HON. J. C. A. WINGATE, of Stratham.

The standing committee, through its chairman, Mr. Thorne, made report that they had caused to be made needed repairs to the Bradley Monument and grounds, including the re-lettering of the inscriptions, the painting of the fence, etc., and the report was duly accepted.

The committee on the proposed Naval History of New Hampshire reported verbally, through its chairman, Mr. Wait of Newport, and, on motion of Judge Dana, the committee was given further time.

The special committee appointed one year ago to solicit funds for the erection of a new building, or the enlargement of the Society's present building, in time to secure a gift of five thousand dollars ($5,000) tendered by President Todd, provided a like sum could be raised from the friends and members of the Society, reported that in July last about three hundred letters were sent to members and friends, followed by personal solicitation. The result was a very generous response, and the needed sum to secure the contribution of Mr. Todd was obtained. At the present time the sum of $9,275 is on deposit in the New Hampshire Savings bank, and the balance will probably be paid in on or before July 1. The list of the contributors is as follows:

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| John Kimball, Concord, | $250 |
| Joseph Stickney, New York, | 250 |
| Mrs. John J. Bell, Exeter, | 200 |
| Edward Tuck, Paris, | 200 |
| Benj. A. Kimball, Concord, | 200 |
| Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Concord, | 200 |
| Chas. L. Tappan, Concord, | 150 |
| Frank W. Rollins, Concord, | 100 |
| John C. Thorne, Concord, | 100 |
| Henry McFarland, Concord, | 100 |
| George M. Kimball, Concord, | 100 |
| Wm. E. Chandler, Concord, | 100 |
| Arthur C. Bradley, Newport, | 100 |
| Elisha R. Brown, Dover, | 100 |
| Henry M. Baker, Bow, | 100 |
| C. B. Bouton, Chicago, | 100 |

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| N. S. Bouton, Chicago, | $100 |
| Enoch Bullard, New York, | 100 |
| Mrs. Isabel Anderson, Brookline, | 100 |
| John Hay, Washington, | 100 |
| Jeremiah Smith, Cambridge, | 100 |
| Isaac B. Dodge, Amherst, | 100 |
| J. Albert Walker, Portsmouth, | 100 |
| Mrs. Fred'k Smyth, Manchester, | 100 |
| Friends, Concord, | 100 |
| Mrs. Mary E. Bell, Exeter, | 50 |
| John B. Smith, Hillsborough, | 50 |
| Alvah W. Sulloway, Franklin Falls, | 50 |
| Mrs. Hannah M. Corbin, Newport, | 50 |
| Samuel C. Eastman, Concord, | 50 |
| Warren F. Daniell, Franklin Falls, | 50 |
| Isaac A. Hill, Concord, | 50 |
| Joseph H. Coit, D. D., Concord, | 50 |
| William P. Fiske, Concord, | 50 |
| Friend (M. C. H. S.), Concord, | 50 |
| Mrs. Susan B. Jewell, Boston, | 50 |
| Charles R. Corning, Concord, | 50 |
| Colonial Dames of America, by Mrs. Richter, Portsmouth, | 50 |
| George A. Fernald, | 50 |
| Albert Wallace, Rochester, | 35 |
| Mrs. Abbie P. Minot, Concord, | 30 |
| A. B. Woodworth, Concord, | 25 |
| Sherman L. Whipple, Boston, | 25 |
| Sumner Wallace, Rochester, | 25 |
| Prentise Kent, Boston, | 25 |
| George A. Wentworth, Exeter, | 25 |
| Miss Nellie Sedgley, Miss Isabelle Sedgley, } Washington, | 25 |
| Miss Susan G. Perkins, Concord, | 25 |
| Jos. C. A. Hill, Concord, | 25 |
| Wm. F. Thayer, Concord, | 25 |
| Frank S. Streeter, Concord, | 25 |
| Charles P. Bancroft, Concord, | 25 |

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| John C. Ordway, Concord, | $25 |
| Charles T. Means, Manchester, | 25 |
| Joseph B. Walker, Concord, | 25 |
| George L. Stratton, Concord, | 25 |
| Daughters American Revolution, by Miss Huntress, treasurer, | 25 |
| N. F. Carter, Concord, | 25 |
| Mrs. Charlotte A. Blake, Concord, | 25 |
| E. P. Kimball, Portsmouth, | 25 |
| Mrs. J. L. B. Fogg, Manchester, | 25 |
| Friend (F. A. M.), Exeter, | 25 |
| Ebenezer Ferrin, Manchester, | 25 |
| Frank Proctor, Franklin Falls, | 20 |
| John Dowst, Manchester, | 20 |
| Mrs. A. S. White, Concord, | 20 |
| Miss M. A. Downing, Concord, | 20 |
| Isaac N. Abbott, Concord, | 20 |
| George P. Little, Pembroke, | 20 |
| Mrs. Pauline L. Evans, | 20 |
| Mrs. Roselle M. Day, | 20 |
| Friend, Concord, | 20 |
| Henry Robinson, Concord, | 20 |
| Frank W. Hackett, Washington, | 15 |
| W. F. Richards, Newport, | 15 |
| John T. Perry, Exeter, | 15 |
| S. G. Griffin, Keene, | 15 |
| Lucius Waterman, Claremont, | 10 |
| A. S. Batchellor, Littleton, | 10 |
| Chas. S. Knox, Concord, | 10 |
| Mrs. Ella H. J. Hill, Concord, | 10 |
| J. Milnor Coit, Concord, | 10 |
| John M. Mitchell, Concord, | 10 |
| H. H. Dudley, Concord, | 10 |
| Henry W. Stevens, Concord, | 10 |
| J. E. Fernald, Concord, | 10 |
| Mrs. Mary O. Long, Exeter, | 5 |
| Clarence E. Carr, Andover, | 5 |
| A. L. Elwyn, Portsmouth, | 5 |

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| A. H. Locke, Washington, | $5 |
| George A. Ramsdell, Nashua, | 5 |
| Mrs. Mary C. B. Walker, Concord, | 5 |
| W. W. Niles, Concord, | 5 |
| E. A. Renouf, Keene, | 5 |
| E. B. Pike, Haverhill, | 5 |
| Ernest A. Barney, Canaan, | 5 |
| Miss Dora D. Davis, Tilton, | 5 |
| Arthur T. Cass, Tilton, | 5 |
| Mrs. M. A. Bostwick, Newport, | 5 |
| Louis C. Merrill, Concord, | 5 |
| D. H. Goodell, Antrim, | 5 |
| W. D. Thompson, Concord, | 5 |

On motion of Hon. A. S. Batchellor of Littleton, it was

*Voted*, That William C. Todd, Benjamin A. Kimball, Samuel C. Eastman, Joseph B. Walker, and Virgil C. Gilman, be a committee to take into consideration the subject of new or enlarged accommodations for the library and rooms of the Society, with authority to report at a subsequent meeting.

The committee on new members presented the following list of persons for active membership:

Arthur H. Chase, James O. Lyford, Henry W. Stevens, Mrs. Ellen Tuck Stevens, and Joseph T. Walker, all of Concord, all of whom were duly elected by ballot.

Mr. L. Vernon Briggs of Boston was elected a corresponding member.

The special committee appointed at the last annual meeting to consider a communication from the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati, requesting that the records formerly the property of the original society be given into the custody of the present revived society, reported as follows:

The New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati was formed in 1783. There were at no time more than twenty-five members, and during the greater part of its existence a very small number. It was composed of officers of the Revolutionary army, who had served for three years or more, and the oldest sons of the members were qualified to take their father's place on his death.

The constitution of the National Society was amended by striking out the succession of the eldest son, and in some other ways, and also in regard to the custody of funds. To these amendments the New Hampshire Society never assented, although they continued to send delegates to the meeting of the National Society.

It appears from the records that sometimes the eldest son took the place of his father by attending a meeting without any vote on the part of the Society, as in the case of Bradbury Cilley, the eldest son of Col. Joseph Cilley, and in other cases the eldest son was declared by a vote to be a member, as in the case of Capt. John Sullivan, son of Capt. Ebenezer Sullivan.

After the beginning of the present century there was seldom more than four members present at the annual meeting, and often only two. The last meeting was held in 1823, when only two members were present.

The records were presented to the New Hampshire Historical Society by John W. Gookin, the son of Daniel Gookin, the last of the original members, who had then been dead about twelve years. The society had then become extinct by the death of all of the members, according to the statement of Mr. Gookin.

In 1896 a society was formed by heirs of original members and called the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati, which has been recognized by the General Society at a triennial meeting, and incorporated under the laws of the state of New Hampshire. This society, by its president, secretary, and a committee, has requested that the records of the original society, now in the possession of the New Hampshire Historical Society, be given to it.

These records have been printed by the Rev. Mr. Tappan, and copies have been furnished by him to the Society of the Cincinnati.

There does not seem to be any special reason why the custody of the original book should not remain with the Historical Society. On the other hand it would seem that the chances of its destruction would be less if it remained in the safe of the Society, than they would be if it was placed in the custody of the new organization. It does not seem to the committee that it can be properly said, as stated by the communication from the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati, that the original record is the property of that society.

They therefore recommend that a copy of this report be sent to the president of the New Hampshire Society of the

Cincinnati with the suggestion that the conclusion embodies the views of the members of the Historical Society.

C. L. TAPPAN,
N. F. CARTER,
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
*Committee.*

*Voted* to accept the report of the committee.

On motion of Hon. L. D. Stevens (after some discussion in which the mover, Mr. Wm. P. Fiske, Ex-Gov. N. G. Ordway, Rev. N. F. Carter, A. S. Batchellor, and others participated) it was

*Voted*, That Prof. C. H. Van Tyne of Philadelphia and the McClure Publishing Company have permission to publish the "Webster Letters" given to the Society by Hon. Peter Harvey, the transcription to be done under such regulations, to ensure the proper use of the originals, as may be prescribed by the committee of the library.

On motion of Mr. Wm. P. Fiske,

*Voted*, That the usual tax of three dollars be levied upon the members of the Society for the year ensuing.

On motion of the same gentleman,

*Voted*, That the treasurer be and is hereby authorized to sign power of attorney in the transfer of certificates of five (5) shares of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. stock for new bonds.

On motion of Hon. A. S. Batchellor,

*Voted*, That Rev. D. C. Roberts, D. D., Rev. Howard F. Hill, and Capt. O. G. Hammond be a committee to take into consideration the subject of aid and coöperation with the New Hampshire Association of Military Chaplains, and report at a subsequent meeting.

Also

*Voted*, That Charles R. Walker, M. D., Col. J. A. Greene, M. D., and Eli E. Graves, M. D., be a committee to take into consideration the subject of aid to and coöperation with the New Hampshire Association of Military Surgeons in the undertaking of that part of the military history of the state, and report at a subsequent meeting.

On motion of Mr. Fiske,

*Voted*, That John C. Thorne, Thomas D. Luce, and William P. Fiske be a committee to consider the desirability of observing the annual field-day the present summer, and if thought best to do so to select the time and place and make all necessary arrangements therefor.

On motion of Judge Dana,

*Voted*, That the early publication of another volume of the Proceedings of the Society be referred to the publishing committee.

*Voted*, 1.40 p. m., to adjourn to the call of the president.

A true copy, attest:

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

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CONCORD, October 9, 1901.

The first adjourned seventy-ninth annual meeting and field-day of the New Hampshire Historical Society was observed at Hopkinton, Wednesday, October 9, 1901.

The members of the Society and their friends to the number of about forty-five left Concord about nine o'clock in the forenoon by barges and other conveyances. They were received at Dimond hill, near the Hopkinton town line, by Mr. C. C. Lord, the historian of the town, who led the way and pointed out to the visitors the historic sites on the approach to the village. Among the latter were the early home of the late Rt. Rev. Carlton Chase, first Episcopal bishop of the diocese of New Hampshire; the home of the late Capt. Daniel Chase, where the first Hopkinton church bell, cast in 1811 at the foundry of Paul Revere, was suspended on the elm trees and rung for the first time in honor of the Chases, who contributed liberally for its purchase; the home of Capt. Jonathan Straw, a Revolutionary soldier of Hopkinton; Wolf meadow, at the foot of the hill and opposite the Whittier sawmill, noted for the prevalence of wolves in the early days; the ancient tavern, now the property of G. K. Goodrich; the Story house, the first framed house built in Hopkinton; the birthplace of Grace Fletcher, the first wife of Daniel Webster; the home of Capt.

Joshua Bailey, who led a company to Bennington in 1777; the site of the first grist-mill, built by Nathaniel Clement about 1765; the site of Kimball's garrison, 1744, and other places.

The party next visited the rooms and museum of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, where they were received by H. G. Chase, Esq., president, and Miss Sarah U. Kimball, the curator, and other ladies and gentlemen of Hopkinton. Visits were also made to the old cemetery, St. Andrew's Episcopal church, and the Perkins Inn, where dinner was served.

After dinner a short business meeting was held and the following persons elected active members of the Society:

James E. Randlett, Charles S. Parker, Concord.
C. N. Wells, Somersworth.
George Wentworth, Exeter.

Mr. Charles C. Lord, of Hopkinton, was tendered a vote of thanks for his services, and elected a corresponding member of the Society.

Short speeches were made by President Todd, C. C. Lord, H. G. Chase, Rev. Louis Ellms, and Rev. J. W. Tingley of Hopkinton, and Hon. J. B. Walker and Howard M. Cook of Concord, after which adjournment was taken to the call of the president.

Late in the afternoon a brief visit was made to Putney hill, the ancient center of the town, and the tavern site of Elder Joseph Putney, a Revolutionary soldier; the site of Putney's fort; the first parsonage built by the town for Rev. James Scales, the first minister ordained in 1757, and other historic points, with which the observations of the day were closed, and the party turned homeward, reaching Concord at 6 p. m.

The day was warm and sunny, an ideal one for the purpose, and the excursion proved a very pleasant one to all in attendance.

John C. Ordway,
*Secretary.*

The following act was passed by the legislature in 1901:

An Act to Provide for the Better Preservation of Check-lists Used at Presidential Elections.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:*

SECTION 1. Supervisors of towns and corresponding officers of cities shall, on or before January 1 succeeding each presidential election hereafter, send to the New Hampshire Historical Society and to the state library each a copy of the check-list used in said presidential election duly and properly certified by such supervisors.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Approved March 7, 1901.

Very truly yours,
Jos. H. Fibbs.

# NECROLOGY.

## REV. JAMES HILL FITTS.

Rev. James Hill Fitts, son of John and Abigail (Lane) Fitts, was a native of Candia, having been born there March 3, 1825. His preparatory studies were at Pembroke academy and the Normal institutes at Merrimack and Lancaster, Mass. For a time he taught in the public schools of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, and Ashby academy. He graduated at Bangor Theological seminary in 1858, and from 1858–62 supplied the church at Boxboro, Mass. Meanwhile he was ordained an evangelist at Candia, Nov. 2, 1859. He was installed pastor at West Boylston, Mass., Sept. 3, 1862, and dismissed in 1870. In June, 1871, he was installed at Topsfield, Mass., and so continued till April, 1880, when he left for his new field at South Newmarket, since changed to Newfields, where he began service April 18, and so continued, to the great satisfaction of his people, till his death, Nov. 22, 1900.

He was always interested in all historical matters, and as early as 1867 became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society. He was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society June 14, 1882, and ever after, from time to time, rendered valuable service in contributions to its library and in other ways. In 1895 he represented Newfields in the legislature. He was an honored trustee of the Newfields library, and was untiring in his efforts to advance its interests. He was also deeply interested in schools, and did much for their encouragement and efficiency. He was scribe of the Piscataqua Ministerial Association for thirteen years, and was greatly beloved by his brethren in the ministry and as well by many in the neighboring churches.

Mr. Fitts was gifted with superior intellectual endowments,

and grew a character conspicuous for its manly and sterling Christian qualities. Personally he was quiet, unassuming, approachable, social, and good company. He had a fine vein of humor, and could greatly enjoy joke and repartee. He was a diligent student, and untiring in his researches in his special lines. As a result he published a history of the Fitts family, and two volumes of the Lane family, though assisted in the compilation of the first volume by Rev. Jacob Chapman. A third volume is in press and will be shortly issued. At the centennial of the Congregational church in his native town in 1876 he gave the historical address, as also at the rededication of the brick meeting-house in West Boylston, Mass., in 1890. He also collected much valuable historical material of Newfields and vicinity, which may be available and helpful to some future historian.

As a pastor he was conscientious and faithful in his service, commanding the respect and esteem of all, and never compromising the sacredness of his holy office. His memory is cherished as a precious legacy.

He married Mary Celina, daughter of Coffin Moore and Dolly (Pillsbury) French of Candia, who survives him.

N. F. C.

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## JOHN BURGIN HASELTON.

John B. Haselton, son of Ira and Abigail (Gray) (Kimball) Haselton, was born in Portsmouth, Feb. 4, 1839, and there received his early education, fitting for college at the private school of the late William C. Harris. For three years he was a student in Dartmouth college, but graduated at Bowdoin college in 1857. He afterwards studied law at Portsmouth, Pittsburg, Pa., and Saco, Me., and was admitted to the bar in York county, Me. He began the practice of law in Worcester county, Mass., but early in the Civil War he entered the United States navy as an acting assistant paymaster, and served in the Western Gulf squadron under Admiral Farragut.

He resigned his position in the navy in 1863, and after living several years in New York city, Chicago, Ill., and Ports-

mouth, he went to Suncook in 1869, entered upon the practice of his profession, and so continued till his death. He was justice of the police court of Pembroke for more than twenty years, and represented the town in the legislature in 1875. He moved his residence to Allenstown in 1877. He was chairman of the school board and of the board of selectmen of Allenstown.

He married Hannah Pearson, daughter of Calvin Gage, Esq., late of Penacook, Oct. 11, 1877, by whom he had two sons, Gage and Roger Hasey.

He became a member of this Society June 9, 1892. He is supposed to have been lost overboard on a steamer plying between Portland and Boston and drowned on the night of Jan. 14, 1901. N. F. C.

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## FRED GILMAN HARTSHORN.

Fred Gilman Hartshorn was born at Greenfield, Sept. 22, 1864, and was the son of Samuel Gilmore and Myra Stearns (Mooar) Hartshorn. He received his education in the school at Greenfield and at Peterborough academy.

He came to Manchester when nineteen years of age, and was employed by Higgins Bros., also by W. P. Goodman, the well-known book, periodical, and stationery merchant. In 1895 he became manager of the New England department of the United States Savings and Loan company of St. Paul, which position he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Hartshorn was a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Washington lodge. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He became a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society March 20, 1895.

He was an active and highly esteemed member of the First Congregational church, and a director in the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a man of fine presence, affable and genial, and made many friends. He was well known in business and society circles, and was highly respected for his many virtues.

June 30, 1896, he was united in marriage to Minnie Lincoln (Heath) Tasker, by whom he is survived.

His death occurred suddenly from apoplexy Feb. 26, 1901.

M. S. H.

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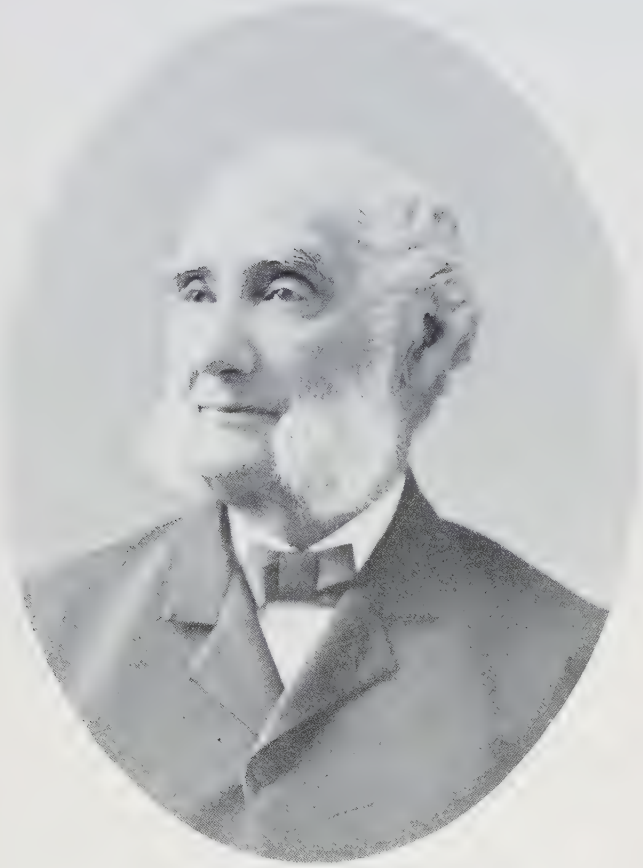
## JOSEPH CHAFFIN APPLETON HILL.

Joseph C. A. Hill was born in Harvard, Mass., Jan. 21, 1821. He was the son of John and Betsey (Chaffin) Hill. He came to Concord at the age of twenty, and entered the employ of Franklin Evans, then engaged in the grocery business, and later became partner, under the firm name of Evans & Hill, and so continued until he went to California in 1864. Early after his arrival in Concord he identified himself with the Unitarian church, became a teacher in the Sunday-school, and was soon made superintendent, a position he occupied till his departure for the Pacific coast, to represent at San Francisco the firm of L. Downing & Sons. There he early connected himself with the church to which Rev. Thomas Starr King had ministered, but whose pulpit had just become vacant by the death of Mr. King, Mr. Hill arriving in season to attend the funeral. Here, again, he took up Sunday-school work, and was soon made superintendent, holding the office as long as he remained in California. The death of Lewis Downing, Sr., called him back to Concord and to the Downing homestead, which he ever after occupied. This was the early home of his wife, Miss Ellen Downing, daughter of Lewis and Lucy (Wheelock) Downing, whom he married Sept. 25, 1850, and there they celebrated their golden wedding Sept. 25, 1900.

His love for books and pictures led him to gather a library which includes many finely illustrated volumes. He became a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society June 10, 1863, and ever took a deep interest in its advancement; was for many years chairman of the standing committee, and had the general oversight of the improvements made in the Society's building in 1895.

He was also prominently identified with the Centennial Home for the Aged from its beginning, was its treasurer, had



J. C. A. Hill.

the oversight of its business management, and was untiring in his endeavors to promote its interests. During a quarter of a century he had the great pleasure of seeing its funds increase from $110 to a permanent endowment of $100,000. He was always a welcome visitor at the home to all its inmates, and his death will long be sincerely mourned.

He was a trustee of the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital from its organization till a short time before his death, when he felt obliged to retire on account of his failing health.

He was also deeply interested in the prosperity of Proctor academy at Andover, was president of its board of trustees, and for seventeen successive years presented the diplomas to the graduating class.

For many years he was a member of the school board of Union district, and was zealous in his endeavors to advance the best interests of the schools under his care. His presence in the school-room was always met with hearty greetings.

He was among the most prominent members of the Unitarian church, and ever active in consulting for its welfare and growth. His faith was a positive factor of his life, and moved him to many public and private acts of philanthropy. Many will long remember him for his deeds of kindness. Not only the church but the community deeply deplore his loss.

As a citizen he was public spirited, highly respected, and influential, ready for every good work of reform looking to the progress and improvement of the public interests. The voters of ward six honored him with two terms in the legislature. He also held the office for a time of county commissioner.

As a man he was one whom it was always a pleasure to meet. His noteworthy characteristics were his politeness and uniform cheerfulness, ever having in his hearty greetings a kind word and smile for all. His cordiality was transparent, and his enthusiastic sociality rendered him an agreeable companion and his presence always welcome. In the varied relationships of life, in his immediate family, and among his friends and neighbors, in city and country, in social and church circles, his death, which occurred March 14, 1901, is deeply lamented.

N. F. C.

# EIGHTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

CONCORD, June 11, 1902.

The eightieth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society at Concord on Wednesday, June 11, 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Nearly fifty members were present.

The meeting was called to order by President Todd, who delivered a brief address upon the necessity of a new and larger building for the use of the Society.

The records of the last meeting, on motion of Hon. L. D. Stevens, were approved without reading.

Amos Hadley, Esq., moved that a committee of three be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The motion prevailed, and the chair appointed Mr. Hadley, Hon. L. D. Stevens, and John C. Thorne, Esq., a committee for that purpose.

The report of the secretary as to membership was as follows:

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| Whole number of members at date of last annual meeting, | | 172 |
| New members qualified during the year, | | 6 |
| Total, | | 178 |
| Less number of members dying during the year, | 9 | |
| Resigned, | 2 | |
| | — | 11 |
| | | 167 |

Names of members who have died during the year:

Maj. Lewis Downing, Jr., Concord, died Aug. 29, 1901.
Hon. Moses Humphrey, Concord, died Aug. 20, 1901.

Ex-Gov. Charles A. Busiel, Laconia, died Aug. 29, 1901.
John T. Perry, A. M., Exeter, died Nov. 29, 1901.
Hon. Charles G. Means, Manchester, died Jan. 25, 1902.
Rev. Charles L. Tappan, Concord, died Feb. 23, 1902.
Rev. Moses T. Runnels, Charlestown, died March 27, 1902.
Farwell P. Holden, Esq., Penacook, died March 28, 1902.
Hon. John W. Noyes, Chester, died May 10, 1902.

On motion of Hon. Joseph B. Walker, the order of business was suspended for the delivery of the annual address, which was given by John Scales, A. M., of Dover. Subject, "Master John Sullivan and Family of Somersworth and Berwick."

## MASTER JOHN SULLIVAN OF SOMERSWORTH AND BERWICK AND HIS FAMILY.

BY JOHN SCALES, A. B., A. M.

Thomas Coffin Amory begins his biography of his grandfather, Gov. James Sullivan, as follows:

James, the fourth son of Master Sullivan, was born in Berwick, Me., 22d April, 1744. The cellar of the house occupied by his parents is easily distinguished by some portions of its walls still remaining in a field near Salmon Falls river, and within half a mile of Great Falls village. The barn which served to store away their harvests for the long winters of New England climate has only quite recently (1858) been destroyed by fire. Near by, but separated from the old dwelling by a public road, laid out in comparatively modern times across the farm, is the ancient cemetery, where Master Sullivan and Margery his wife, when their long protracted lives were over, were laid to their last repose amid the scenes of their humble labors and of the pleasures and various vicissitudes of more than half a century.

The above is incorrect in one particular: Gov. James Sullivan was not born in Berwick, Me.; he was born in Somersworth, N. H., then a parish in Dover. Mr. Amory made the misstatement because he had not all the facts at hand in regard to the question. That particular part of Somersworth in which Master Sullivan lived is now in the town of Rollinsford, having been set off from Somersworth in 1849, and is now the village at Rollinsford Junction. This village is one mile

from Salmon Falls village and one mile from South Berwick village, at the lower fall where the fresh water meets the tide water; this is the ancient Quamphegan, and the point where the river changes its name to Newichawannick, which it holds till it gets to Dover Point, where it joins the Pascataqua, six miles from Quamphegan. The settlers on Dover Neck did not use the Indian name Newichawannick, but called it Fore river, and the river on the west side of the Neck they called Back river.

The Somersworth village in the days of Master Sullivan was much larger than the modern village of Rollinsford Junction; this is distant about four miles from the depot in the city of Somersworth. For more than a century it was the home of several of the leading men of New Hampshire. It was the home of Master Sullivan from 1723 to 1754. Here his children were born; here he did the most important part of his teaching; here he educated his sons to be governors and generals and leaders in the Revolution, and leaders after the American government was formed. They were important factors in forming the state governments of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. At this village school of Master Sullivan the sons of many other men were taught in a way that fitted them to enter Harvard college, and fitted them to be leaders in the great struggle for independence. Here Master Sullivan not only kept school, but was also the scribe and counselor for his neighbors and fellow-citizens. He was a fine penman, and wrote wills, deeds, mortgages, and such other legal documents as the needs of the parish demanded. Here he served in the local military company; here he swept the parish meeting-house and rang the bell for services on the Lord's day; here he sat under the ministrations of Rev. James Pike, who was the faithful and able pastor of this parish for more than sixty years.

The farm which Mr. Amory speaks of in Berwick was purchased by Master Sullivan in August, 1753. He bought it of Mr. Samuel Lord, and there is no record that he bought any land anywhere before that date. It is on a beautiful elevation which overlooks the city of Somersworth, a mile away, across

the Salmon Falls river. Much of the land is now cut up into streets and house lots in the fast-growing village of Berwick. A garden occupies the spot where Master Sullivan's house stood; a street crosses the spot where he and his good wife were buried. Their remains were removed to the Sullivan cemetery in Durham, and now repose near the grave of their illustrious son, Gen. John Sullivan.

It is not known precisely when he moved his family to Berwick, but probably in 1754, and there they resided more than forty years. In Berwick he was a farmer, as well as a schoolmaster and scrivener for his townsmen. Tradition says that his wife was the better farmer of the two. He was so fond of his books that the weeds oftentimes got the better of his crops. His wife Margery cared nothing for books, and delighted in out-door work.

The town of South Berwick was set off from Berwick in 1814; the First parish is at South Berwick, and on the 5th of the present month celebrated its two hundredth anniversary with an elaborate and interesting service. In 1754 the present Berwick was established as the North parish, on petition of thirty-nine free holders (landowners). This petition for an enabling act to choose parish officers was granted by Governor Shirley and the council April 17, 1754, the house concurring on the next day. One of the thirty-nine signers to that petition was Master John Sullivan. He helped organize the parish and owned a pew in the meeting-house; later two of his sons owned pews there.

Because Master Sullivan spent the last forty years of his life in this parish of Berwick, the writers of cyclopedias, biographical dictionaries, and biographies of his sons have taken it for granted that he always lived there, hence say his sons were born there. If Master Sullivan's sons were like the ordinary sons of men, nobody would care or take the trouble to inquire whether they were born in Maine or New Hampshire. They are not like ordinary sons; they are extraordinary, and that is why New Hampshire should claim the honor which is its due, just as we delight to boast that Webster and Chase, and a host of distinguished men, are the sons of New Hampshire.

The Sullivan family is one of the most notable families in the history of New England. There were five sons and one daughter. I will give a brief summary of their lives.

I. Benjamin was born in 1736; he received a thorough education from his father; he enlisted in the British navy and rose to be an officer, when most young men would be only ordinary seamen; he was tall, handsome and brilliant, and walked the decks as one who was born to command. Unfortunately, he and his ship, with all on board, were lost at sea just previous to the Revolution.

II. Daniel, the second son, was born in 1738; after being carefully educated by his father he engaged in mercantile business in Berwick and was very successful; about 1770 he was leader of a company of gentlemen who founded a town at the head of Frenchman's Bay in eastern Maine; this town is called Sullivan in his honor. When the Revolutionary war commenced he organized and commanded a company which did valiant service for the patriot cause; he was leader in the defense of Castine against the attacks of the British navy. Captain Sullivan was so conspicuous and efficient in the defense that the officers of the fleet marked him for special revenge; one ship went up from Mt. Desert to the head of Frenchman's Bay specially to capture the captain; a sortie of marines at midnight went to his house, when all the family were asleep, caught the captain, drove his family out of doors and burned the house and contents; the British officer offered to release him if he would swear allegiance to the King; the captain positively refused to accept freedom on such condition; he was then carried to New York city and confined in a prison ship several months; he was then exchanged but died on his way home, from disease contracted while in prison. He has the reputation of being a man of extraordinary ability, both as a military leader and a business man. Before the war he had acquired large possessions in land, lumber, and sawmills.

III. John, the third son, was born in 1740; after thorough training by his father, he studied law with Judge Livermore in Portsmouth; he commenced practice of the law in Berwick in

1761, and was married about that time. He removed to Durham in 1763, much against the wishes of some of the good people in that town, who feared a lawyer would make trouble. General Sullivan was the first lawyer the town ever had; but the people soon learned to love and respect him; although his office was in Durham, his practice soon extended throughout Rockingham and Strafford counties in New Hampshire and York county in Maine; his success was remarkable; before 1775 he was acknowledged as leader at the bar in all of those counties, where John Adams, the second president of the United States, was for several years one of his competitors; not only was he a great lawyer but he also engaged extensively in business, owning several mills and much real estate; at the opening of the war it was estimated he was worth £40,000; most men with such holdings would have hesitated much before rebelling against the King of England; John Sullivan did not hesitate; he took the lead and was commander of the expedition which committed the first overt act of war in the Revolution, by capturing and removing the gun powder from Fort William and Mary at New Castle, December 14, 1774; of course you all know the story; the hundred barrels of powder were taken up the river to Durham and hid in various places; a larger part was placed in the cellar of the old church near General Sullivan's residence; the monument to his memory now stands on the spot. Some of that powder was used at the battle of Bunker Hill; all of it was used in the Revolutionary war, except a small bottleful which Maj. John Demeritt of Madbury now has, being handed down to him as an inheritance from his ancestors; this capture of the powder was four months before the Lexington and Concord affair.

While attending to his law business, and his sawmills and lumbering, he had taken a hand in the local military affairs, and in 1774 was Major of the regiment of militia in his section of the province; Governor Wentworth could not persuade him to hold it after the little affair at Fort William and Mary; he was delegate in the first continental congress in 1775; he was appointed brigadier-general in the Continental army in 1775; a major-general in 1776; commanded the New Hamp-

shire troops at Germantown and Brandywine; commander in chief in the Rhode Island campaign in 1778; commander in chief in the great and hazardous expedition against the Six Nations in 1779, which resulted in the overthrow of the most complete organization of the Indians ever effected on this continent. To commemorate this great service of General Sullivan the state of New York has erected costly tablets on the spots where the most important encounters took place.

This was General Sullivan's closing service in the military operations of the war. I think he should he ranked second only to Greene and Washington as a military leader. His services in civil affairs which immediately followed were quite as valuable and important as his military service. In 1780 he drafted the bill, which the legislature adopted, to regulate the militia; in 1781 he was delegate in the National Congress; in 1782, '83, and '84 he was attorney-general of New Hampshire; he was president of the state in 1786, '87, and '89; he was the Federal candidate in 1788 but was defeated by John Langdon, the Republican candidate; Sullivan had defeated Langdon in the two years previous, and in the year following; Sullivan was a Washington federalist; he was presidential elector when Washington was elected the first time; he was president of the convention that adopted the Federal constitution, June 21, 1788, which was the act that established the Federal union; the vote stood 57 in favor to 42 against adoption; it was largely through the influence of General Sullivan that the 57 votes were secured and the Federal union was formed.

September 26, 1789, President Washington appointed him U. S. district judge for New Hampshire, and he entered upon the duties of that office December 15 of that year; he remained in office until his death, January 23, 1795, being nearly fifty-five years old, having been born on the 17th of February, 1740. A better American, a more capable, a more useful, or a more fearless citizen than John Sullivan New Hampshire never had.

In this connection it may be well to say a few words about his descendants, to show how strong was the hereditary force

that came down from Master Sullivan. General Sullivan's son John was a prominent and able lawyer in one of the Southern states, but died young. His son George was attorney-general of New Hampshire twenty years. His grandson, John, son of George, was attorney-general ten years or more, and his grand nephew, John S. Wells, held the same office several years. They were all able attorneys, and no family in the state has the equal of this illustrious record.

IV. James, the fourth son of Master Sullivan, was born in Somersworth in May, 1744, and died in Boston, December 10, 1808. He was thoroughly educated by his father, quite the equal of a Harvard graduate of that period; he studied law with his brother John; opened an office at Saco about 1767 and practised his profession there until about 1780; he was very successful, and with his brother John did the larger part of the law business in York county. When he was twenty-six years old he was appointed attorney-general for the district of Maine and held the office until the Revolution began; he was delegate in the first continental congress, when he was thirty years old; when he was thirty-one he was appointed judge of admiralty; the next year he was promoted to a seat on the bench of the supreme court, which office he held several years; he removed to Boston in 1782. While he was in Maine, John Adams, who used to go down there once or twice a year to attend court at Saco and Portland, said that he always found the Sullivans in possession of all the best and most important cases.

In 1783, '84, and '85 he was delegate in the continental congress, and also was representative from Boston in the Massachusetts general court; he was member of the executive council in 1787; judge of probate from 1788 to 1790; attorney-general from 1790 to 1807; in 1804 he was presidential elector, casting his vote for Thomas Jefferson, of whom he was a great admirer. The Federalist abused him fearfully for so voting. He was governor of Massachusetts in 1807 and 1808, dying a short time before his term expired. Notwithstanding he gave so much time to official business, he was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society and its presi-

dent many years; he wrote and published a history of Maine; he published numerous pamphlets on various questions that concerned current business affairs; he was a clear and forcible writer and an eloquent advocate; he delivered innumerable addresses on public occasions and stood in the front rank of literary men and the legal fraternity of Boston.

V. Mary Sullivan was the fifth child of this remarkable family; she was born in 1752; her father as carefully educated her as he did his sons; she was tall and handsome like her father and inherited his fondness for books; she was brilliant and attractive mentally and socially; like her father she was a successful teacher several years, at a time when most women thought they were highly accomplished if they could write their own names. She married Mr. Theophilus Hardy and resided in Durham near her brother John. To them were born several daughters; one of these, a very gifted woman, married Edward Wells, Esq., and they also resided in Durham, which was then one of the liveliest business centers of the state. They had a large family of children, and several of the sons manifested those strong traits of intellectual power of their Sullivan ancestors; one son, Samuel Wells, was governor of Maine two years, 1858 and 1859; another son, John Sullivan Wells, whom many of you may remember, lacked only fifty votes of being elected governor of New Hampshire in 1856, the Know-Nothing tidal wave being a little too much for him to overcome; he was attorney-general several years; United States senator; speaker of the house in the New Hampshire legislature, and also president of the senate. He was an able lawyer, a brilliant and fascinating public speaker and one of the most popular men in his party and he was generally popular with all parties. Another brother, Joseph Bartlett Wells, was a distinguished lawyer in Illinois, where he was attorney-general several years, and was lieutenant-governor at the time of his death; had he lived he would undoubtedly have been governor of the state. A fourth brother was consul at Bermuda several years and died there. These were great-grandsons of Master John Sullivan.

VI. Ebenezer was the sixth child and youngest son of Mas-

ter Sullivan and his wife Margery; he was born in 1753, and died in 1797. He was educated by his father, and studied law with his brother John. Before he could get established in his profession the Revolution commenced, and he engaged earnestly in the cause of the colonies; starting as a private, he rose to be captain of a company and did valiant service. He was taken prisoner, and narrowly escaped being burned at the stake by the Indians. After the war he married and resided at South Berwick, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was the leader at the bar in York county, a thorough lawyer and a powerful advocate. He was a tall, handsome, powerfully-built man, whose presence was commanding wherever he stood. Such were the children of Master Sullivan. What say you, Mr. President, are these boys worthy for the New Hampshire Historical Society to claim them as sons of New Hampshire?

Seven cities claimed the honor of being the birthplace of Homer. Other great men in later times have honored the cities where they were born by their great deeds; should not New Hampshire feel everlastingly honored by having such a family born within its borders? I will take it for granted that you will answer all my questions in the affirmative. Then what proof have I that they *were* born in New Hampshire and not in Maine? I will tell you shortly.

On page 356 of "McClintock's History of New Hampshire" Fred Myron Colby has the following concerning Master John Sullivan:

The grandfather of the New Hampshire Sullivans was Major Philip O'Sullivan of Ardea, an officer of the Irish army during the siege of Limerick. His son John, born at Limerick in 1692, was one of the company that in 1723 emigrated from Ireland and settled the town of Belfast in Maine. At this place he hired a sawmill and went to work. Two or three years afterward another vessel of Irish emigrants landed at Belfast. On board was a blooming young damsel, who, after the custom of those days, had agreed with the shipmaster to be bound out at service in the colonies in payment of her passage across the Atlantic. She was bright and witty, with a mind of a rough but noble cast. During the passage over a fellow-passenger jocosely asked her what she expected to do when she arrived

in the colonies. "Do?" answered she with true Celtic wit, "why, raise governors for thim." Sullivan saw the girl as she landed, and struck with her beauty, made a bargain with the captain, paying her passage in shingles. He wooed and won her, and the Irish girl entered upon her initiatory steps to make good her declaration. Immediately after his marriage (1735) Mr. Sullivan settled on a farm in Berwick, and began clearing it for the plow.

Following this is a statement that John was the oldest son of this couple, and a lot more of fictitiously interesting biography of the general. Now what are the facts?

Master Sullivan landed in York, Me., from Limerick, Ireland, in the winter of 1723; he had n't a cent to pay the captain for his passage across the Atlantic. After working at farming a week or so he got weary of it, and applied to Rev. Dr. Moody, pastor of Scotland parish, to help him. He made his application in a letter written in seven languages, so the doctor might know he was an educated man. The worthy doctor was favorably impressed, and loaned him the money to pay his fare and then helped him to a school in Dover. May 20, 1723,[1] Master "Sullefund" was chosen one of the two teachers of the town of Dover, at £30 salary per year. Just where he kept that school is not stated in the record, but it undoubtedly was in that part of Dover then called the "Summer parish," from the fact that meetings were held in a barn there during the summer and fall by Parson Cushing, then pastor of the First parish. These summer meetings were held

[1] At A meeting of the Select men in Dover the 20th of May 1723 ordered that 2 Schoolmasters be Procured for the Towne of Dover for the year Esuing and that ther Sallery Exceed not £30 Payment a Peece and to attend the Directtions of the Select men for the Servis of the Towne in Equi'll Propotion.

Test Thomas Tebets, Towne Clark

At the Same time Mr. Sullefund Exseps to Sarve the Towne abovesd as Scoole master three months Sertin and begins his Servis ye 21th Day of May 1723, and also ye Sd Sullefund Promised the Selectmen if he left them Soonner he would give them a month notis to Provide themselves with a nother, and the Select men was also to give him a month notis if they Disliked him.

Test. Thomas Tebbets, Towne Clark.

Dover Town Records, A. D. 1723.

to accommodate the people who objected to walking or riding five or six miles to attend meetings at Cochecho, where now is the center of the city of Dover. As this is the place where Master Sullivan spent thirty years of his life, I may as well explain further in regard to this name, Somersworth, which is unique in the history of towns and cities in the United States, no other place in the country having that name. The people had become familiar to having the village called the "Summer parish," so in 1730 when this district was separated from the First parish as a distinct parish, it was the most natural thing for the leaders, who were educated men, to retain the familiar name, and they did it by changing "parish" to "worth," and they had "Summersworth." The word "worth" is the old English termination for names of places, so Summer parish and Summersworth mean precisely the same thing. You will notice that the present spelling is Somersworth. The ancient spelling of the parish was Summersworth, and when the citizens petitioned for an act of incorporation as a town they asked to have it spelled that way, but when they got their charter they found that the clerk of the General Court, or somebody else, had changed "Sum" to "Som," so they let it go that way. This change in orthography made no change in the meaning of the name. According to Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose large dictionary was published in 1755, the year after this town was chartered, "Sumer" is Saxon and "Somer" is Dutch for the English word "Summer."

Before Summersworth was made a separate parish the town of Dover looked after the schools; but after it became a parish the people managed their own schools by votes in parish meetings. July 2, 1734, the parish "Voted that Hercules Mooney be the schoolmaster here for one month (viz) from July 4$^{th}$ to Aug$^{t}$ 4$^{th}$, 1734 next ensuing at three pounds fifteen shillings per month."

"Voted that Capt. Thomas Wallingford and Mr. Philip Stackpole be the men that Joyn with the Selectmen at the months end above to agree with Mr. Mooney or any other suitable person to keep school in this Parish for the Residue of this Sumer and autum."

In 1735 it was "Voted that Mr. Jon° Scrugham be school master for one month in this Parish at the Descression of the Selectmen." Also, "Voted that there be thirty pounds raised to Defray the Charge of a school this sumer and autum."

In 1737 the parish "Voted sixty pounds for a school master."

"Voted that Mr. John Sullivan be the schoolmaster for the ensuing year."

"Voted that John Sullivan to sweep and take care of ye meeting house & to have thirty shillings."

From that date to 1752 no schoolmaster is named, but from year to year the parish would vote to have a school and leave the matter with the selectmen to hire a teacher. As they had voted Master Sullivan in once, it was taken for granted that he would be the teacher. April 6, 1752, "Voted Mr. Joseph Tate twenty three pounds old tenor to keep ye Parish School one month." The record does not show that Master Sullivan kept the parish school after Mr. Tate began work there.

Master Sullivan was married to Margery Browne in 1735. Soon after that he commenced to sign his name as witness to documents as "John Sullivan of Summersworth." Their third child, John, was born in 1740. In 1787, when he was the Federalist candidate for governor, then called president, his opponents charged him as guilty of being born in Berwick, Me., hence was not eligible for the office.

The *New Hampshire Gazette*, March 10, 1787, replied to this as follows:

> Surely the collector of intelligence has not consulted all the people in this state, or he would have found out that President Sullivan was born in Somersworth, in the county of Strafford.

In the summer of 1743 Master Sullivan and his wife had a falling out, and he went off to Boston to remain till her temper cooled. She repented of her cruel treatment, and published the following advertisement in the Boston *Evening Post*, July 25, 1743, from which I copied it in the Boston public library. It shows conclusively that Summersworth was Master Sullivan's home in 1743:

ADVERTISEMENT.

MY DEAR AND LOVING HUSBAND:

Your abrupt departure from me, and forsaking of me your wife and tender babes, which I now humbly acknowledge and confess, I was greatly if not wholly the cause by my too rash and unadvised speech and behaviour towards you; for which I now in this public manner humbly ask your forgiveness, and hereby promise upon your return to amend and reform and by my future loving and obedient carriage toward you, endeavor to make an atonement for my past evil deeds, and manifest to you and to the whole world, that I can become a new woman, and will prove to you a loving, dutiful and tender wife.

If you do not regard what I have above written, I pray you harken to what your pupil, Joshua Gilpatrick, hath below sent you, as also the lamentations and cries of your poor children, especially the eldest (Benjamin) who though but seven years old, all rational people really conclude that unless you speedily return will end in his death; and the moans of your other children (Daniel and John) are enough to affect any human heart.

And why, my dear husband, should a few angry and unkind words from an angry and foolish wife [for which I am now paying full dear, having neither eat, drank nor slept in quiet, and am already reduced almost to a skeleton, that unless you favor me with your company will bereave me of my life] make you thus forsake me and your children? How can you thus, for so slender a cause as a few rash words from a simple and weak woman, cause you to part from your tender babes, who are your own flesh and blood? Pray meditate on what I now send and reprieve your poor wife and eldest son, who take your departure so heavily, from a lingering though certain death, by your coming home to them again, as speedily as you can, where you shall be kindly received, and in a most submissive manner by your wife who is ready at your desire to lay herself at your feet for her past miscarriage, and am with my and your children's kind love to you, your loving wife.

MARGERY SULLIVAN.

SUMMERSWORTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, July 11, 1743.

The Hon. Thomas Wallingford, who resided in Summersworth and lived near Master Sullivan, was captain of the company of militia in that parish in 1746, and probably several years before. The late Rev. Dr. A. H. Quint had the muster roll of this company, and I presume his widow now has it.

Dr. Quint published it in his "Historical Memoranda," and it can be found on page 377 of the book of this memoranda that I recently published. In this list of soldiers appears Master Sullivan's name, although the clerk of the company spells it "John Sullevant." Of course he was an old resident there, or he would not have been enrolled as a soldier.

Another witness, and I leave this part of my subject. Mr. Michael Reade of Dover was born in the same year as General Sullivan, and lived to be more than eighty years old. He went to school to Master Sullivan and knew him and the boys well, hence, of course, knew where they lived. This Michael Reade's son Michael was born in 1775, and lived to be more than eighty years old. He knew Master Sullivan, saw him many times, and his father told him much about the old master; among other things, that he lived in Summersworth many years before he removed to Berwick and united farming with school teaching. The younger Michael Reade was living when Dr. Quint wrote much of his "Historical Memoranda," and furnished the doctor many facts about many topics, and one was that his father always said General Sullivan and his brothers were born in Summersworth.

I will give a brief summary of the points: May 20, 1723, the town of Dover voted to hire him to teach school one year and give him £30. Jan. 10, 1737, he wrote and witnessed a deed, Tebbets to Tebbets, and signed as of Summersworth. Dec. 15, 1737, the parish of Summersworth voted to hire him to keep school one year, and also sweep the meeting-house. The *New Hampshire Gazette* says he lived in Summersworth when his son John was born in 1740. His wife Margery says their home was in Summersworth when she advertised for him to come home in 1743. Capt. Thomas Wallingford says he was a citizen of Summersworth in 1746. And last, but not least, Michael Reade told Dr. Quint the boys were all born in Summersworth.

On the other hand, there is nothing in the Berwick records, parish or town, which even mentions Master Sullivan before 1753. Aug. 12 of that year he bought his farm in Berwick of Samuel Lord; and after that his name frequently appears.

Master Sullivan and his wife Margery were a remarkable couple. They are two of the interesting characters in Sarah Orne Jewett's story, "The Tory Lover," recently published, which, of course, you have all read, or will read.

Master Sullivan was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1691, during the siege of the city by King William's forces. His wife, Margery Browne, was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1714. In 1723 they both set sail from Limerick in the same ship for New England. The captain intended to land at Newburyport, but owing to stress of weather he was compelled to land at York Harbor, Me. In his old age, when he and his wife were calling at a neighbor's, they got to talking about his younger days, and he told the following story, which was recorded by the person who heard it. Master Sullivan said, in the presence of his wife:

I sailed from Limerick, Ireland, for New England in 1723; owing to stress of weather the vessel was obliged to land at York, Maine. On the voyage my attention was called to a pretty girl of nine or ten years, Margery Browne, who afterwards became my wife. As my mother had absolutely refused to furnish me the means for paying transportation, and I had not means otherwise, I was obliged to enter into an agreement with the captain to earn the money for my passage.

After I landed at York, for a while I lived on the McIntire farm in Scotland parish. Unaccustomed to farm labor, and growing weary of manual occupation, I applied to Rev. Dr. Moody, pastor of the parish, for assistance. I made my application in a letter written in seven languages, so that he might see I was a scholar. He became interested in my behalf, and being conversant with my ability to teach he loaned me the money with which to pay the captain the amount I owed for my passage. Thus set free from the McIntires, I was assisted to open a school and earn money to repay Dr. Moody.

Later in life, when he was past fourscore years old, he made another statement in regard to himself, at the request of his daughter-in-law, wife of General Sullivan. He wrote it with his own hand and gave it to the general's wife. She gave it to her daughter, wife of Judge Steele; from Mrs. Steele it passed to her son and grandson; by the latter it was given to Thomas

Coffin Amory, who published it in his biography of Gov. James Sullivan. It is as follows:

I am the son of Major Philip O'Sullivan of Ardea, in county of Kerry, Ireland. His father was Owen O'Sullivan, original descendant from the second son of Daniel O'Sullivan, called lord of Bear Haven. His father married Mary, daughter of Col. Owen McSweeney of Musgray, and sister of Capt. Edmund McSweeney, a man noted for his anecdotes and witty sayings.

I have heard that my grandfather had four countesses for his mother and grandmothers. How true this is, or who they were, I know not. My father died of an ulcer raised in his breast, occasioned by a wound he received in France in a duel with a French officer. My ancestors were short lived; they either died in their bloom or went out of the country. I never heard that any of the mankind arrived at sixty, and I do not remember but one alive when I left home.

My mother's name was Joan McCarthy, daughter of Dermod McCarthy of Killoween. She had three brothers and one sister. Her mother's name I forget, but she was daughter of McCarthy Reagh of Carbury. Her oldest brother, Col. Florence, alias McFinnin, and his two brothers, Capt. Charles and Capt. Owen, went in defense of the nation against Orange. Owen was killed in a battle at Aughrim. Florence had a son, who retains the title of McFinnin. I can just remember Charles. He had a charge in his face at the siege of Cork. He left two sons, Derby and Owen. Derby married with Ellena O'Sullivan of the Sullivans of Bannam. His brother married Honora Mahoney of Drommore. My mother's sister was married to Dermod, eldest son of Daniel O'Sullivan, lord of Dunkerron. Her son Cornelius, as I understand, was with the Pretender (Charles Edward) in Scotland in 1745.

This is all I can say about my origin, but shall conclude with a Latin sentence.

Si Adam sit pater cunctorum, mater et Eve;
Cur non sunt homines nobilitate pares?
Non pater aut mater dant nobis nobilitatem,
Sed moribus et vita nobilitatur homo.

J. S.

All this condensed into a paragraph is that in Master Sullivan's veins flowed the blood of the Norman Butlers and Fitzgeralds who went over from England to Ireland, when the Irish were first conquered by the English, and in time they

became more Irish than the original race; that is, they fought the English government more fiercely than the Irish themselves did. Master Sullivan's sons won in America what many generations of their brave ancestors had failed to win in Ireland.

As has already been stated, Master Sullivan was born in Limerick during the siege in 1691. Limerick, however, was not captured; a truce took place, and a treaty was formed. This treaty did not last long, and a large number of Irish were compelled to take refuge in France. Among these were Major Philip O'Sullivan and his family.

This family remained in France several years. Major Sullivan died there, as has been stated; his wife and children remained till peace reigned in Ireland to the extent that she was allowed to return and take possession of her large estates. While in France she carefully educated her son John, and, unwittingly, prepared him to be the future schoolmaster of New Hampshire. It was there that Master Sullivan learned his French so thoroughly that when he was past ninety years of age he wrote a letter in excellent French to his son, the general.

When his mother returned to Ireland her son was a young man, and I suppose passed his time as other young Irishmen did who were in the front rank of society in the city of Limerick. At length a difference of opinion arose between Madam O'Sullivan and her son; he fell in love with a young woman, who probably could not tell who her grandmother was. This displeased his mother very much. Madam was very haughty and aristocratic; she was proud of her ancestry and of her son's ancestry. She could not endure the thought of his marrying a girl of low ancestry; she opposed the match. I suppose that made Master Sullivan's love burn more fiercely. After the affair had drifted along quite a while Madam forbid her son, peremptorily, to have anything more to do with the girl, and gave him two weeks in which to break the engagement; if he did not do it inside of that time, she would disinherit him. Per contra, Master Sullivan told his mother he would give *her* two weeks in which to consent to the marriage; if she did not consent inside of that time, he would leave Ire-

land forever, and neither she or the girl should ever hear more of him. They were both of the same grit; neither would yield, and the result was he sailed for America and in due time landed at York, Me. But the thought of that girl he had left behind him in Ireland haunted him for many years, and it was not till he was forty-four years old that he again entertained the thought of marriage. His mother afterwards repented of her stern act and made search for years for her runaway son, but she never found any trace of him.

Hamlet says in the great drama that bears his name:

> " . . . Rashly,
> And praised be rashness for it, let us know
> Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
> When our deep plots do pall; and that should teach us
> There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
> Rough hew them how we will."

Suppose Master Sullivan had obeyed his mother's wishes and remained in Ireland, or suppose Providence had not concealed him from his mother's search after she repented of her rash act, and he had been found and induced to return to Ireland, what a difference there would have been in the management of affairs and the history of New Hampshire!

Margery Browne was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1714; she died in Berwick, Me., in 1801. Nothing is known of her ancestry, but the name is essentially English, hence we may conclude that her parents, or their ancestors, crossed over from England and settled in Ireland. She came to this country in the same ship with Master Sullivan; she was nine years old and he was thirty-two; they never had met before boarding the ship. Why a girl of nine years should start on such a voyage alone is a mystery that will never be solved. Her parents may have started with her and died on the way, or she may have taken a freak and stowed herself away among the freight and kept concealed till the ship was well at sea. Whatever may have been the cause of departure, she had no money to pay her passage, so the captain had to sell her service at auction in Portsmouth to get his pay. The tradition is that she was so young and so small that nobody would bid for her

services. At last Master Sullivan consented to raise the sum the captain wanted for her passage. It is said that he finally paid it in shingles, which he cut himself in the forest and carried to Portsmouth in a boat.

It is not known where she spent the twelve years from 1723 to 1735, but probably in York, as a house girl on some farm. Master Sullivan does not appear to have taken any interest in her till a short time previous to their marriage, when he heard that the young men of York were falling in love with her and one had gone so far as to propose. He went over from Summersworth to York to see about it. He found a keen-witted, handsome, and attractive young woman; the thought of the girl he had left in Ireland twelve years ago began to fade from his mind. She was equally impressed with his fine appearance; the result was she told the other young men they need not call any more. Master Sullivan and Margery Browne were married soon after.

She is described by those who saw her in the prime of womanhood as short of stature, beautiful in form, face, and manners. She was a great worker, quick tempered, and quick to repent of what she did wrong in her madness. Her tongue was equal to her temper. If tradition can be relied on, she could have given Xantippe several points to start with and then have won easily in a scolding match, although Socrates' wife has the standard reputation of being the greatest scold the human race has yet produced. Margery Sullivan did not scold all the time; it happened occasionally, like volcanic eruptions, when she could not hold in any longer.

Gov. Samuel Wells of Maine wrote to a friend as follows about his great-grandmother.

Master Sullivan's wife was as well known as he was, and when reference was made to her distinguished sons *she* was more frequently alluded to. She has been uniformly represented as a woman of considerable native strength of mind, yet entirely uncultivated, having the strong passions common to her country women, of which some are good and some are bad, wholly unsubdued by habit. These marked traits of character show a wider contrast between her and her two distinguished sons than between them and their father, and fur-

nish a theme for remark, with anecdotes not a few, brought up whenever allusion was made to the family. That she was a masculine, energetic woman, with the resolution of a man, there is no doubt. That she performed out-door labor in the field, suitable only to men, in order that her husband might not be diverted from his occupation of teaching, was recently told me as coming from herself, in the presence of my informant, one of the few who now (1855) survive to remember her.

Attorney-General John Sullivan of Exeter gave the following description of his great-grandfather, Master Sullivan. He says:

I have been told he was a tall, spare man, very mild and gentle, thoughtful and studious, an excellent scholar, but averse to bodily exercise. He was exclusively a teacher.

An aged lady, who remembered seeing him when he was more than a century old, told me her recollection of him, as she saw him at his house one day, was that of a tall, venerable old man in a dressing gown, seated at a table reading a Bible; he wore his hair long on his shoulders.

From what his great-grandson says, and from what I gather from other sources, I draw the conclusion that Master Sullivan was a tall, fine-looking man, who had a lofty and fine spirit. He had an excellent education in his youth, which he enlarged and improved in his later years, making him one of the best scholars in New England in the eighteenth century. He evidently was not satisfied with his lot in life, but never complained. The magnificent success of his sons was the source of great pleasure to him in his old age. He probably was the teacher of more men who took a distinguished part in the Revolution than any other one teacher in New England, and in that way he exercised a powerful influence in shaping the turn of events in that great contest.

Master Sullivan died the first of June, 1796, aged one hundred and five years; his remains were interred in a field on the hillside, about fifty rods from where his house stood in Berwick. His wife died in 1801, and was interred at the same spot. Soon after her death Gov. James Sullivan had a stone, with suitable inscription, erected there; some years later their

great-grandson, Governor Wells of Maine, had the spot enclosed with a substantial iron fence. Thus it remained till October, 1877, when Mr. Ricker, the present owner of the land, got permission to remove the remains to the Sullivan cemetery in Durham, as he wanted to run a new street through his land directly over the grave.

The head of the old grave is now marked by a cherry tree, which stands by the sidewalk. When Mr. Ricker and Mr. Stillings, who lives near there, opened the grave, they found the skull perfect, also the hair and some of the large bones of Master Sullivan; over the forehead a root of the cherry tree had grown so that it half encircled the skull, and had to be cut before the bones could be removed. The skull was very large, with a high forehead, and the hair was long and perfect, being a dark brown mixed with slight sprinkle of gray. The remains had been interred there eighty-one years.

When Master Sullivan died, some one, presumably his pastor, Rev. Matthew Merriam, wrote an obituary of him, which was published in a Portsmouth paper, *The Oracle of the Day*. His death occurred on Saturday, June 3, 1796, and the article is in the publication of the week following.

The article is quite long, hence I will give only the substance of it here. The writer says he was extraordinary in his acquirements as a student, his brilliancy of mind, his power as a teacher, and in his influence over the community in which he lived. He taught school till he was ninety years old and then retired, lamenting he could no longer be useful to his fellowmen. He still continued his studies, reading his Bible, his Homer, and his Horace with as keen a relish as he did a half a century before. He wrote a good hand till he was one hundred and two years old; he continued his reading till he was one hundred and four, when his eyesight failed, but his mental powers remained perfect till seven days before his death, when his speech failed, but he seemed to understand what was said to him till the last hour, when he closed his eyes as in sleep, and his noble soul took its flight.

His health had been remarkably good throughout his long life of more than a century; he was a stranger to pain till a

few months before death, when he became subject to cramps and nervous troubles which caused him great distress.

He was active in out-of-door exercise after he had passed the century mark; he would yoke and unyoke his oxen, drive them to the blacksmith shop and get them shod, and work them about the farm; he was able to cut wood for his household fires, and do *chores* of various sort.

Thus Master Sullivan appeared to his pastor, who had known him for forty years and more. Thus I deposit in the archives of the New Hampshire Historical Society my pen picture of New Hampshire's grandest old schoolmaster.

On motion of Mr. Fiske, it was voted that the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Scales for his admirable address, and a copy be requested for preservation.

The reports of the treasurer and librarian were read and approved.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Receipts credited to general income:* | | |
| Income from permanent fund, | $563.99 | |
| New members, | 40.00 | |
| Assessments, | 405.00 | |
| Books sold, | 36.15 | |
| State appropriation, | 500.00 | |
| Income from Todd fund for purchase of books, | 53.86 | |
| | | $1,599.00 |
| *Expenditures charged to general income:* | | |
| Printing and binding, | $146.85 | |
| Printing of proceedings, | 475.38 | |
| Fuel and water, | 35.00 | |
| Repairs, | 19.35 | |
| Insurance, | 75.62 | |
| Postage, | 5.30 | |
| Supplies, | 37.50 | |
| Salary of librarian, | 500.00 | |
| Incidental expenses of librarian, | 67.24 | |
| Incidentals, | 46.09 | |
| Books, etc., | 170.74 | |
| Genealogies, | 53.86 | |
| | | 1,632.93 |
| Excess of expenditures over receipts, | | $33.93 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Permanent fund, | $11,420.00 | |
| Current funds, as of June 12, 1901, | 900.82 | |
| | | $12,320.82 |
| | | $12,286.89 |

*To new account:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Permanent fund, | $11,500.00 | |
| Current funds, | 786.89 | |
| | | $12,286.89 |

*The Wm. C. Todd Fund.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To investment, | $1,000.00 | |
| balance expended for 1901, | 4.96 | |
| income, | 48.90 | |
| balance in exchange of 5 shares of C. B. & Q. stock, | 500.00 | |
| | | $1,553.86 |
| By paid for genealogical works, | | 53.86 |
| Balance, | | $1,500.00 |

Wm. P. Fiske, treasurer, in account with building fund, charges himself with the following receipts:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscription of Wm. C. Todd, | $5,000.00 | |
| Other subscriptions, | 4,955.00 | |
| Interest received, | 335.89 | |
| | | $10,290.89 |

The funds are invested as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deposited in the New Hampshire Savings bank, | $10,190.89 | |
| Note, | 100.00 | |
| | | $10,290.89 |

Balance of unpaid subscriptions considered good, $25.

*Investments.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 Iowa Loan & Trust Co.'s debentures, $500 each, | $1,000.00 |
| Receipt, Johnson Loan & Trust Co., | 600.00 |
| 2 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. bonds, 4 per cent., $500 each, | 1,000.00 |
| 2 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. bonds, 6 per cent., $1,000 each, | 2,000.00 |
| 1 New York & New England R. R. bond, 7 per cent., | 1,000.00 |
| 1 Little Rock & Ft. Smith R. R. bond, 7 per cent., | 1,000.00 |
| Mortgage loan, | 1,025.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 shares of Concord Electric Co.'s common stock, | $300.00 |
| 5 shares of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. stock, | 500.00 |
| 13 shares of Concord & Montreal R. R. stock, | 2,268.50 |
| | $10,693.50 |
| Deposit in New Hampshire Savings bank, | 1,512.18 |
| Cash on hand, | 81.21 |
| | $12,286.89 |

*The Wm. C. Todd Fund.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Northern Pacific Great Northern R. R. bond, 4 per cent., | $1,000.00 |
| Deposit in New Hampshire Savings bank, | 500.00 |
| | $1,500.00 |

I have this day examined the account of Wm. P. Fiske, treasurer of the New Hampshire Historical Society for the year ending June 11, 1902, and find the same correctly cast and sustained by satisfactory vouchers. I have also examined the securities constituting the funds of the Society, and find them correct.

JOHN C. THORNE,
*For Standing Committee.*

CONCORD, N. H., June 11, 1902.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10, 1902.

*To the Members of the New Hampshire Historical Society*:

In presenting his annual report your librarian can testify to a material advance in putting into available shape the valuable treasures of the Society's library. It would have been notably greater but for the publication of more than three hundred and fifty pages to complete the third volume of the Society's Proceedings. Much time was necessarily consumed in furnishing copy, supervising its passage through the press, preparing indexes, and distributing among exchanging societies and libraries. An increasing correspondence with all parts of the country from Maine to California and Washington also seriously interferes with rapidity of progress. In a word, the mere routine work needful for the proper administration of its affairs looking to its enlargement could profitably employ the entire time of one. In the circumstances, however, all has been

done that could reasonably be expected. On the completion of the anticipated new building, providing an ample and permanent resting-place for book and pamphlet, a new face can speedily be put upon the general appearance of the library, making it every way more satisfactory for the vision and use of its friends and patrons. It seems incumbent on every member to do his utmost to hasten such a day. The end is a worthy one, and, accomplished, will better ensure the safe keeping of our valuable stores, and in the eyes of the general public give character to the Society's activities and intelligent judgment. It is the great need, and indispensable to the highest success in attracting donations and enlarging its sphere of usefulness.

The accessions to the library during the year, exclusive of town reports and certain periodicals, have been 1,735 pamphlets and 498 bound volumes, making a total of 2,233. One hundred and fifty-one volumes have been bound. At the date of making the last previous report the library contained 16,595 bound volumes. Adding to these the accessions and binding during the year, we have 17,093 bound volumes in our possession.

Donations have been received from the following individuals:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott, Frances M., | | 3 | Briggs, L. Vernon, | 10 | 1 |
| Adams, George S., | | 1 | Brigham, George W., | | 2 |
| Aiken, Rev E. J., | | 4 | Brigham, Johnson, | | 2 |
| Aldrich, Charles, | | 28 | Brooks, F. A., | | 1 |
| Allen, Charles D., | | 1 | Brown, D. Arthur, | 1 | |
| Allen, F. W., | | 1 | Brown, D. H., | | 1 |
| Amen, Harlan P., | | 1 | Brown, Francis H., | | 1 |
| Baker, Henry M., | 3 | | Brown, George W., | 2 | |
| Barnwell, James G., | | 1 | Browne, J. T., | | 21 |
| Barrett, Jay S., | 49 | 64 | Buchanan, Henry C., | 7 | 11 |
| Barrett, Norris S., | | 1 | Budd, Henry I., | 1 | |
| Bachelder, Nahum J., | | 22 | Caldwell, W. H., | | 4 |
| Batchellor, A. S., | | 5 | Calvin, Samuel, | 1 | |
| Baxter, Charles J., | 2 | 3 | Carter, Miss A. F., | | 1 |
| Bayley, Rev. F. T., | | 1 | Carter, Rev. Clark, | | 1 |
| Benton, Joseph, | | 1 | Carter, Rev. N. F., | 18 | 15 |
| Bergen, James J., | 2 | 2 | Carter, Mrs. N. F., | | 1 |
| Berry, John M., | | 1 | Carter, Solon A., | 1 | |
| Bettle, William, | 4 | 2 | Chamberlin, D. H., | | 1 |
| Blomberg, Anton, | | 2 | Chase, L. B., | | 1 |
| Bourne, J., | | 7 | Clark, Rev. F. G., | | 1 |
| Bradford, Amory H., | | 1 | Clark, John, | | 4 |
| Bridges, B. F., | | 1 | Cleaves, George P., | | 1 |
| Briggs, Frank O., | 1 | | Cobb, Rev. W. H., | | 1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cochran, Joseph A., | 1 | |
| Colby, Henry B., | | 2 |
| Comstock, J. M., | | 1 |
| Conn, Dr. Granville P., | 1 | |
| Cook, Howard M., | | 79 |
| Cousins, Rev. E. M., | | 2 |
| Cross, George N., | | 2 |
| Cudmore, P., | | 1 |
| Curran, Mrs. Mary H., | | 2 |
| Curtis, Rev. John S., | | 1 |
| DeCosta, W. T., | | 1 |
| Depew, Chauncey M., | | 1 |
| Dike, Rev. Samuel W., | | 1 |
| Dodge, James H., | 1 | |
| Donnelly, Richard A., | 1 | |
| Dow, George F., | | 1 |
| Downing, Lewis, Jr., | 1 | |
| Downing, Miss Mary E., | | 2 |
| Drummond, Josiah H., | | 1 |
| Duren, Dea. E. F., | | 21 |
| Dye, Franklin, | 1 | |
| Eastman, Samuel C., | 1 | 5 |
| Elliott, Rev. L. H., | | 1 |
| Ellms, Rev. Louis, | | 1 |
| Emerson, C. F., | 2 | 2 |
| Evans, Dr. D. D., | 1 | |
| Eyler, Myrtle B., | | 1 |
| Fernow, B. F., | | 4 |
| Ferree, Barr, | 1 | |
| Fiske, William P., | | 19 |
| Fitts, Mrs. J. H., | | 1 |
| Folsom, Capt. A. A., | | 2 |
| Foster, A. H., | | 1 |
| Gallinger, Jacob H., | 2 | 1 |
| Gerould, Rev. S. L., | 2 | 337 |
| Gibbs, William D., | | 2 |
| Gilman, Daniel C., | 1 | |
| Godfrey, E. L. B., | | 1 |
| Gordon, Miss Lucy A., | | 1 |
| Gould, Sylvester C., | | 135 |
| Green, Mrs. Ella B., | 7 | |
| Green, James M., | | 3 |
| Green, Dr. S. A., | | 23 |
| Hackett, Frank W., | | 1 |
| Hancock, William S., | 1 | |
| Hastings, V. C., | | 1 |
| Hazen, Mrs. H. A., | 1 | |
| Herbert, Alma J., | | 22 |
| Hewett, Frank S., | | 1 |
| Himes, Rev. W. L., | 1 | 170 |
| Hobbs, William J., | | 2 |
| Hoitt, Miss Beulah, | | 1 |
| Howe, Miss S. A., | | 2 |
| Humphreys, H. H., | | 1 |
| Inman, J. M., | | 1 |
| Ives, Rev. Joel S., | | 2 |
| Jameson, Rev. E. O., | 1 | |
| Jesse, R. H., | | 1 |
| Johnson, F. C., | | 1 |
| Johnson, John F., | | 1 |
| Kendall, Miss Sarah A., | | 1 |
| Kent, John F., | | 1 |
| Ladd, Maria F., | | 1 |
| Lane, Thomas W., | | 1 |
| Linehan, John C., | 1 | |
| Lippincottt & Co., | | 1 |
| Logan, W. S., | | 1 |
| Lord, Charles C., | | 8 |
| Lovejoy, Mary W., | 2 | 1 |
| Lytle, John J., | | 1 |
| Malone, Thomas H., | | 1 |
| Marsh, Rev. F. J., | | 1 |
| McDuff, Isabella S., | | 2 |
| McFarland, Miss Annie A., | | 1 |
| McGann, Edward W., | 1 | 7 |
| McGuire, Irvine E., | 2 | 1 |
| McLean, Boyd, | 2 | |
| McMillan, Conway, | | 2 |
| McMurphy, Dr. N. W., | 1 | |
| Meseroll, W. F. | 15 | 29 |
| Mills, William C., | | 3 |
| Moore, Samuel S., | 9 | 4 |
| Moore, Rev. Wm. H., | | 5 |
| Moulton, Edward A., | | 1 |
| Murkland, Rev. C. S., | | 42 |
| Murray, Thomas H., | 1 | |
| Noble, John, | 1 | |
| Ogden, I. N., | | 2 |
| Ogden, Jeremiah L., | | 1 |
| Oliphant, Alexander C., | 1 | 1 |
| Ordway, John C., | | 3 |
| Parvin, Newton R., | | 2 |
| Patterson, Samuel F., | | 1 |
| Pearson, Edward N., | | 2 |
| Peaslee, John B., | 1 | |
| Peck, Thomas B., | | 1 |
| Pillsbury, Frank J., | 9 | 25 |
| Powderly, T. V., | | 2 |
| Pratt, Col. R. H., | | 1 |
| Prescott, I. W., | | 1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Preston, Frank W., | | 3 |
| Quimby, Fred E., | | 1 |
| Reed, Rev. George H., | | 4 |
| Rix, Guy S., | | 9 |
| Rolfe, Abial W., | 1 | |
| Ross, Rev. J. A., | 1 | |
| Salter, William, | | 1 |
| Sargent, Rev. O. C., | | 1 |
| Sleeper, Dea. J. T., | 1 | |
| Smiley, Albert K., | | 1 |
| Smock, J. C. | | 1 |
| Smyth, David M., | 1 | |
| Stainsbury, William, | 2 | |
| Stearns, Ezra S., | | 1 |
| Stearns, Henry P., | | 1 |
| Steward, J. F., | 1 | |
| Stockwell, Richard W., | 1 | 1 |
| Swain, George B., | | 13 |
| Swan, Robert T., | | 1 |
| Swett, Charles E., | | 17 |
| Thayer, Miss Kate M., | | 2 |
| Thompson, Lucien, | | 1 |
| Tileston, Harvey, | | 1 |
| Tillinghast, C. B., | 9 | |
| Todd, Mrs. George E., | 17 | |
| Todd, William C., | 1 | |
| Treat, John H., | 1 | |
| Tyler, Lyon G. | | 1 |
| Usher, Thomas B., | 3 | 1 |
| Wadlin, Horace G., | 28 | 3 |
| Waldron, Rev. D. W., | | 1 |
| Walker, Isaac, | | 2 |
| Webster, Dr. C. B., | | 1 |
| Wells, F. P., | 1 | |
| Whitcomb, F. H., | | 2 |
| White, C. L., | | 1 |
| White, J. DuPratt, | | 2 |
| White, J. T. & Co., | | 1 |
| Wolcott, C. D., | | 2 |
| Woodbury, E. R., | | 1 |
| Woodbury, Frank D., | | 3 |
| Woodbury, Gordon, | 1 | |
| Worcester, George A., | 1 | |
| Wright, Carroll D., | | 6 |

From historical societies :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Catholic, | | 4 |
| California Genealogical, | | 1 |
| Chicago, | | 2 |
| Connecticut, | 1 | 2 |
| Iowa, | | 6 |
| Lexington, | 2 | 4 |
| Maine, | 1 | 2 |
| Manchester, | | 1 |
| Maryland, | | 2 |
| Massachusetts, | 1 | |
| Minnesota, | 1 | |
| Nebraska, | | 1 |
| New Haven, | | 1 |
| New Jersey, | 1 | |
| New London, | | 1 |
| New York, | | 2 |
| Pennsylvania, | | 4 |
| Tennessee, | | 1 |
| Texas State, | | 5 |
| Transallegheny, | | 2 |
| West Virginia, | | 1 |
| Wisconsin, | 1 | 2 |

From libraries :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn, | | 1 |
| Congress, | 7 | |
| Maine State, | 10 | |
| Michigan State, | | 1 |
| Newberry, | | 1 |
| New Hampshire State, | | 3 |
| New York Public, | | 12 |
| New York State, | 10 | |
| Peoria, | | 6 |
| Syracuse, | | 2 |

From other societies :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Antiquarian, | | 3 |
| American Philosophical, | | 4 |
| Bureau of Ethnology, | 1 | |
| Canadian Antiquarian, | | 3 |
| Mayflower Descendants, | 1 | |
| Ohio Philosophical, | | 1 |
| Smithsonian, | 5 | 8 |
| Worcester Antiquity, | 28 | 36 |
| Wyoming Commemorative Association, | | 1 |

From educational institutions :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abbott Academy, | | 1 |
| Amherst College, | | 1 |
| Andover Theological Seminary, | | 2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Augustana College, | | 2 |
| Bangor Theological Seminary, | | 1 |
| Boston University, | | 1 |
| Bowdoin College, | | 3 |
| Brown University, | | 1 |
| Colby College, | | 2 |
| Dartmouth College, | | 3 |
| Drew Theological Seminary, | | 1 |
| Harvard College, | 1 | 1 |
| Johns Hopkins University, | | 13 |
| Middlebury College, | | 1 |
| Mount Holyoke College, | | 1 |
| Oberlin College, | | 1 |
| Ohio State University, | | 1 |
| School for the Deaf, | | 1 |
| St. Paul's School, | | 1 |
| Toronto University. | | 1 |
| Tufts College, | | 2 |
| University of California, | | 1 |
| University of Pennsylvania, | | 1 |
| University of Toulouse, | | 10 |
| Wellesley College, | | 1 |
| Wesleyan University, | | 2 |
| Wisconsin University, | | 1 |
| Yale University, | | 4 |
| From other sources: | | |
| Adams Nervine Association, | | 2 |
| American Congregational Association, | | 1 |
| American Museum of Natural History, | | 5 |
| Appalachian Club, | | 1 |
| Associated Charities, | | 1 |
| Atchison & Santa Fé Railroad, | | 1 |
| N. H. Bank Commissioners, | 2 | |
| Barnard Memorial, | | 1 |
| Benevolent Fraternity; | | 1 |
| Boston City Hospital, | | 1 |
| Boston Insane Hospital, | | 1 |
| Boston Provident Association, | | 1 |
| Bunker Hill Monument Association, | | 1 |
| Butler Hospital, | | 1 |
| Chicago, R. I. & P. Railroad, | | 1 |
| Children's Aid Society, | | 1 |
| City of Cambridge, | 1 | |
| Commissioner of Education, | 1 | |
| Congregational Publishing Society, | | 2 |
| Congregational Sunday-school Society, | | 4 |
| Elliot Hospital, | | 1 |
| First Methodist Church, | 1 | |
| Free Trade League, | | 1 |
| Granite Monthly, | | 3 |
| Historical Record, | | 1 |
| Interstate Commerce Commission, | 1 | 1 |
| Lake Shore Railroad, | | 1 |
| Library Bureau, | | 1 |
| Library Company, | | 1 |
| Little Wanderer's Home, | | 4 |
| Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, | | 11 |
| Maine General Hospital, | | 1 |
| Margaret Pillsbury Hospital, | | 1 |
| Mass. General Hospital, | | 1 |
| Mass. Hospital for Epileptics, | | 1 |
| Mass. Labor Bureau. | | 1 |
| Mass. Soldiers' Home, | | 1 |
| Mass. State Hospital, | | 1 |
| Museum of Science, | | 3 |
| National Museum, | | 1 |
| New England Hospital for Women, | | 1 |
| Northampton Insane Hospital, | | 1 |
| Orphans' Home, | | 1 |
| Philippine Information Society, | | 4 |
| Publishers, | | 4 |
| Purchased, | 66 | 33 |
| Retreat for the Insane, | | 1 |
| R. I. Record Commissioners, | 1 | |
| R. I. Society of Cincinnati, | | 1 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Luke's Home, | 1 | U. S. Civil Service Commission, | 1 |
| Superintendent of Documents, | 7 | War Department, | 1 |
| Superintendent of State Farm, | 1 | Weather Bureau, | 1 |
| Taunton Insane Hospital, | 1 | Wisconsin Hospital for Insane, | 1 |
| U. S. Government, | 8 110 | Woman's Union Missionary Society, | 1 |

The following monthly and quarterly publications are regularly received at the library, ten of the newspapers by the courtesy of Henry B. Colby:

*Ashland Citizen.*
*Berlin Independent.*
*Bristol Enterprise.*
*Canaan Reporter.*
*Cheshire Republican.*
*Dartmouth.*
*Exeter News-Letter.*
*Farmington News.*
*Gorham Mountaineer.*
*Journal-Transcript.*
*Kearsarge Independent.*
*Littleton Courier.*
*Meredith News.*
*Mirror and Farmer.*
*Morning Star.*
*New Hampshire Patriot.*
*New Hampshire Sentinel.*
*Peterborough Transcript.*
*Plymouth Record.*
*Portland Transcript.*
*Portsmouth Journal.*
*Somersworth Free Press.*
*Suncook Journal.*
*Valley Times.*
*Woodsville News.*

DAILIES.

*Boston Advertiser.*
*Boston Journal.*
*Manchester News.*
*Nashua Telegraph.*

The following periodicals are also received:

*American Catholic Historical Record.*
*American Historical Magazine.*
*American Historical Review.*
*American Missionary.*
*Annals of Iowa.*
*Anthropologist.*
*Bible Society Record.*
*Church Building Quarterly.*
*Dedham Register.*
*Essex Antiquarian.*
*Granite Monthly.*
*Home Missionary.*
*Iowa Historical Record.*
*Johns Hopkins University Publications.*
*Life and Light.*
*McClure's Magazine.*
*Missionary Herald.*
*New England Historical Genealogical Register.*
*New York Public Library Bulletin.*
*Pennsylvania Magazine.*
*Rhode Island Historical Society Publications.*
*Sailor's Magazine.*
*Texas State Association Quarterly.*
*Transallegheny Magazine.*
*William and Mary Quarterly.*

Among the miscellaneous donations to the library the most notable is the reception by the will of the late Elizabeth F. Harvey, widow of Peter Harvey of Boston, through her executor, Richard Stone of Boston, of the large and elegant oil portraits of Hon. Daniel Webster and Peter Harvey, painted by the famous artist, Joseph Ames, a son of New Hampshire, and also a valuable addition to the "Webster Papers" already in possession of the Society. Col. Robert H. Rolfe of Havana, Cuba, has added to our relics a large conch shell with sponge uniquely attached, a loaded shell taken from the Spanish torpedo-boat *Pluton*, a brace of Mauser rifle cartridges, a 1-pound shrapnel ball, and two Cuban school diplomas, with medals. L. Vernon Briggs of Boston has contributed several specimens of minerals, shell, sandal wood from China, and old coins of the United States, Mexico, France, Germany, and Canada. Mrs. John D. Ordway of West Hampstead has sent us four fine photographs of the old meeting-house in Sandown, built in 1774; John J. Johnson of Amesbury, Mass., a photograph of a paper

of Capt. John Wadleigh, dated July 4, 1706; Harvey Tileston of Pepperell, Mass., a picture of the home of Prescott, the historian; and the First Methodist church, a picture of the Methodist bishops. Fourteen autograph letters of New Hampshire lawyers and judges offering congratulations to Hon. Harry Hibbard on his appointment to the justiceship of the supreme court in 1870, were received from Richard W. Hale, Esq., of Boston; from Mrs. Ella Breed Green of Alstead, the wills of John Fairbanks of Wrentham, Mass., and of Sarah Pond of Franklin, Mass., dated respectively July 26, 1754, and June 29, 1787.

Also received from Judge Jeremiah Smith of the Harvard Law School, letters of Parson Rowland and others of Exeter, and from Rev. E. P. Tenney of Cambridge, Mass., the manuscript constitution of the Maternal Association of the West Parish, Concord, and from Miss Isabel C. Wingate of Exeter, fifty-three marriage licenses issued by Gov. Benning Wentworth to parties who were united in marriage by Rev. Paine Wingate of Stratham during the years from 1744 to 1765.

Miscellaneous newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, etc., were received from Miss Frances M. Abbott, Miss Grace Blanchard, Howard M. Cook, Samuel C. Eastman, William P. Fiske, Rev. S. L. Gerould of Hollis, John B. George, Miss Alma J. Herbert, Henry A. Kimball, Charles C. Lord, Miss Mary W. Lovejoy, Mrs. Mary E. Moor of Goffstown, Rev. C. S. Murkland of Durham, Charles T. Page, Frank J. Pillsbury, Rev. C. L. Tappan, and Joseph B. Walker.

Miss Eva March Tappan has also contributed a typewritten genealogy of the Tappan family, and Mrs. Carrie S. Runnels Jardine of Charlestown, a typewritten sketch of Rev. Laban Ainsworth of Jaffrey, by his grandson, Francis J. Parker, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. of Boston, Vol. IV, completing its history.

During the year the genealogical division of the library has been catalogued for library use, and, as well, uncounted pamphlets. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that the library of congress is engaged in printing a card catalogue of books in its possession, and during the coming five years expect to complete it, and offer to furnish subscribing libraries throughout the country such duplicate cards as they may need for their literary treasures at but a trifling expense above the cost of the cards and printing. After correspondence with the librarian of congress on the subject, I am satisfied it will be the most economical and best way to card catalogue this library, and would so recommend. Many of the largest libra-

ries of the country are already availing themselves of the privilege.

I would also recommend that measures be taken, as is now the fact in Massachusetts, to secure the copying of the inscriptions on the stones of all the oldest burying grounds of the state. It is a well-known fact that time is fast effacing the inscriptions of many a stone, and unless these transcriptions are soon made, they will be wholly obliterated and forever lost to future genealogists. If members will take it upon them to see that this is done in their own towns, they will do valuable work for future generations. This Society now has those of the Old North cemetery of this city, and they are often consulted, indicating thus their great value. If it could possess all throughout the state, there could be no mistaking the increased richness of the library's collections.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. F. Carter,
*Librarian.*

The report of the necrologist and the report of the standing committee were accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

The following new members were elected:

Hon. T. Nelson Hastings, Walpole.
Hon. Edwin G. Eastman, Exeter.
Hon. Robert N. Chamberlain, Berlin.
Hon. James W. Remick, Littleton.
Rev. Frederick G. Chutter, Littleton.
Edward Payson Kimball, Esq., Portsmouth.
William F. Richards, Esq., Newport.
James H. Fassett, Esq., Nashua.
Frank Proctor, Esq., Franklin.
D. Arthur Brown, Esq., Penacook.
Miss Susan G. Perkins, Concord.
Miss Mary C. Eastman, Concord.
Mrs. Sarah Adams Ordway, Concord.
Mrs. Mary G. Thorne, Concord.
Mrs. Jessie Gove Killeen, Concord.
Miss Mary B. Noyes, Chester.
Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, Concord.
Hon. Albert B. Woodworth, Concord.
Gen. Frank S. Streeter, Concord.

Judge Reuben E. Walker, Concord.
Hon. Hugh Henry, Concord.
Rev. George Harlow Reed, Concord.
George C. Roy, Esq., Concord.
Adam P. Holden, Esq., Concord.
John F. Webster, Esq., Concord.
Willis G. C. Kimball, Esq., Concord.

Corresponding member:

Frank P. Wells, Newbury, Vt.

Honorary members:

Hon. N. Sherman Bouton, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Henry Chamberlain, Three Oaks, Mich.

Mr. Hadley, for the special committee appointed to recommend a list of officers, presented the following, and they were formally elected by ballot as the officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

*President.*

Hon. William C. Todd.

*Vice-Presidents.*

Albert S. Wait,
Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, D. D.

*Recording Secretary.*

John C. Ordway.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

Charles R. Corning.

*Treasurer.*

William P. Fiske.

*Librarian.*

Rev. N. F. Carter.

*Necrologist.*

Dr. Eli E. Graves.

*Standing Committee.*

GILES WHEELER,
JOHN C. THORNE,
EDSON C. EASTMAN.

*Library Committee.*

AMOS HADLEY,
MRS. FRANCES C. STEVENS,
HENRY MCFARLAND.

Mr. McFarland subsequently resigned, and Rev. George H. Reed was elected to fill the vacancy.

*Publishing Committee.*

SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
NATHAN F. CARTER,
JOHN DOWST.

*Committee on New Members.*

NATHAN F. CARTER,
J. EASTMAN PECKER,
JOHN C. ORDWAY.

*Committee on Speakers.*

WILLIAM C. TODD,
JOSEPH B. WALKER,
LYMAN D. STEVENS.

*Committee on Naval History of New Hampshire.*

ALBERT S. WAIT,
JOSEPH C. A. WINGATE,
CHARLES R. CORNING.

On motion of Hon. John Kimball,

*Voted*, That the publication committee be requested to continue the publication of the Society's Proceedings, bringing the same down to date.

On motion of Isaac Andrew Hill, Esq.,

*Voted*, That the librarian be given a vacation of three weeks.

On motion of Mr. Wait,

*Voted*, That the usual annual assessment of $3 be levied on the members of the Society.

On motion of Mr. J. B. Walker,

*Voted*, That the communications of McClure & Co., Claude H. Van Tyne, and Little, Brown & Co., be referred to a special committee of three, with full powers, namely, Hon. Lyman D. Stevens, Hon. Samuel C. Eastman, Hon. Henry W. Stevens.

On motion of William P. Fiske, Esq.,

*Voted*, That the advisability of copyrighting the portrait of Webster, presented to the Society by the late Mrs. Peter Harvey, be referred to the standing committee.

On motion of Isaac A. Hill,

*Voted*, That beginning with December next, if deemed advisable, a meeting be held each month till the annual meeting, and that the president, secretary, and librarian be a committee of arrangements therefor.

*Voted*, To adjourn to Monday, June 16, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

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CONCORD, June 16, 1902.

The first adjourned eightieth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the Society's rooms at Concord, on Monday, June 16, 1902, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

In the absence of President Todd, the Rev. D. C. Roberts, D. D., vice-president, called the meeting to order.

Hon. Joseph B. Walker, of the special committee on the subject of the enlargement of the present building or the erection of a new one for the use of the Society, presented the report of said committee, which, on motion of John C. Thorne, Esq., was accepted.

On a motion to adopt the committee's recommendations, a

discussion arose, after which the motion was withdrawn, and Hon. Henry M. Baker offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the report of the committee submitted to-day be laid upon the table, printed, and a copy thereof be mailed to each member of the Society, with a notice that it will be taken up for action at a meeting of the Society to be held on the second Tuesday of January, 1903.

Hon. L. D. Stevens presented a preliminary report of the committee to whom was referred the communications from Messrs. McClure, Van Tyne, and Little, Brown & Co., with reference to printing the Webster letters, which report was accepted.

Hon. Charles H. Carpenter of Chichester was elected an active member of the Society.

On motion of John C. Thorne, amended by Col. J. E. Pecker, Messrs. John C. Ordway, William P. Fiske, and John C. Thorne were appointed a committee on field-day, with discretionary powers.

The resignation of Col. J. E. Pecker as a member of the committee on new members was accepted, and Isaac A. Hill, Esq., chosen to fill the vacancy.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Thorne,

*Voted*, That the addresses given at annual meetings shall be delivered in the afternoon or evening, as the committee may arrange with the speaker of the occasion.

Adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary*.

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CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 10, 1902.

The second adjourned eightieth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society at Concord, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The meeting was called to order by the secretary, and Hon. L. D. Stevens chosen president *pro tem.*

Rev. D. C. Knowles of Tilton was presented by the president, and gave an address on "The Life and Character of the Late Methodist Bishop Osman Cleander Baker," who died in Concord in 1871, at the conclusion of which the thanks of the Society were tendered the speaker, and a copy of the address requested for preservation in the archives of the Society.

## ADDRESS BY REV. D. C. KNOWLES, D. D.

Osman Cleander Baker was born in Marlow, N. H., July 30, 1812. He was the son of Dr. Isaac and Abigail Baker, who were highly respected in the community for their piety, genuine culture, and deep interest in the public good. Both were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The family was not wealthy, even for those days of small fortunes, but was thrifty, economical, and possessed of a quiet refinement that gave it a marked influence in the social life of the town.

Osman was the youngest of the children, having two brothers and two sisters older than himself. He was a modest, bashful child, gentle in disposition, disinclined to rough, active sports, yet manly and courageous where duty called. His early education was received in the common school of his native town until he was fifteen years of age, when he was sent for brief periods to the Chesterfield academy.

In 1826 his parents united with the Methodist church, which fact brought them into an intimate friendship with the Rev. Dr. Wilbur Fisk, who at that time was a shining light in that denomination. Soon after this acquaintance was made Dr. Fisk was called to the presidency of Wilbraham academy, and it was natural that his intimacy with the family should suggest that Osman, then seventeen years of age, should be sent to that institution. It was fortunate for the young man that he fell thus early under the educational supervision of one of the noblest characters of New England.

A schoolmate at Wilbraham, speaking of Bishop Baker as he knew him, says: "He was a retiring and amiable youth, of

soft speech and gentle ways, not specially social and communicative, save to a select few, with whom, however, he was not backward to converse of his youthful sentiments, trials, and sorrows. His health was not firm and perfect, and a secret infirmity attached itself to him in those days, and which in fact was chronic, adhering to him through life, and very possibly contributing to his early decline. Few doubtless suspected any such disability as they have looked upon the apparently robust form and the countenance so bland and fresh of his mature manhood."

On the 14th day of March, 1828, during a remarkable religious interest in the school, young Baker decided to surrender his life to the Lord Jesus. His religious experience was clear and positive. It seemed, said one who was present, like "a sudden uprising from darkness to light, from tears to smiles, from depression and distress to joy unspeakable."

Dr. John W. Merrill, a fellow-student, and a lifelong co-laborer, says: "I saw him in his room after this wonderful transition in his spiritual life, and his countenance was as radiant as that of a happy child. He said little, but smiles of perfect gladness greeted all his schoolmates." He was baptized on the 13th of April by Dr. Fisk, and the next day was received as a probationer in the Methodist church. This religious experience threw him into the fellowship of a very remarkable band of young men, who were students at that time at Wilbraham. Several of these subsequently became eminent ministers. None of them are now living. Dr. John W. Merrill, already referred to, who resided in Concord, N. H., was the last of the number to pass away, at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

In this choice society young Baker was accustomed to sally forth on excursions in the mountain neighborhoods for the purpose of holding religious services in schoolhouses for the benefit of the rural population.

On June 21, 1829, he received from his church the privilege of speaking as an exhorter, and on Sept. 9th of the same year he entered the pulpit in his native town to speak formally for the first time on religious themes. Referring to the occasion,

he says in his diary: "I went with trembling steps; but had considerable liberty in exhorting and praying."

Dec. 25, 1829, he was recommended for a license to preach, and Jan. 1, 1830, was duly licensed by the authorities of his church.

It was an unspeakable privilege for the young man during this formative period of his life that he had placed before him as a model such a man as Dr. Fisk, one of the noblest spirits of the last century.

He was a rare educator and counselor for young men. He called together a class of the brightest minds of the school for theological conversations, became their leader and most intimate friend, and with fatherly solicitude fashioned their ideals of life. Young Baker joined this class, and with a personal admiration for his teacher, born of a pure spirit and youthful enthusiasms, drank in the richest inspirations from this great soul. The interest was heartily reciprocated, and Fisk watched the progress of the pupil, loved him, and gave him the best of his own life.

In the fall of 1830 Dr. Fisk resigned his position at Wilbraham and entered upon his duties as president of Wesleyan university, an institution located at Middletown, Conn. It was a new college, its doors being opened for the first time for students in 1830.

It was an easy transition for young Baker to enter college along with his old instructor, and accordingly we find him numbered with its first class. His diary gives us the following data: "Oct. 6, 1830. Started in the stage this morning at half-past six o'clock, with Bro. Patten, for Middletown, Conn., by the request of my parents and friends and the candid advice of the preachers and my brethren, and the corresponding feelings of my own heart. I have started for the college grove."

After three years of close and delightful application to his studies at Wesleyan his health gave way, and he was compelled temporarily to relinquish his college course. This great trial brought him face to face with the serious problems of life, and stamped an impress of soberness on his spirit. However, he managed subsequently to complete his course, and in 1837 he

received the honorary degree of A. M. in token of his scholarly attainments.

In the fall of 1834 a new seminary was opened in Newbury, Vt., and Mr. Baker was selected as one of its faculty. A friend and fellow teacher in the institution with him says: "He had come up to the stature and aspect of a portly and handsome man, his general appearance being much as it was along his subsequent and mature years. He stood at six feet, his face full and florid, his eyes protected by spectacles, his hair black, his bearing gentle and sober, and characterized by a calm dignity joined with a pleasant and unaffected urbanity."

For five years he filled the position of teacher in this school. He brought to his tasks a devotion that made him at once a master of his pupils. In whatever department he was called to teach he made a full preparation for his class, and went before it only when surcharged with facts and illustrations that captivated the attention of his scholars. This habit of conscientious application to his duties clung to him in whatever field of toil he entered.

During these years of teaching he very modestly declined to divide his attention by preaching, and consequently seldom appeared before an audience. He adopted the apostolic motto, "This one thing I do," and conscientiously confined himself to the work of the class-room.

When these five years of faithful service had passed, he was elected to the presidency of the institution, and for five years more held that responsible position. These were years of testing. Every endowment of the man was called into highest exercise. His new responsibilities brought him into greater publicity and developed powers hitherto untried. But he acquitted himself right manfully, gained the respect and love of his pupils and patrons, and proved himself a disciplinarian of a high order.

While he held this position he imitated the example of his great model, Wilbur Fisk, and gathered the young men preparing for the ministry into a special class for theological instruction. This class became the nucleus of the first theological seminary in the Methodist Episcopal Church, so that the whole

system of theological education in Methodism may be said to have been initiated at Wilbraham academy by Wilbur Fisk, and subsequently developed into a full-fledged institution under the guidance of Bishop Baker.

While principal of Newbury seminary Mr. Baker, in 1839, united with the New Hampshire conference on trial.

In 1844, after ten years of faithful school service as teacher and principal, he resigned his position and entered the ministry as an itinerant, receiving an appointment at Rochester, N. H. The next year he was stationed at St. Paul's church, Manchester, N. H., and the year following, by the unanimous and urgent request of the preachers, he was appointed presiding elder of Dover district. Before the year expired he was elected professor in the Biblical institute just located at Concord, N. H. This separate and independent institution was the outgrowth of his class at Newbury, and it was natural that its originator and teacher should be called back to its peculiar field of instruction.

Mr. Baker hesitated. He was supremely happy in his work in the conference, his ministers clung to him with rare devotion, and he was loth to give up the pulpit for the class-room. One of the board of trustees that elected him said: "Professor Baker has done more to organize and give shape to this new institution than any other man, and he is now looked to as one of the chief men to fashion its future." Plied with such arguments he could not resist the call of duty, and he accepted the trust.

In this school he found a field for the highest exercise of his special gifts. He had passed the period of a novitiate, and brought to his new duties a fully developed genius for teaching. All the riches of a well-trained intellect were called into requisition, and his accumulated stores of learning were drawn upon without stint. He held the department of homiletics, and aside from regular recitations he gave his pupils individual attention in the preparation of sermons, criticising in detail everything pertaining to their perfection. "In these exercises he breathed hope and courage into the timid, took the conceit out of the vain, rounded off the rough corners of the unpol-

ished, and tore out by the root those unconscious bad habits of the otherwise promising ones, which hindered their rising to a higher plane of popular usefulness. These criticisms were always in the most gentle spirit, and in respectful language, but with most unbending fidelity. Surprise and grief sometimes followed, but tears of joy and gratitude were the final results." He prepared and delivered to each class a course of lectures on "Clerical Manners and Habits," which are an exhaustive statement of some of the formal vices of the pulpit. They are preëminenly practical, and call attention to these minor defects of public speakers, which militate against their usefulness.

He also made a special study of the peculiar principles, polity, and genius of Methodism, which resulted in after years in a standard work on Methodist organization and law.

In 1850, on the retirement of Dr. Dempster from the presidency of the school, he was elected to that position. In this enlarged opportunity for service he was found to be equally well equipped. This constant experience of meeting the requirements of every position to which he was called led his brethren to select him as a delegate to the General Conference which met in Boston, May 1, 1852. According to the unwritten law of Methodism, the first person elected, or if two or more are elected on the first ballot, the one having the highest vote is regarded as leading his delegation, and is thereby honored with peculiar privileges. Bishop Baker was chosen by his brethren to this position of honor, which marked him as the most prominent delegate from his conference. Already it had been whispered abroad that if any general superintendents, as the bishops are officially known, were to be elected, the name of Osman C. Baker would be presented as the candidate of New England. His dignity, urbanity, well-poised mental and spiritual powers, tested through long years of successful activity both in schools and pulpits and in other ecclesiascal relations, had so commanded the respect and admiration of those who knew him best that they naturally suggested him as a suitable person for the highest office in the gift of the church. His election took place on the first ballot, with three others,

Scott, Simpson, and Ames, all of whom subsequently won a national reputation for vigor of understanding and power in the pulpit.

It is said by those who were nearest to the bishop that his election was a great surprise. His distrust of his own gifts and native shrinking from glaring publicity led him to question the wisdom of his brethren and the propriety of immediate resignation of the honor. One of his most intimate friends asserts that before he accepted ordination he asked for a private interview, and during a long and lonely walk together sought counsel as to his duty. He states that he was only convinced that he ought to accept the office after much prayerful solicitude.

Soon after his ordination as Bishop, according to the customs of the body, he was called to preside over its deliberations for a day. This is always a severe test of self-possession. The Conference is one of the largest deliberative assemblies in the world, and often contains some of the most expert parliamentarians, who demand the highest excellence in a presiding officer. To one so modest as Bishop Baker, so retiring in disposition and free from self-complacency, the task must have been an ordeal of a crucial character.

But, says one writing of the occasion, "This new and modest Bishop walked up amid his fresh and untried obligations and labors with a firm and deliberate step. No shrinking or tremor was visible. He seemed to be at once familiar with the new situation, and conscious of ample strength to occupy and honor it. He had all the seeming of perfect self-possession; and, though the youngest Bishop, we believe, that ever stood before such a Conference, there was an apparent familiarity with all the rules governing the presiding officer, and a promptness in their observance, accompanied with a propriety and dignity of bearing and demeanor such as surprised his friends, and confirmed their assurance of his capability for his new position and obligations."

Doubtless this self-possession was the product of long and diligent study of parliamentary law. Without any expectation of the public demands to be made upon him, with a simple

student's love of knowledge, he had made himself familiar with the principles that govern deliberate assemblies. Indeed he had given to the Church a hand-book on parliamentary law which indicates his interest in this subject. It also reveals his judicial cast of mind and readiness to master intricate principles of law and order. When the test came, therefore, he was not found wanting, but presided like one long used to command order in legislative assemblies.

An unknown writer, present at the first annual Conference over which he presided, speaks thus of him in the *Zion's Herald*: "He is so calm and dignified, so deliberate and judicious that you would not think him new were you unacquainted with the fact. Indeed, there is hardly friction enough about him to make you feel that he has not yet been used. You insensibly forget to extend that kind of sympathy which you suppose all beginners have a right to claim. As you sit in the Conference, remembering that he was not a Bishop a month ago, you expect, and even desire, the novelty of an occasional blunder. You have now waited session after session for a single mistake that may comfort you, and all is still marked by consummate wisdom and prudence, and you exclaim, how perfectly adapted to his office!"

For fourteen years Bishop Baker performed the onerous duties of a general superintendent in the Church, traveling, as is the custom, far and wide in the prosecution of his work, giving the highest satisfaction in the exercise of his appointing power and in supervising the various interests committed to his care.

In June, 1866, he held a Conference in Empire City, Colorado. His only means of reaching that point was by stage for more than five hundred miles, over lofty altitudes whose diminished atmospheric pressure tested his physical powers to the utmost. The poor fare by the way with the lack of refreshing rest, and consequent exhaustion, brought on an attack of partial paralysis, which particularly affected the vocal organs.

Having completed his official duties and with a full knowledge of the serious nature of his disabilities, he turned his face homeward over the same difficult route, the only way open to

him to return. How he succeeded in preserving life until he reached his home is inexplicable. Once again at home he found rest, medical treatment, and the ministries of love which partially restored him to health. But his life-work was almost completed. The hardships endured on that double journey had shattered the tenement of the soul too severely to permit energetic toil thereafter. Although he occasionally met a Conference and performed a few official duties after this attack, yet he never recovered his vigor sufficiently to warrant the renewal of past labors.

He lingered about five years in impaired health, but with his intellectual faculties unclouded. He attended the smaller conventions of ministers, mingled quite freely in the various gatherings of the home church, and peacefully and hopefully awaited the call to a richer inheritance.

On the 20th of December, 1871, he quietly passed away, expressing to his wife his perfect resignation to the will of God, and his entire trust in the Lord Jesus as an all-sufficient Saviour.

His funeral at Concord was largely attended by citizens and ministerial friends, and his career of honor and usefulness set forth by those who had loved him in life and sorrowed deeply at his departure.

In a few weeks his oldest daughter, Mrs. E. F. Pitcher, wife of Rev. E. F. Pitcher, joined him in the land of spirits, bringing a double affliction to his family.

Soon after leaving Wesleyan university, in 1833, Bishop Baker was united in marriage to Miss Mehitabel Perley, of Lempster, N. H., a lady of excellent family, herself a person of superior education and culture. Five children were born to them, three of whom died in early life. Two daughters grew to womanhood, the elder, Mrs. Pitcher, just referred to as dying shortly after her father, and Nellie, now Mrs. S. C. Morrill, who still resides in Concord, in the old home made memorable by so many holy associations. Six grandchildren remain,—Mrs. Grace Odlin, daughter of Mrs. Pitcher, and the five children of Mrs. Morrill. The widow died May 8, 1890, and lies buried by her husband's side in the Concord cemetery.

Bishop Baker's family life combined all the requisites of a Christian home. It was a happy union of two lives welded together by a supreme affection for a common Saviour and Lord, by mutual tastes, purposes, and sympathies, and the unsparing love of devoted and dutiful daughters. The sorrows of a threefold bereavment had only sweetened its fellowship.

It was a home enriched by an unfailing hospitality. Bishop Baker had a wide circle of friends, and he loved to greet them in his domestic circle. His social life was not fed with idle gossip, for which he had no relish, but with the great subjects that always charm and interest great souls. He loved to hold intimate converse on the interests of education, the manifold movements of society, ecclesiastical politics, and the kindred forces of Christian civilization. These were the topics that held first place at table and fireside. All whose hearts had affinities for such themes were welcome to his home and found rich inspiration in his conversation.

Bishop Baker was justly regarded by those who knew him best as a wise counselor in practical affairs. His advice was often sought by his ministerial associates in the investment of money, and none had reason to distrust the conservative wisdom of his judgment. This ability led his neighbors to utilize his business gifts in the management of moneyed institutions, and he was given office in one or more of the banks of the city of Concord where for years he was so well known.

His intellectual powers were distinguished for clearness and precision. He saw intuitively the central facts and basic principles of every subject he took in hand. Whatever the nature of the topic, theology, business, social problems, or distributing appointments, he did not permit his mind to be confused with minor details, but penetrated at once to the main issues. This mental habit gave such a poise to his faculties that he was enabled to draw his conclusions with almost unerring wisdom. Hence the profound confidence men placed in his decisions. They felt he was absolutely honest in his views, and that his opinions were the inductions of a clear vision. In other words, he was a man of sound judgment in all lines of thought, practical and speculative.

It was a distinguishing peculiarity of his mind that his powers of thought outran his power of speech. He saw a truth or fact before he could give it utterance. His speech was slow and measured but exceedingly exact. He seldom recalled a word or changed the form of an expression. His impulses were so controlled that they did not confuse thought and language, and apparently he never spoke without first selecting the one word that embodied his idea.

And yet he was not wanting in feeling. His heart was as sensitive as a woman's. One who knew him intimately said of him: "His love and sympathy, his sorrow and disappointment, were as quickly apparent as his far-reaching perception. If he ever exhibited anger we never saw or heard of it. Sudden and unexpected opposition he seemed powerless to resist, but with the artlessness of a child he looked around for some one to assist him. Once, in his strong manhood, we saw him, by a sudden and unprovoked assault, completely thrown. The assault was uncalled for, and by a lifelong friend. He was struck dumb. His perfect rectitude was apparent at once to all; but the surprise unfitted him to state clearly his own case. The shock was too much for his exquisite nervous system. We never before or after saw him under a guerilla fire. That was not his mode of warfare."

Bishop Baker was not, in the popular acceptation of the term, a great pulpit orator. His temperament, habits of thought, and teaching methods led him to adopt a style of expression quite different from that which usually characterizes popular oratory.

His mental processes were those of a teacher. Whether this was a native endowment or the product of habit we may not decide. It is certain, however, that long experience in the class-room is not calculated to cultivate persuasive oratory. The intellectual processes differ. The teacher becomes didactic, while the orator must be a master of persuasion. The teacher aims to convince the understanding, the orator to move the will. The greatest speakers must combine both these abilities. Conviction and persuasion are characteristics of all great masters of speech.

Bishop Baker by long training in the class-room had become a prince among teachers. All his mental processes were as clear as crystal. When he had made a subject plain to the understanding, he was satisfied, and sat down with the feeling that he had completed his task. But preaching requires something more. The hearer must not only know duty, he must be moved to do it. A man may be great in making duty clear, and yet lack the power to enforce its claims until the rebellious will yields to its imperative demands. Such a preacher will delight men of culture and intelligence, whose trained intellects enjoy an intellectual feast, but he will not always succeed in capturing the heart of the masses. The human will is a citadel which needs to be invested and stormed by stern assaults, and only he can carry it who hurls thunderbolts against its defenses or persuades it to open its gates by winning appeals. It was not the forte of Bishop Baker to do this. He invested the fortress with truth, another must needs lead the attack. But his discourses were always perfect of their kind. They were intellectually strong, clear, conclusive. They were expressed in elegant English, giving the hearer priceless instructions in duty. His manner was simple, natural, almost devoid of gesticulation, which befitted his style of speech. There was no effort to set off his thought by an effective manner. He explained, expounded, and declared the truth in the most gentle and unadorned way, and left the hearer to accept or refuse its message.

A lifelong friend has characterized his pulpit ministrations in the following words: "It must be remembered that preaching was not his delight, as was teaching; nor were his natural gifts in that direction equal to those that fitted him to shine so conspicuously in the professor's chair. It should also be membered that most of his public life prior to his election to the episcopacy was devoted to teaching—a calling which, when long and earnestly pursued, is discerned to induce habits of thought, expression, and manner generally not precisely favorable to that special style of preaching most agreeable to the popular taste. The truly eloquent and popular preacher

is ordinarily one with whom preaching is a familiar and regular exercise, and not a mere occasional or incidental effort.

The preaching of Baker might have been justly characterized as sound in sentiment, orderly in arrangement, chaste and correct in style, clear and distinct in statement, pertinent in illustration, convincing in argumentation, and sober and dignified in delivery. As he preached there was discernible very little of chaff among the wheat, very few confused or unmeaning remarks. He was but slightly given to anecdote; he never in preaching, we believe, awakened a smile, and he seldom extorted a tear. His demeanor in the pulpit was faultless; he was there perfectly himself, assuming no airs, indulging no violent gestures, and evincing no constraint or uneasiness, with attitude firm and dignified, a voice clear and musical, yet under excitement, often soaring and rapid as he rounded to the close of his sermon. On the whole, he was no mean preacher, but one to whom thoughtful men and women were wont to listen with interest, and often with delight, as the earnest and faithful message issued from his lips. For if Bishop Baker was wanting in one or another of the more showy and popular elements of a great and eloquent preacher, he was far from any lack in what must be reckoned as the basis of all truly excellent preaching. He was well read and sound as a theologian. He had found time for a careful study of Christian doctrine generally, and was specially conversant with all the prominent writers of his own church, possessing himself of a thorough understanding of their sentiments and spirit; and if, in his labors at the institute, the department of theology had devolved upon him, instead of the one he so ably sustained, his light would have shone there with at least an equal radiance and brilliancy."

As we have already stated, Bishop Baker impressed his personality the most deeply on his church as a teacher. It seemed to be his conviction that this was his true sphere, and he was called out of it only by the strenuous urgings of his brethren. He prepared himself for class work with conscientious fidelity. He was never satisfied with previous attainments, but sought

in every field for fresh illustrations and facts with which to elucidate the subject and attract the attention of his pupils.

Teaching with him was not a task to be performed for the salary it secured him, or because it was his profession which necessitated earnestness for successful results. It was rather a work that he loved from a high appreciation of its dignity, utility, and necessity in the development of immortal souls. He carried the work in the spirit of a Christian philosopher, who felt it a joy and a privilege to mark the unfoldings of young minds and point them to the higher summits of truth. It was this spirit that enabled him to stand almost unrivaled in any branch of study to which he turned his attention.

"Fruitful of invention, apt and ample in illustration, indefatigable in research, charged with a generous enthusiasm, inspired with a single aim, and prompted to a full and firm endeavor, he came to his classes possessed of conscious strength for his work, and with a complete mastery of the business before him. Strong as he was as a teacher, yet, as he taught, there was no affectation of strength,—no ostentation of ability or learning. True, there was in that lecture room animation, vivacity, assurance, sunshine; but, withal, the same calmness, the same gentle, affable spirit that marked him in his general intercourse and habits elsewhere."

During his five years of teaching in the Biblical Institute at Concord he performed a large amount of literary work, of which his most intimate friends had no knowledge until after his death. He left a number of unpublished manuscripts, among which we might enumerate "The Life of Augustine," "The Birth and Childhood of our Lord," "Exegesis of the Acts of the Apostles," "Exegesis of the Epistles," with many sermons and addresses delivered on various occasions.

The only work he ever published involving extended research and critical judgment was a digest of Methodist law, which has ever been a standard in his denomination. Its title is "Baker on the Discipline." In the preface the author says: "The design of this little manual is to furnish junior preachers with a brief, plain guide for the correct discharge of their official duties." The field was almost entirely new, and the sugges-

tions and principles set forth were the product of his own mind. They reveal an intellect of the highest judicial order. The Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church was pronounced by Daniel Webster, who was retained as the counsel of the Methodist Church South in its great lawsuit with the Church North, after its division in 1844, as one of the most remarkable pieces of constructive statesmanship that he had ever studied. To have taken such a work in hand *de novo*, mastered its underlying principles, and elucidated its legislative provisions, so that it has been recognized for several decades as the legal standard of the Church, is an honor that any mind might covet. This Bishop Baker did for his denomination, and it is a more lasting monument to his memory and a richer tribute to his intellectual worth than the marble that rises above his grave.

As already suggested, his greatest life-work was the establishment of the Biblical Institute, thus opening in the Methodist Church the great problems of an educated ministry. This enterprise was new in American Methodism, and, as was very natural, was met with much opposition from some of the strongest minds of the Church. Dr. Abel Stevens, the historian of Methodism, in his supplementary history of the Church, just published, says: "While Bishop Baker was at Newbury he had been instrumental in the formation of the Newbury Biblical Institute. This was the germ of all future theological schools in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In those days Methodists generally, ministers as well as laymen, cherished a prejudice against the idea of theological schools. Through the efforts of Bishop Baker and others, however, this prejudice was so overcome in New England that the New England Conference was at length persuaded to adopt the institute, which in 1847 was removed to Concord, N. H., and christened the Methodist General Biblical Institute."

This movement in theological education thus initiated by Bishop Baker has had a wonderful development, and has affected his denomination beyond his most sanguine expectations, for the official reports of the Church reveal that in 1898 there were twenty-six such institutions established under the

auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with property invested in real estate, buildings, equipments, and endowments to the amount of $3,200,000, and almost 1,500 young men in preparation for the Christian ministry, instructed by 117 professors and assistant teachers.

What finite mind can estimate the far-reaching influence of such a life. He rests from his labors, but his works do follow him.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Thorne, Hon. J. B. Walker, Giles Wheeler, and W. P. Fiske were appointed a committee to prepare a list of prominent historic sites in Concord worthy of marking with suitably inscribed tablets, and estimates, if possible, of the probable cost of such tablets.

Mr. James Ayer of Salem and E. Bertram Pike of Pike's Station, Haverhill, were elected active members of the Society.

A further communication from Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., publishers, of Boston, requesting permission to examine and publish a part of the Daniel Webster letters in the possession of the Society, was referred to a special committee consisting of the members of the library committee and Messrs. L. D. Stevens, S. C. Eastman, and Henry W. Stevens, to report at a subsequent meeting.

Adjourned to the call of the president.

A true copy, attest:

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

CONCORD, January 13, 1903.

The third adjourned eightieth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society at Concord, Tuesday, January 13, 1903, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, with an attendance of nine members.

In the absence of the president, the Rev. D. C. Roberts, D. D., vice-president, called the meeting to order.

The committee to whom was referred[1] the request of Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, Mass.,[2] "to make examination of the Webster letters belonging to this Society, and to print such of them as are of importance," report that it is expedient to comply with the request; the selection of the letters to be subject to the oversight of the publication committee of the Society.

The report, on motion of Rev. N. F. Carter, was adopted.

Miss Harriette E. Noyes of Hampstead and Mr. Thomas M. Jackson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were elected active members of the Society.

Hon. J. B. Walker presented the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to suggest to the Society what sites in the city of Concord are, in their opinion, of sufficient historic importance to be marked by tablets, recommending the following:

1. The site of the twelve garrisons erected during the French and Indian wars.

2. The site of the building in which the New Hampshire legislature held its first session in Concord, March, 1782.

3. The site of the town house, built for the use of the town and the legislature in 1790.

4. The site of the first bank in Concord.

5. The site of the state prison built in 1812.

6. The site of Mother Osgood's tavern.

7. The site of Concord's first schoolhouse.

8. The site of the old road leading across Soucook river to the lower towns on the Merrimack, called the carrying way.

9. The site of the iron works.

10. The site of the birthplace of Nathaniel H. Carter.

11. Dea. John Merrill's ferry.

The report, on motion of Mr. Thorne, was accepted and the committee continued.

Hon. S. C. Eastman moved that the report of the special committee chosen to take into consideration the subject of new or enlarged accommodations for the library and rooms of the Society be considered at this time.

[1] Dec. 10, 1902.

[2] Conveyed in a communication to President Todd, bearing date Nov. 29, 1902.

The report is as follows:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed to consider the subject of an addition to the present building of the Society, or the construction of a new one, submit the following report:

The committee found that the library now contains about 17,000 volumes, 400 duplicates, and 60,000 pamphlets, not including magazines. Of these there are 4,635 volumes of the publications of the United States. There are in addition, for exchange and sale, 1,540 volumes of the State Historical publications and 1,493 of the Society's collections and transactions.

An examination of the building, made by competent builders, disclosed the fact that the present building is strong and substantial, and shows no signs of weakness, except that the third floor has settled slightly and would need to be supported by posts if much more weight is to be placed upon it. By a small expenditure, if this were deemed advisable, supports could be put in, and by a little rearrangement of the alcoves shelves could be added for 7,400 volumes.

The building is not fire proof, but is not exposed to destruction by fire from the outside.

The committee also obtained an estimate of what could be done with $10,000. They found that this amount of money would be utterly inadequate to build an addition on Main street of a size and style which would be in harmony with the present structure and at the same time substantially fire proof. If such a building is desired, a much larger fund must be created.

It was found that an addition could be made on the east, over the present fire-proof vault, 30x34 feet, two stories high, as nearly fire proof as a building can be, which would contain stack room for 8,000 volumes, at a cost of $8,000. Of course if the whole fund were used, the building could be made large enough to contain 10,000 volumes. Such a building would relieve the present building from the storage of books, but would make no additional accommodation for a picture gallery, hall, or museum, save that afforded by what would be gained by removal of books from where they now are.

The committee also learned that there is no reason to expect that the Sabine library will be immediately turned over to the Society, so that the necessity of providing for its reception and care in accordance with the terms of the gift is not a present one. It is to be hoped that it is merely postponed.

The foregoing facts led your committee to consider the general subject of the object and scope of the Society, and to review a little more in detail the present condition of the library and its needs.

There is no library, however large or well endowed, that does not place some limit to the hospitality it shows to the reception of printed material. The larger the library the greater is the need of defining what shall be received and what rejected. When we call to mind the fact that for the proper storage and care of books the investment in building and preliminary work is estimated at from $1.00 to $1.50 a volume, we find that when this capital cost is paid, it means an interest charge of not less than four cents a year for each volume put upon the shelves. As the large majority of the books in any library are untouched in any one year, and perhaps this is true if we say for each period of five years, a true economy requires that before entering upon a large expenditure for housing our library, we should consider what we want in it and what our probable need will be in the lines which we determine we should pursue.

We want our expenditure of money to produce the greatest profit to the objects we have in view. If we can secure a hundred books that are likely to be needed by those who now or hereafter have occasion to frequent our alcoves, we had better secure these, even if by so doing we deprive ourselves of the custody of fifty books which, while perhaps valuable in themselves, do not contribute directly to the purposes for which the library was founded.

For instance, we cannot afford to give place to current fiction by English authors if by so doing we should directly or indirectly abridge our supply of books relating to New Hampshire history, nor could we afford to secure a valuable collection relating to astronomical science if we were thereby deprived of works relating to the history of the United States.

It is difficult for a genuine librarian or real lover of books to refuse to accept and give a refuge to any printed book or pamphlet, no matter what its subject is. Even a directory of a remote city would be rejected with a pang, and it causes a heartache to consign the ephemeral newspaper made of cheap wood pulp to the furnace. Yet, unless you have all the wealth of Mr. Carnegie as well as his inclination to devote it to the cause of libraries, the line must be drawn somewhere.

Where shall it be drawn is the real question. Our constitution points out what the founders thought should be our guide: "The object of the New Hampshire Historical Society shall be

to discover, procure, and preserve whatever may relate to the natural, civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of the United States in general, and of this state in particular."

A very broad field is opened to us here. If we fill this, we shall have enough to do. It will naturally require us to take in almost any printed book or pamphlet relating to the town affairs of any town in the state, to the personal history of any individual citizen, or of any one who was born in the state, including any books or pamphlets written by any citizen of New Hampshire.

This would constitute our special field, which we should cultivate most assiduously.

Then there is our general field of the history of the United States, which calls for less detailed consideration.

The purpose of such a collection is twofold. We want the material for the instruction of the people of the state as well as to some extent for their amusement. The second and important purpose is the accumulation of material out of which history may be written hereafter. A little, obscure pamphlet, a printed letter in a personal controversy, or some report relating to a business enterprise, may furnish some single fact which will be of great service to the writer of history a hundred years hence.

It is for that reason that we must go to the expense of taking in and caring for much that seems to be trivial. These are often the very things that are otherwise lost. A bound book is apt to be preserved where the smaller productions disappear.

Is it an object for the Society to attempt to compete with general libraries outside of the sphere which our constitution thus prescribes? It seems to your committee that it is not wise to do this. The aim should be to complete our department rather than to be able to say that we have a large number of volumes, many of which are foreign to the objects of the Society. If we have such books, unless they are in themselves works of real value, we had better let them give place to others.

An examination of our library shows that there is much space now taken up with the books and pamphlets of a class not within our sphere that are not of genuine value in and for themselves. Some of them possess a qualified value; many have an ephemeral interest and their preservation somewhere is doubtless desirable. It will not be possible to cite any particular class that will not find some defenders. At the risk of exciting such opposition we will mention a few cases.

This is the day of magazines. It is probable that no mem-

ber of this Society could give the names of half of those that are published in this country alone. It is a fact also that there is hardly one, even of the more serious issues, of which bound sets, so far as published, cannot be obtained from time to time at auction sales at about half the cost of binding. If we except a very small number like the *Atlantic* and the *North American Review*, is it worth while for us to fill up our shelves with the unbound volumes of the rest? We certainly cannot afford to bind them. It seems to your committee that considerable space could be secured by the sale or even the giving away of many of these, and that such action would be conducive to the best interests of the Society.

The public documents of the United States contain much that is of value, and an immensely larger amount of what Carlyle calls "dry-as-dust." They should be preserved somewhere. A single complete set is worth much more than several imperfect sets. Our collection is very imperfect. We do not now receive these publications regularly. We only get a few of them. The state library receives them and makes an effort to complete its collection. We have many things that the state has not got. The state can afford to house them. The cases in which those in three alcoves in our library are consulted are so extremely rare that more than one of our few librarians would find it difficult to point to a single instance in which the dust of years has been disturbed. If we should make a judicious disposal of these volumes, we might help the state to complete its set, possibly secure a little money for use in other directions and also obtain a material increase in shelf room. The public would be equally well served and the real value of our library be increased rather than diminished. This is a subject which should be carefully considered.

The Society also has imperfect sets of publications of other states than our own. None of these are complete and only a small number of the states are represented. Many of the volumes have only a local interest, being laws, legislative journals, and reports of departments. The state library preserves all these and it is more than doubtful if it is advisable for us to duplicate their work. It is the opinion of your committee that a very limited selection of these should be kept if any. We might well draw the line at New England, if indeed we go outside of our own state.

Among the pamphlets there are imperfect collections of the reports of railroads, reports and catalogues of societies, schools, and colleges, and miscellaneous matter in great numbers. These possess no literary value and are to be preserved if they

are to be kept as historical statements of facts. So far as these relate to New England it may be well to continue to keep them up. It is absolutely impossible for us to extend the collection over the other states with any hope of securing anything more than very imperfect collections. Even if we keep on with what we have, we shall soon be eaten out of house and home even with a new building, and the time and labor of the librarian will be frittered away in useless care of what will never be sought for within our walls. Much space could be secured by disposing of our superfluous material in this direction.

It may be said that nearly all this material comes as gifts and costs us nothing. In the first instance this is true. But as soon as we receive it, it begins to cost in the care given to it by the librarian, and in a never-ending interest charge on the cost of the building required to house it.

Then it may be suggested that one may offend the donors either by declining to receive such contributions or by disposing of them afterwards. Much of this may be avoided by a diplomatic dealing with the situation, when our policy is once established and made known. If a residuum of offense still remains it may be the lesser of two evils.

As to newspapers the committee is at a loss what to say. We cannot afford to give house room, much less to bind the large numbers that we are receiving. They will in a few years utterly swamp us by their bulk and the cost of binding all would be financial ruin, or at least starve the other departments. They have some historical value. The files of the older papers, when they were not so numerous as now, and when each paper had an individuality of its own, are frequently consulted. It would not be wise to exclude all from our alcoves, but it is clear that we must make a selection.

As the result of their investigations the committee unanimously recommend

1. That the library committee be authorized to dispose of such periodicals as do not reasonably come within the scope of the Society.

2. That the library committee be authorized to dispose of such duplicates as it does not seem desirable to preserve.

3. That a committee be appointed to consider the disposition of the publications of the United States, of the various states, of the miscellaneous pamphlets and newspapers, and to report their recommendations as to what if any shall be disposed of, and what shall be kept, and how those to be kept shall be made more complete.

4. That the same committee be requested to report what changes can be made in the present building to provide for the present needs, without incurring much expense.

5. That the building fund of $10,000 and the income therefrom be kept for the purpose for which it was given and none of it used for any alterations in the present building, till a satisfactory plan for its use can be decided on.

The committee also report that in their opinion an addition to the present building is not desirable. Such an addition would be only a makeshift, and it would be far better in the long run to secure an entirely new building adapted not only to present needs, but so planned as to be properly enlarged to meet the growth of the Society in the future. If the recommendations of the committee meet with the approval of the Society, time can be gained to secure the means for a better building than could be obtained from the present fund. Hopes are entertained by many interested in the welfare of the Society that such a result can be secured from efforts that are now being made.

WILLIAM C. TODD.
VIRGIL C. GILMAN.
BENJAMIN A. KIMBALL.
JOSEPH B. WALKER.
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN.

After the reading of the report, and a somewhat general discussion of its recommendations, it was

*Voted*, That the report of the committee submitted to-day be laid upon the table, printed, and a copy thereof mailed to each member of the Society, with a notice that it will be taken up for action at a meeting of the Society to be holden the second Tuesday of January, 1903.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

Concord, N. H., July 10, 1902.

After some discussion the report was accepted and the several recommendations of the committee adopted.

Messrs. Eastman, Walker, and Thorne being chosen a committee to consider the disposal of publications mentioned in paragraph three of the recommendations, and also to report what changes can be made in the present building without incurring much expense.

On motion of Mr. John C. Thorne,

*Voted*, That a committee of five be chosen to solicit additional funds for the erection of a new building, and that Rev. N. F. Carter, Giles Wheeler, and John C. Ordway be a committee to nominate such a committee and report at the next meeting.

At 12:15 noon voted to take a recess until 2 p. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Society reconvened at two p. m., at which time E. J. Burnham, Esq., of Manchester, delivered an address on "The Life and Public Services of Hon. John Dudley of Raymond."

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Burnham, and a copy of his address requested for preservation in the archives of the Society.

## JOHN DUDLEY.

John Dudley, an energetic and influential member of the Committee of Safety during the Revolutionary period, and for twenty-one years a judge in the New Hampshire courts, was born in Exeter, April 9, 1725. His father, James Dudley, was a lieutenant in the Provincial militia, a cooper by trade, and a great-grandson of that Thomas Dudley who was one of the early Provincial governors of Massachusetts. It appears that John Dudley attended school but little, if any, and ability to read was about the extent of his book learning until he became a hired laborer of Daniel Gilman, a man of some prominence in Exeter, and grandfather of John Taylor Gilman, afterwards governor. Mr. Gilman soon discovered in young Dudley a mind of unusual promise, and gave him such advantages for improvement as his home afforded, not the least of which was association with persons eminent in the colony, who frequently visited there. It was by this means that he gained much of the political and general information which proved of so great value to himself and to his state in after years.

June 22, 1749, when twenty-four years of age, he married Elizabeth Gilman. About the same time he opened a grocery store. Little that is authentic can now be ascertained of this

period in his career, but he appears to have been successful in trade and to have increased his property materially, when much of it was destroyed by fire.

In 1751 he bought a one fourth interest in a sawmill and a small quantity of land in Raymond, and in 1766 he removed to that town, having purchased the farm on which he resided for the remainder of his life. In 1767 he was chosen moderator, and reëlected in 1768 and 1769. He was again elected to that office in 1771, and was continuously reëlected for nine years. He held the office again in 1782 and 1783, and finally from 1786 until 1790. He was selectman in 1767–68–69, and continuously from 1771 to 1777. In 1768 he was commissioned a justice of the peace by Gov. John Wentworth, and soon became one of the most influential men in the town, although it was not until he was nearly fifty years old that he represented Raymond in the legislature.

Raymond, originally a part of Chester, was classed with that town for several years after its incorporation, and appears to have been represented by a resident of Chester until as late as 1775. The first reference to John Dudley in the Journal of the General Assembly is found in the records of a session held at Portsmouth in May, 1773, when a hearing was granted on a petition of John Dudley that a certain deed given by him be declared null and void. No mention is made in the Journal of the final disposition of the petition.

In the autumn of 1774 John Dudley served on a committee of three which had charge of building the first meeting-house in Raymond, the frame being erected September 29. It was a notable "raising," but events were transpiring which would soon call the prosperous country squire to activities in a broader field. The town records show that on January 16, 1775, John Dudley and Jonathan Swain were chosen to represent Raymond in a convention at Exeter to choose delegates to the Continental congress. This convention met on January 25, but no list of the members has been found. Another Provincial congress met in Exeter on April 21, and John Dudley took his seat on April 25, having been chosen as a delegate on the previous day. The battle of Lexington had been fought on

the 19th, and during the intervening days Squire Dudley had raised a company of volunteers in Raymond and adjoining towns, and hurried it on its way to join the armed patriots who were gathering in the neighborhood of Boston.

The struggle for independence had begun, and, as in the case of so many other men of the time, was destined to bring about a complete change in the career of this honest, industrious, and prosperous farmer and lumberman. For eight years he was absent from home on public business fully half of his time, and it is stated that in after years he estimated that his property shrank one half through unavoidable neglect during that period.

It does not appear from the records that John Dudley took an active part in the work of this third Provincial congress. It was a brief session, although the date of adjournment is not known. The fourth Provincial congress met at Exeter, May 17, 1775. John Dudley again represented Raymond, as he continued to do until the close of the Revolutionary war, and long before this congress adjourned his peculiar fitness for work in committee began to be recognized. On May 20, 1775, it was voted "That Coll. Thornton, Coll. Bartlett, Capt. Whipple, Coll. Folsom and Ebenezer Thompson be a Committee of Safety and that their instructions be deferred until next week." On the 25th it was further voted "That Messrs. Sam'l Sherburne, Pierce Long and Jno. Dudley be a Committee to bring in a draft impowering the Committee of Safety and Committee of Supplies to act in ye recess of this Congress, and also to recommend to this body some suitable person for Commissary." This committee reported on the following day, and its report was promptly adopted.

The "Instructions to the Committee of Safety" are printed in full in Vol. VII, *p.* 485, of the Provincial Papers. In brief, they conferred upon the committee extraordinary powers to act for the general welfare according to the best judgment of its members during a recess of the legislative body. This Committee of Safety, thus constituted and instructed, was continued by successive appointments, and exercised its powers until May 29, 1784. During all this period it was in reality the

executive power of the government in relation to the conduct of the war. From first to last forty-one men served upon it, and John Dudley's term of service was the longest of all these save one--Hon. Meshech Weare. It is worthy of note that he assisted in framing the act that conferred unusual powers upon a body with which his name and fame are inseparably associated.

July 4 John Dudley was added to the committee appointed July 1, to bring in a plan for regulating the militia. On July 7 the congress adjourned to August 22. On August 24 John Dudley was appointed member of a committee to "try, hear and determine" the case of one Owen Orke, arrested on a warrant issued by the congress and charged with stealing "a number of dollars and crowns" from one Dennis Pendergast. There appears to be no record of the committee's decision.

August 30 John Dudley was a member of the committee appointed to apportion representation in future congresses. On October 31 he was named on a committee "to consider what sum of money will be sufficient to be emitted at this time to answer the demands on this Colony, and a scheme for emission thereof." This committee reported on the following day that the receiver general should issue notes for 20,000 pounds lawful money, and the report was adopted.

On November 3 John Dudley was made member of a committee to draft a petition to the Continental congress, praying their direction for "some speedy mode of government and execution of justice in this Colony." November 11 he was named as chairman of a committee to examine the accounts of other committees, and on November 11, complaint having been made against Samuel Dyer as an enemy to the country, John Dudley was appointed chairman of a committee to investigate and report. As a result of the investigation it was voted on November 15 "that it is the opinion of this Congress that Samuel Dyer ought to confine himself to his present place of abode in Berwick." From this time on the enemies of the country at home were a source of nearly as much anxiety as the enemies from across the sea.

This fourth Provincial congress was dissolved by vote of its

members on November 15. The fifth Provincial congress assembled at Exeter on December 21 of the same year. There were many new faces, but John Dudley was in his place, this time, under the new apportionment, as member from Raymond and Poplin, now Fremont. He was placed at once upon the committee on rules, and on December 27 was named by the house as one of a committee of fifteen "to draw up a plan for the government of this Colony during the present contest with Great Britain." Under the plan of government devised by this committee the fifth Provincial congress, on January 5, 1776, resolved itself into "a House of Representatives or Assembly for the Colony of New Hampshire," and John Dudley was again placed on the committee on rules. He was made a member of a committee to confer with a committee of the council and report what business was necessary to be immediately entered upon, and he was also on a committee to draft an act concerning the proceedings of the late congresses, and on another to "state the wages of the present House of Assembly." It was later voted that the pay be five shillings per diem.

On January 17, 1776, it was voted in the house that John Dudley be made a justice of the inferior court of common pleas for the county of Rockingham. This action was confirmed by another vote on the 26th of the same month, and John Dudley entered upon his long and honorable career on the bench. He was a justice in the court of common pleas until 1785, when he was appointed a judge of the superior court, which position he held until 1797, having been a judge twenty-one years. But there was much other work for him to do during the years of war.

The people of Newton were aggrieved and sent a petition to the assembly. John Dudley, on the 19th of January, was made chairman of a committee to examine into the matter and report. Next day he was named on a committee to determine the pay of committee-men. On the 22d he was on a committee to confer with the council upon the expediency of choosing delegates to the "Grand Continental Congress" at Philadelphia. On the 23d, as chairman of a committee to inquire into a complaint against Adam Stuart of Londonderry, suspected of

being "enemical to this country," John Dudley reported that the committee was of the opinion that said Stuart "ought not to have the full liberty of a true friend to this country."

January 25, 1776, it was voted by the house that John Dudley and James Betton be a committee to confer with a committee of the council concerning settling the dispute between Colonel Hobart and Colonel Stark. This "dispute" was a most serious affair. Col. Samuel Hobart was paymaster-general for the colony of New Hampshire. On December 30, 1775, some soldiers of Colonel Stark's regiment, indignant at delay in receiving their pay, proceeded under arms from their barracks at Winter Hill to Colonel Hobart's lodgings at Medford, assaulted him, robbed him of a sum of money amounting to two hundred and sixty pounds, made him a prisoner and took him to Colonel Stark's headquarters, whereupon that officer, instead of placing the offenders under arrest, "hastily and inconsiderately," as he afterwards admitted, "threw out some warm and illiberal reflections upon some of the members of the Congress in that Colony." Of course Colonel Hobart complained to the assembly, and equally of course it was imperatively necessary that something should be done. General Washington's attention was formally called to the affair, and a committee of inquiry, of which Gen. Nathaniel Greene was president, found Colonel Hobart's complaints to be well founded. It looked very much like a court-martial for Colonel Stark, but some influence was at work which procured from that irascible officer his well-known and remarkable written acknowledgment in which he admitted the facts alleged, expressed his regrets, and explained that he had been wearied with the complaints of his men for want of pay, and was perplexed with other business, but nowhere promised that he would proceed to bring the offenders to punishment. General Washington, by his secretary, Stephen Moylan, expressed to the New Hampshire assembly the hope that the acknowledgment would be accepted as satisfactory, as "the Colonel is a good officer, who understands and does his duty." The acknowledgment was accepted, and an affair which threatened grave injury to the cause of liberty was at an end.

It is impossible to determine how much Judge Dudley contributed toward this fortunate outcome, but it may safely be assumed that in his plain and somewhat uncouth manner he would have more influence with a man like Stark than the aristocratic Meshech Weare could have had, and the thought intrudes itself persistently that the influence gained by the adjustment of this quarrel may have been felt a year and a half later, when Stark was sulking at home, when Burgoyne was marching in force from Canada, and when Judge Dudley, as a member of the Committee of Safety, was toiling night and day to bring an adequate force of New Hampshire men into the field.

The assembly adjourned on January 27 and met again at Exeter on March 6. John Dudley was placed upon the committee on rules, and also on the committee to confer with a committee of the council relative to what business required to be taken up immediately. There was such business in abundance, and sufficiently pressing. General Washington had written to the Committee of Safety that it was probable the British, when forced out of Boston, would make an attempt on Portsmouth. We know now that nothing was farther from the thought of the British commander, but the apprehension lay heavily upon the men of New Hampshire in that uncertain period.

John Dudley was again on the committee to nominate members of the Committee of Safety, and on March 22, 1776, he was himself chosen to that body, with which he remained faithful, efficient, and vigorously active throughout its subsequent history and until 1784, after the close of the war. The records of this committee have been preserved in Vol. VII of the collections of this society. Kept in the terse, perspicuous style of the secretary, Ebenezer Thompson, these records will hold the profound interest of thoughtful men in all future time, setting forth as they do in the simplest language at how great a cost the independence of a people was achieved; telling, in the bare facts of an official record, the story of the troubles of the men of New Hampshire in that time of stress—troubles with the finances; troubles with the Tories at home and with

other Tories sent by the hundred at a time as prisoners from New York; troubles with Vermont; sore trouble to provide men and equipment for service in the field; apprehensions of invasion, and later, the long, anxious waiting as the tide of war rolled farther away to the southward, to reach full flood at Yorktown and ebb in the calm of a victorious peace.

The assembly adjourned on the 23d of March, but met again on June 5, remaining in session until July 6. There was scant opportunity for planting and none at all for hoeing by the members of the legislature that year or the next. John Dudley found his duties multiplied. During all the active years of the war he was selectman of Raymond, a justice of the court of common pleas, a member of the Committee of Safety, and in continuous service on important committees of the house whenever the assembly was in session. It is little wonder that his private affairs were neglected. In this month of June, 1776, he was chairman of a committee to count the gold and silver in the treasury. He found only eight hundred and fifty-nine pounds and twelve shillings, and it was necessary that a regiment be raised at once for Canada. He was on the committee again to consider and report what business was most urgent; on the committee "to make a draft of a Declaration of this General Assembly for Independence on Great Britain," which declaration was unanimously adopted on June 15, 1776—now generally accepted as the first formal Declaration of Independence by any regularly constituted representative body in America. He was on a committee to consider the expediency of delivering out powder from the colony stores to colonels, captains, and selectmen of towns; chairman of a committee of three "to give out enlisting orders to the several officers of the regiment now to be raised and sent into Canada, and to commissionate the officers and make necessary preparations for and equip the said regiment as soon as possible;" also chairman of a committee to consider a plan for sending money to Canada; on committee to consult with a similar committee of the council with reference to constituting a court to sustain appeals from the courts of probate; member of a committee to count and deliver to the treasurer of the colony

$10,000 brought by John Odlin from the Continental congress; on committee in the last week of June to report when and to what time the assembly should adjourn, the committee reporting that, considering the necessity of raising the regiment for Canada, it was "absolutely necessary for the Court to Set next Week." Haying was at hand, but the report was adopted and the pay of the members was fixed at six shillings a day. On the 17th John Dudley was on a committee to consider the expediency of permitting the soldiers already in service at Portsmouth and Newcastle to enlist in the regiment for Canada. Bad news was coming in fast, and the committee reported favorably, the report being adopted. June 28 alarming information was brought in a letter from Col. Jacob Bailey of Newbury, Vermont, and John Dudley was assigned to the committee which took the letter under consideration and reported that four companies be raised at once for the defence of the frontier.

The assembly adjourned on July 6, 1776, and met again September 4. During this interval of less than two months the Committee of Safety met on thirty-two days. John Dudley, in addition to his other duties, served as a muster master at the request of the committee.

On the meeting of the assembly in September, John Dudley, evidently as a matter of course, was again on the committee of the house to report what business was necessary to be done, to nominate a Committee of Safety, and to report at what time the assembly should adjourn. On September 20 an adjournment was made to the last Wednesday of November, but the 16th of October saw the legislature again assembled in the court house at Exeter, having been summoned by the Committee of Safety to act upon the requisition of the Continental congress for the raising of three battalions to serve during the war.

The question of representation for the town of Conway had come up on more than one occasion, and early in this session John Dudley was named upon a committee which made a final settlement.

This special session of the assembly lasted but four days,

and after making necessary arrangements for enlistments, adjournment was made on the 19th to November 27, the Committee of Safety in the meantime going forward with the work of raising and equipping the additional troops required to fill the state's quota in the Continental army. It was during this interim that the Committee of Safety was called upon to meet an unexpected emergency. In the autumn of 1776 the government of New York state sent to New Hampshire sundry detachments of Tory prisoners—probably two hundred in all. These were marched across Vermont under guard, and were disposed of upon their arrival in such ways as the Committee of Safety could devise. Some were confined in the jails at Exeter, Dover, Portsmouth, and Amherst, and others were placed out to be boarded by and in some cases to work for such citizens as would receive them. The sound judgment and practical humanity of John Dudley found ample exercise in the amelioration of their hard lot in what proved to be a long and dreary confinement.

The assembly met on November 27, according to adjournment, and on the next day John Dudley was placed on a committee to consider the condition of the "indigent prisoners" from New York, and report what measures should be taken for their relief. On the 29th he was appointed to serve on a committee to report the "best ways and means" for raising a regiment which had been asked for by General Washington. Again, December 5, we find him on a committee to consider and report upon sundry letters received from other New England colonies relative to the conduct of the war.

This assembly dissolved on December 13, but was promptly succeeded by the new legislature, which met on the 18th of the same month. John Dudley was again on the committee to consider the condition of the Tory prisoners, and was also on a committee to prepare instructions for a committee which was to attend a convention of the New England states at Providence. During this session, which adjourned on the 18th of January, John Dudley served on several other special committees, made various reports relative to the prisoners, and for the first time occupied the chair as speaker *pro tem.*

The assembly met again at Exeter on March 12, and again John Dudley was named on the committee to report what business was necessary to be done.

On March 22 John Stark resigned as colonel and received the thanks of both houses. On the 24th Judge Dudley was first on the important committee on taxation. At this session, also, General Schuyler having sent an urgent request for troops for the defence of Ticonderoga, Judge Dudley was named on the committee to consider the letter and draft an answer.

The assembly adjourned on April 12, but met again on June 4, and on the 5th Judge Dudley served on a committee "to consult together upon the expediency of raising a number of officers and soldiers for the defence of this State and any other of the New England States." The committee reported the same day that a regiment be raised consisting of 720 men. This action of June 5, 1777, may be regarded as the beginning of the movement which resulted in the raising of the three New Hampshire regiments that fought with Stark at Bennington.

June 6 complaint was made to the assembly against Sheriff John Parker that he had permitted the escape of Col. Asa Porter, and Judge Dudley was appointed with Colonel Peabody and Captain Moulton to investigate. The committee reported that as Sheriff Parker applied to a civil magistrate who refused to give a precept to commit said Porter, it was the opinion of the committee that said Parker had fully exculpated himself. This Colonel Porter, who, while under bonds and charged with "violent disaffection to the American cause," had absconded and gone to Massachusetts, caused the assembly and the Committee of Safety much uneasiness. Therefore, on June 13, a committee, of which Judge Dudley was a member, was ordered "to draw up an advertisement" against him. It appears that he was apprehended, for later a committee appointed to consider the petition of Col. Asa Porter reported that he be liberated from his present confinement on giving surety in 500 pounds, conditioned that he repair to Boxford, Mass., and remain on his father's farm for the term of twelve

months, excepting liberty of attending public worship on Sundays. Thus one more Tory was disposed of.

The assembly adjourned on June 28 to the third Wednesday in September, but was convened in haste in extra session on July 17. Ticonderoga had fallen and Burgoyne was proceeding on the expedition that was designed to divide the colonies, and render a further struggle for independence hopeless. This special session continued only three days, but in that time the militia of the state had been reorganized, John Stark had been appointed to command the second brigade, and a draft had been ordered of every fourth man in that brigade and in Colonels Moulton's, Webster's, and Badger's regiments of the first brigade. The men thus raised for a term of two months, organized into three regiments, fought at the battle of Bennington on August 16.

The assembly met at Portsmouth on September 17, and at this session Judge Dudley served on a committee to consider the inventories of the several towns and report a new proportion of taxes. He was also on a committee to draft a letter in reply to a communication from congress relative to General Stark's refusal to take orders from General Lincoln before the battle of Bennington.

With this session Judge Dudley's work upon committees other than that of the Committee of Safety, came to an end. At the first session of the new legislature, which met at Exeter, December 17, 1777, John Langdon was elected speaker of the house, but as he was absent, John Dudley was chosen speaker pro tem., and accordingly took the chair. The speaker was absent much of the time on other important business, and John Dudley's name appears in the records only at the opening of the sessions and when attached to acts of the assembly. It may be of interest to note that as speaker pro tem. he signed the act, passed March 4, 1778, dissolving the marriage between Robert Rogers and Elizabeth, his wife.

Henceforth, throughout the remaining period of active warfare, Judge Dudley's name appears more frequently in the records of the Committee of Safety than in the journals of the house. One entry deserves especial mention. It reads:

"Thursday, January 20, 1780, The day the Committee were to meet; only John Dudley, Esq. attended, by reason of the stormy weather." The next day President Weare arrived, and the two held a session together.

Judge Dudley was speaker of the house in 1782 and 1783. He represented his town at the several sessions of the convention which framed the constitution of 1784, and in 1785 was appointed a justice of the superior court, which position he held until 1797, when he retired to private life upon his farm in Raymond, where he died May 21, 1805, at the age of eighty years.

At 3 p. m. adjourned to the call of the president.

A true copy, attest,

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

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CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 11, 1903.

The fourth adjourned eightieth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society at Concord, Wednesday, February 11, 1903, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The meeting was called to order by the secretary, and Judge Sylvester Dana was chosen president pro tem.

John Scales, A. M., of Dover, delivered an address on "Col. Stephen Evans, a Distinguished Patriot of the Revolutionary War."[1]

A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, and a copy of the address requested for preservation in the archives of the Society.

Dr. Henry A. Hildreth, of Bethlehem, was elected an active member of the Society.

A special committee to solicit additional funds for the erection of a new building for the use of the Society was chosen as follows:

[1]This address was published in the *Granite Monthly* for November, 1903, *p.* 245.

Hon. William C. Todd,
William P. Fiske, Esq.,
Hon. William E. Chandler,
Hon. Henry M. Baker,
John F. Jones, Esq.,
John C. Thorne, Esq.

Adjourned, 3 p. m., to the call of the president.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

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CONCORD, N. H., March 11, 1903.

The fifth adjourned eightieth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society in Concord, Wednesday, March 11, 1903, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Vice-President Rev. D. C. Roberts, D. D., in the chair. In the absence of the secretary, Rev. N. F. Carter was chosen secretary pro tem.

The Rev. Frederick L. Wiley, of Laconia, delivered an address on "The Rev. Benjamin Randall, Founder of the Free Baptist Denomination," at the close of which the Society tendered a vote of thanks to the speaker for his very interesting address, and requested a copy of the same for preservation in the archives of the Society.[1]

The speaker of the afternoon was elected a member of the Society.

N. F. CARTER,
*Secretary pro tem.*

A true copy, attest,
JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

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CONCORD, N. H., April 8, 1903.

The sixth adjourned eightieth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society in Concord, Wednesday, April 8, 1903, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

[1] The Rev. F. L. Wiley is now writing a full biography of Benjamin Randall.

In the absence of the president, Hon. Joseph B. Walker was chosen president *pro tem.*

An address prepared by the Hon. Henry M. Baker on "Gen. Nathaniel Folsom," was read by the Secretary, Mr. Baker being unable to be present in person.

After the reading, on motion of Rev. N. F. Carter, the Society

Voted, That our thanks be tendered the Hon. Henry M. Baker for his very able and interesting address, and that a copy be requested for preservation in the archives of the Society.

## GENERAL NATHANIEL FOLSOM.

There are many men whom the world does not call great, who by lives of uprightness and efficiency deserve well of their fellow-men and leave behind them records of public service faithfully performed which challenge attention and command admiration. Such men are the substance of the state, the strength of the past, the hope of the future. They are more liable to be forgotten than the brilliant few whose names illumine history, but they are none the less essential to the public welfare. They are those who keep the state true to its principles, the church faithful to its precepts and who lead the people to higher ideals and more earnest effort. We are met to-day to consider the life-work of such a man, Gen. Nathaniel Folsom, to commemorate his service to our state, the nation, and to his fellow-men.

The Folsom family was of good English stock. John Folsom, an ancestor of Gen. Nathaniel Folsom and the first of this family to settle in America, came on the ship *Diligent* of Ipswich, England, in 1638, and found a home in Hingham, Massachusetts. Less than two years before, he had married Mary Gilman. Thus, even while in the mother country, the families of the Folsoms and the Gilmans, both so distinguished in New Hampshire, were associated. He removed to Exeter, this state, about 1653. It is probable that others of the Folsom family accompanied him or emigrated about the same time as the records of the town of Exeter show that Goodwin Fol-

som was one of the selectmen in 1659 and a juryman in 1662. The grandson of the emigrant, John Folsom, was Jonathan Folsom, who was a farmer in Exeter. He married Anna, daughter of Nathaniel Ladd. They had twelve children, one of whom, Nathaniel Folsom, the subject of this address, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1726. He was twice married. By the first marriage there were six children, and by the second, one, a daughter.

At the death of his father, Nathaniel was only fourteen years of age. The family was large and it became necessary for each member of it to contribute all possible for its support. He was soon apprenticed to a trade at which he worked for several years, though later in life he was known as a merchant. In 1761 he formed a copartnership with Joseph and Josiah Gilman under the firm name of Folsom, Gilman & Gilman. The duration of the firm was limited to seven years and its objects were stated to be "to keep a general store on a large scale, to build ships and carry on foreign commerce."

In the days of young Folsom's early manhood the military spirit of the colony ran high and deeds of daring were frequent. In common with the young men of his time he joined a militia company at an early age, and in its service undoubtedly developed that liking for military affairs which so largely determined his public career. I have found no record to show what offices he held in his company or regiment prior to the Crown Point Expedition of 1755. The fact that he was assigned to the command of one of the ten companies constituting New Hampshire's quota in that expedition is proof in itself that he must have held good rank and excellent reputation in the military circles of the colony. His company consisted of his neighbors and acquaintances in Exeter and adjoining towns. He marched with his men through the woods to Albany, New York, and thence to Fort Edward, where he joined the other New Hampshire troops. The men from our state served largely as rangers, which implies a knowledge of the wiles and skill of Indian warfare.

The French and Indians attacked the Americans at Fort George, were repulsed and their commander, Baron Dieskau,

mortally wounded and taken prisoner. During the day Captain Folsom was ordered to scout with his men in the direction of Lake George. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon he met the retreating French and Indians and immediately scattered his men according to the ranger system of fighting, protecting them by trees and other defences, leaving each man to shoot when and as often as he could do so effectively. Under his immediate conmand were the eighty-four men of his own company and about one half that number from New York. They maintained a sharp firing until dark, inflicting great loss upon the enemy, though their own loss was slight. Then they returned to their camp bringing with them their wounded, several prisoners, and considerable supplies captured from the enemy.

Hon. Theodore Atkinson, secretary of the province of New Hampshire, in a letter to John Tomlinson, Esq., relative to the Crown Point Expedition, wrote: "In the engagement with General Dieskau about eighty of our men [Captain Folsom's company of eighty-four] with about forty Yorkers—many of whom were of little service though others of them behaved well—I say, this small party under the command of Captain Folsom of New Hampshire it is thought killed more of the Canadians and Indians than was killed at General Johnson's camp; they continued an obstinate engagement with more than one thousand —indeed all that retired from before General Johnson's camp —killed great numbers of the enemy, recovered about twelve hundred packs, beat off the enemy, carried their own wounded men to the camp. This engagement lasted about three hours, when night came on and the French and Indians went off and left all. After this our regiment was ordered to the camp at Lake George and was never put upon duty but in the scouting way, which they performed in so acceptable a way that no duty but that was required of them. General Johnson could or would have had no intelligence had it not been for our men."

It is said of Captain Folsom's victory that it "served more than anything else to revive the spirit of the colonies."

This was the last active movement in this campaign. The regulars went into camp at Fort William Henry and the New Hampshire men returned home.

It does not appear that Captain Folsom engaged in any active campaigning from this time until the outbreak of hostilities in the Revolutionary war. He was probably at home engaged in his trade or in business, living an active but quiet life. He did not, however, abandon his service in the militia for in 1767 he was promoted to be major, later to lieutenant-colonel and subsequently to be colonel of the Fourth New Hampshire regiment, which command he probably continued to exercise until he was chosen brigadier-general by the Provincial congress which met at Exeter two days after the battle of Lexington. His duty was tersely stated to be to command the troops that had gone or might go "from this government to assist our suffering brethren in the province of Massachusetts Bay, who are now opposing the hostile violence of the regular troops, and to order for the troops that may be under his command, from time to time, all necessary supplies and to transmit to us the earliest accounts thereof and what may be thought further necessary for the support of the common cause."

The next Provincial congress met on the 17th of May following and proceeded to put the colony upon a war basis. On the 20th of that month they voted to raise 2,000 men, including those already encamped around Boston. Three days later John Stark, James Reed, and Enoch Poor were elected colonels and Nathaniel Folsom a brigadier-general to command the three regiments in the field and all the troops raised by the state. This arrangement continued until the organization of the Continental service, which was enlisted for three years or during the war. Colonel Stark was then at Medford, with some 800 men under his command. He was soon joined by Colonel Reed and those of his regiment ready for duty. Colonel Poor remained in New Hampshire with his men to defend Portsmouth, the frontier, and the sea-coast. Colonels Stark and Reed participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and won laurels for the state. General Folsom remained at home attending to the details of his military command and encouraging enlistments. He was known by the militia better than any man in the state, and all had confidence in his energy, integrity, patriotism, courage, and ability to organize those

subject to military duty and to induce them to volunteer for active service. He was first made a brigadier-general, and on the 30th of June, 1775, was appointed a major-general by resolve of the Provincial congress, and his commission antedated to the 24th of May. On the 24th of August following he was designated again to be the general officer over the militia of the colony. This position he filled efficiently during the war. General Folsom was not at Bunker Hill. He was busy equipping the soldiers and preparing them for active and efficient service. He looked after the details which now would be performed by those in the quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance service, and was in truth the *general* military officer of the state. As an organizer and director he was respected as well as obeyed. He arrived in Cambridge three days after the fight on Breed's Hill, and assumed command of the New Hampshire troops,

> "Of men as ardent and brave and true
> As ever land in its peril knew."

It was unfortunate that Colonel Stark entertained a feeling of hostility to him, based largely, if not altogether, upon jealousy because Folsom outranked him. One can scarcely understand why he should have claimed the preference, for in their prior service in battle Stark was a lieutenant and Folsom a captain; and while Stark was not in the militia service of the colony at the commencement of hostilities, Folsom commanded a regiment, and though he was not present at the attacks upon Fort William and Mary on the 14th and 15th of December, 1774, when the news that the fort had been assaulted reached Exeter, he hastily raised a considerable armed force and marched to Portsmouth, where he arrived on the morning of the 16th of that month and with his men guarded the captured cannon until they could be taken at high tide into the country. He and his men formed the escort for them until they were stored in a safe place. But whatever the personal merits of these brave men, the situation was alarming. Stark was popular with his men, and had neglected and even refused to obey the orders of General Folsom. General Folsom showed great

forbearance and tried to conciliate Colonel Stark. His efforts having failed to bring about proper discipline, he reported the facts to the Committee of Safety by letter dated June 23, 1775, in which he said: "I am well informed by Mr. Stark's best friends that he does not intend to be under any subordination to any person appointed by the congress of New Hampshire to the general command of New Hampshire troops. I have tried all conciliatory methods, both by personal conversation and the mediation of friends but without effect. . . . Gentlemen, it is, I trust, unnecessary to hint to you that without a proper subordination it will be absolutely impossible for me to execute the trust you have reposed in me."

Fortunately, upon reflection, Colonel Stark recognized his duty as a military officer, and General Folsom, two days later, was happy to supplement his previous report by another in which he said, "In my letter of the 23d instant I informed you that Colonel Stark refused subordination to my orders. But yesterday he made such submission as induces me to desire to pass over said letter, so far as it relates to him, unnoticed."

When Colonel Stark yielded, the past was disregarded if not forgotten. Both General Folsom and Colonel Stark desired an election as brigadier-general by the Continental congress. The friends of each were active, possibly bitter, so congress, in consequence of this unfortunate rivalry, set aside both and elected John Sullivan, who was then a delegate in congress from New Hampshire.

General Folsom remained with the New Hampshire troops before Boston less than three months. When General Sullivan joined the army, there appeared to be no necessity for his continuance in the field, and he retired to his home in Exeter (where his wife had died a short time before, leaving a large family), and devoted himself to the public service in various capacities, but principally as commander of the militia, improving its equipment and discipline so that a considerable force could be available upon a short notice. The militia comprised twelve regiments fully organized, and from them were enlisted four regiments of minute men subject to orders to march at once. After the assumption of civil government

by New Hampshire the Provincial congress passed an act for "forming and regulating the Militia within the State of New Hampshire in New England." This act divided the militia into two classes—the training band and the alarm list. The training band included, with the ordinary exceptions, all able-bodied male persons in the state from 16 to 50. The alarm list included all male persons not in the training band, or otherwise excepted, from 16 years of age to 65. They could not be ordered out of their respective towns by an officer of less rank than a colonel, but must once in every six months appear with their arms and accoutrements for inspection.

Each volunteer of the training band was required to equip himself with a good firearm and all other requirements of a soldier. Each company was to muster eight times a year, and in addition the major-general could order musters of the militia at his discretion. In 1776 the training band had 16,710 men enrolled. That year New Hampshire had 300 men in her fortifications and nine regiments under arms—three regiments of regulars in the Continental army and six regiments held as reënforcements. The remaining enrolment of the state was subject to duty as emergencies should require.

All through the war General Folsom was the inspiring and devoted commander of the state forces. He was responsible for their organization, equipment, and discipline. When any invasion was anticipated he ordered the several regiments to be properly equipped for immediate service, and that the men carry their firearms with them "as much as they can with any degree of convenience, as we know not the day or hour when an attack may be made on our border; and, as it is of the greatest importance to meet our enemies before they have time to get much footing, and to stop those infernal traitors among ourselves who may be disposed to join them." A few extracts from the public records will illustrate his duties and the confidence reposed in him.

On April 21, 1775, the first Provincial congress of which he was a member, voted unanimously that Col. Nathaniel Folsom be desired immediately to take the chief command of the New Hampshire forces as has been stated. Five days later he was

made chairman of a committee to visit Massachusetts bearing a letter to the congress there and was instructed to assure them of the sympathy and aid of the people of New Hampshire. Later he went upon a like mission bearing the reply of New Hampshire to a letter from Massachusetts. The same month he was appointed on a committee to call a Provincial Congress of Deputies when they shall judge the exigencies of public affairs require it, and chairman of a committee on correspondence with other congresses and with committees of safety. He was a member of the second Provincial congress which met at Exeter the 17th of May, 1775. In this congress he was a member of the committee on rules and on ways and means. On the 20th of May it was voted, "That if it should appear that the above number of men (those enlisted in the towns) is not our full proportion with the other governments that this convention will be ready to make a proper addition for that purpose."

General Folsom was also a member of the third Provincial congress. In this congress he was appointed on a committee to prepare a plan for the representation of the people in the future.

His committee service was varied and extensive. Among the subjects which he was called upon to consider, in addition to those already stated, were to lay a plan for an army of sufficient force, to report what laws should be adopted as laws of the state, to nominate a proper person to be major-general of militia while he is in the Continental congress, on pay of soldiers, to nominate officers, as to highways, to nominate delegates to the Continental congress, to nominate collectors of taxes, on oath of fidelity, on the defenses of Portsmouth harbor, to reduce tax on money loaned the state, to nominate civil officers, on business of the session, to raise men for the defense of Rhode Island, on ratable polls and estates, on recruiting soldiers, on clothing for soldiers, on bills as legal tender, on pay of civil officers, on accounts, on the liquor excise, on amount to be raised as taxes, on uniform taxation in the New England colonies by imposts, excises, etc., on the salaries of justices of the courts, on resolutions of congress, and various

others. Those enumerated are ample to show the confidence reposed in him and his capacity for multiform service. The second and third Provincial congresses elected committees of correspondence. General Folsom was a member of each and chairman of the second one. After that and until the close of the war committees of safety were chosen. General Folsom served on that responsible committee in the years 1775, 1776, 1778, 1779, 1782, and 1783. In 1777, when he was not a member of the committee, he joined the citizens of Portsmouth in a petition to it asking the banishment or execution of "those abandoned wretches well-known by the name of Tories, who have too long infested this town and State . . . and continued repeatedly to add Insult to Injury, till at length many have by the further instigation of the Devil been prompt on to counterfeit and pass large sums of money." He was a member of the state council in the years 1776 and 1784.

As in the Continental congress each state had one vote and no more, though represented by several delegates, it is evident that there was not that inducement and possibly not the necessity for the continuous attendance of each delegate which exists under our present representative system. This fact may account for the failure to attend of some of those elected to represent our state in the Continental congress, and for the irregular attendance of others, and also for the many times an election was declined.

It is also to be noted that such delegates did not receive a stated salary regularly paid but were required by the necessities of the hour to expend their private fortunes or, at least, to advance their personal and official expenses until such time as the public treasury would justify reimbursement.

General Folsom was elected a delegate from New Hampshire to the first Continental congress which assembled in Carpenter's hall, Philadelphia, on Monday, the fifth of September, 1774. John Sullivan was his colleague. Their credentials being the first issued are given in full. They are as follows:

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At a meeting of the deputies appointed by the several towns in this province, held at Exeter in the County of Rockingham, 21st July 1774, for the

election of delegates on behalf of this province to join the general Congress: Present 85 members; The Honorable John Wentworth, Esq. in the chair: Voted, That Major John Sullivan and Colonel Nathaniel Folsom, Esqrs.; be appointed and empowered, as delegates, on the part of this province, to attend and assist in the General Congress of delegates from the other Colonies, at such time and place as may be appointed, to devise, consult and adopt such measures, as may have the most likely tendency to extricate the Colonies from their present difficulties; to secure and perpetuate their rights, liberties and privileges and to restore that peace, harmony and mutual confidence which once happily subsisted between the parent country and her colonies.

J. WENTWORTH,
*Chairman.*

Major Sullivan and Colonel Folsom were prompt in their attendance. On Tuesday the second day of the congress it was resolved, "That a committee be appointed to state the rights of the Colonies in general, the several instances in which those rights are violated or infringed, and the means most proper to be pursued for obtaining a restoration of them." Both the delegates from New Hampshire were appointed on this committee. Their report, made a few days later, became the basis of the Declaration of Independence and remains to this day one of the most memorable documents in our national history.

Though General Folsom was elected to congress subsequently at various times and though his credentials were presented by his colleague May 16, 1777, he declined to serve, or was too busy in home affairs to attend until Monday, the 21st day of July of that year. The next month he was appointed on the board of the treasury, and from that time the colonial finances absorbed much of his time and attention. That service was so exacting that later he declined various committee assignments that he might devote himself to his duties at the treasury. General Folsom opposed all measures for representation other than by one vote for each state. That view generally obtained. The opposition consisted of Virginia, one half of North Carolina, and one delegate from Pennsylvania. He also vigorously opposed the plan to apportion taxes among the several states according to the value of the private land and improvements thereon in each state. He also served on the

marine committee for a few months, but was excused from further service "as he was engaged at the treasury," and Mr. Frost was appointed to the vacancy.

During the consideration of the Articles of Confederation Mr. Folsom was active and alert. He voted against an amendment which required the states voting in favor of a proposition to comprise a majority of all the people of the United States, and opposed limiting the call for yeas and nays to the demand of a state instead of a delegate. He was not satisfied with the Articles of Confederation because, among other reasons, the slaves, who constituted about one third of the wealth of certain states, were not taxed, and because they were not subject to military duty on the other hand, though they produced the food and clothing which in other states required the labor of men who were enrolled. Thus the quotas of the slave-holding states were equitably too small if their taxes were proportionable. These inequalities, against which General Folsom earnestly protested, were maintained until slavery was abolished.

In October, 1777, when Mr. Hancock retired from the presidency of congress upon a leave of absence for two months, it was moved "that the thanks of congress be presented to John Hancock, Esq., for the unremitted attention and steady impartiality which he has manifested in the discharge of the various duties of his office as president." This resolution was met by a motion to substitute for it a resolution to the effect that "it is improper to thank any president for the discharge of the duties of that office."

Mr. Folsom voted in favor of the substitute, but the motion was lost, the states being equally divided. The question then being upon the adoption of the original resolution, he voted *No*, and was sustained in that vote by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania.

It is certain that he voted against the resolution, not because he doubted either the ability, patriotism, or impartiality of Mr. Hancock, but because he thought the performance of duty to the best of one's skill and capacity should be required of every one as a matter of course and of right, and not be the subject of special thanks.

General Washington having consulted with General Gates and Governor Clinton relative to the advisability and expediency of detaching a large force from the main army for the purpose of opening Hudson river after the surrender of Burgoyne, and that fact having become known in congress, it was proposed to instruct General Washington to act relative thereto only "with their concurrence." Upon that proposition General Folsom promptly voted in the negative. He voted to detain the troops surrendered by General Burgoyne until the terms of the surrender were complied with by the British.

On the 10th of January, 1778, a committee of three from congress was ordered appointed, to serve with three members of the board of war, to visit the camp, consult with General Washington, and form and execute a plan for the consolidation of the army and increase its efficiency and promote discipline and good morals. Mr. Folsom was appointed on that committee. Letters from the camp, and the fact that Mr. Folsom's name does not appear in the roll-calls of congress from January 15 to March 24, 1778, indicate that during that time the committee was at Valley Forge. The committee made several recommendations which were adopted, and the comfort and efficiency of the army were increased.

About the 1st of April, 1778, General Folsom returned home, and New Hampshire was unrepresented in congress until the 21st of May, when Mr. Josiah Bartlett presented his credentials.

General Folsom returned to congress on the 30th of December, 1779, and remained about six months. The Journals of this congress are brief and unsatisfactory. In the published edition I have been able to consult the yeas and nays are not given, and it is practically impossible to determine the action of individual delegates upon many questions of importance. Mr. Nathaniel Peabody was his only colleague present (though Woodbury Langdon and George Frost had been chosen) until Mr. Samuel Livermore, who was subsequently elected, presented his credentials Monday, the 7th of February, 1780, and began a service which was continued several years. During this session General Folsom devoted himself especially to the

determination of the boundary between New Hampshire and the states of Massachusetts and New York, involving jurisdiction over the territory now known as the state of Vermont, and to the settlement of the accounts of the state of New Hampshire with the general government.

His efficient service in prior congresses is proof that he was active upon all public questions at this time. The Journals do not show definitely when General Folsom returned home. It is certain that he was in attendance until late in June. With the session his congressional career ended. It was active, efficient, progressive, and patriotic. He was true to his state, the United States, and the high ideals which actuated the leaders of the Revolution in military and civil life alike. He had served with such distinguished statesmen and patriots as John Sullivan, Josiah Bartlett, Samuel Adams, John Adams, John Hancock, Robert Treat Paine, Stephen Hopkins, Roger Sherman, Elbridge Gerry, Oliver Ellsworth, Oliver Wolcott, Philip Livingston, George Clinton, Gouverneur Morris, John Jay, Thomas Mifflin, Edward Biddle, Benjamin Franklin, George Read, Philip Schuyler, Peyton Randolph, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Edward Rutledge, Charles Pinckney, and others, and was respected and honored by them. With them he had performed valued and delicate committee service, and at times had been selected by them for important and technical duties. Had he performed no other service than on the treasury board and in the camp at Valley Forge, planning greater efficiency for the army, he would have deserved well of his countrymen and received the approval of his state.

The records show that he served in the colonial assembly under Gov. John Wentworth before the difficulties with the mother country rendered separation a necessity, that he was an active and efficient member of the first four of the Provincial congresses, and that he served for several sessions in the state legislature. In 1776 he was one of the first twelve councilors (or senators) of the state under the form of government then adopted.

He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1778-79. That convention submitted to the people a new constitution

which they rejected. No copy of the journal of this convention is preserved and hence no knowledge is obtainable of the propositions submitted to the convention and rejected or the discussions which ensued. Two years later the third constitutional conventional assembled. General Folsom was a member of this convention. It submitted three constitutions to the people. The first and second were rejected and the third ratified. The constitution thus secured is the basis of the constitution now in force and is a monument to the wisdom and forethought of our ancestors. This convention from its organization to its final adjournment was in existence two years, four months, and twenty-six days. Its journal is also lost but that General Folsom was prominent in its deliberations can be fairly presumed from the fact that he was elected president *pro tempore* of its last session and as such signed the announcement of the adoption of the constitution by the people.

On the 26th of January, 1776, he was elected the second justice of the court of common pleas for the county of Rockingham. The decisions of that court are not reported and hence no opinion can be expressed in positive terms of his career as a judge, but the facts that Rockingham was at that time the most important county in the state, that upon the adoption of the constitution he was promoted to chief justice, and that he held the office until his death, would indicate that he was satisfactory as a trial justice.

During his entire life he had the confidence of his townsmen. They elected him to all the offices—great and small—within their control and it appears that he never declined to serve them because the office was insignificant or its duties laborious or unpleasant. His whole life was one of service. For a score of times he was elected moderator of Exeter's town-meeting.

General Folsom was a Free Mason as is shown by his signature to the petition of the master, wardens, and members of St. Johns lodge at Portsmouth to the legislature in "the year of Light 5799" asking the incorporation of their lodge.

In religion he was an orthodox Congregationalist, firm in his faith and strict in the observance of his duties. When the First church and its pastor were accused of being heterodox

he promptly joined in the movement for another society in which the old standards of faith and practice would be maintained. He was active until a short time before his death, which occurred at his home in Exeter on the 26th of May, 1790.

He was a kind husband, a devoted father, an obliging neighbor, a true friend, a patrotic citizen, and an officer faithful in the discharge of both civil and military duties. He deserved well of his town and state and neither were ungrateful.

He was not a great man, but he could do many things well—he did not dazzle by brilliancy, but won the esteem, respect, and approval of his fellow-men by conscientious service. Such men are worthy of commemoration. Their disinterested and patriotic public service, their personal integrity and moral worth render them appropriate subjects for the consideration and admiration of all who honor virtue, love loyalty to principle, and reverence the ideal in man.

Voted to adjourn to the call of the presidemt.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

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CONCORD, N. H., May 13, 1903.

The seventh adjourned eightieth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society at Concord, on Wednesday, May 13, 1903, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Rev. D. C. Roberts, vice-president, in the chair.

Hon. Joseph B. Walker, of Concord, delivered a very interesting address on "Concord's Solemn League and Covenant of 1774," at the close of which, on motion of Hon. B. A. Kimball, a vote of thanks was extended to the speaker, and a copy of his address requested for preservation in the archives of the Society.[1]

Joseph Dana Bartley, A. B., of Burlington, Vt., was elected an active member of the Society.

Voted at 3 p. m. to adjourn at the call of the president.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

[1]Published in the *Granite Monthly* for October, 1903.

# NECROLOGY.

## HON. HARRY BINGHAM.

Harry Bingham was born in Concord, Vt., March 30, 1821. He was descended in the seventh generation from Thomas Bingham, who came to America from Sheffield, England, and was one of the first landed proprietors of Norwich, Conn., and who died in 1693. Mr. Bingham was fitted for college at the academy at Lyndon, Vt., and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1843. During his preparatory course, while in college and during his law studies he taught school in the winter.

He studied law at Lyndon, Vt., and with Hon. Harry Hibbard of Bath, N. H., and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He opened an office in Littleton in the same year where he remained in practice for the rest of his life. The bar of northern New Hampshire contained many eminent and strong lawyers, but owing to his thorough preparation and familiarity with the principles of law and their application to cases, and his untiring industry, as well as his vigorous intellect, he was always able to hold his own among them. He had for partners, his brother George A. Bingham, from 1852 to 1870, and for three years ex-Chief Justice Woods and his son Edward. In 1874 he formed a partnership with John M. Mitchell, Esq., of Concord, and in 1879 Albert S. Batchellor, Esq., was admitted to the firm. In 1881 William H. Mitchell, Esq., who had studied law with Mr. Bingham, was also admitted to the firm. In 1880, John M. Mitchell removed to Concord, and opened an office there under the firm name of Bingham & Mitchell. He continued as a member of these firms to the time of his death, though for three or four years previously he had had but little participation in business.

Harry Bingham

His active career as a lawyer covered a period of fifty years. There was hardly any case of importance in his county during the period of his activity in which he was not employed and his advice was sought by clients from all parts of the state. He frequently appeared before the courts of Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, the federal courts and occasionally before the supreme court of the United States at Washington.

He was untiring in his preparation of cases, making a thorough investigation, both as to the law and the facts. His arguments, whether to the court or the jury, were logical and sound. While he was not an eloquent advocate in the exact sense of the term, he was a successful and powerful one. He always commanded the attention of the tribunal that he was addressing, whether it was the jury or the court. Even when apparently unprepared, his mind was so abundantly stored with knowledge of law and general information that he seemed to possess the faculty of arranging his material in a thorough manner in his mind as he advanced in his address.

Mr. Bingham was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, of the uncompromising, stalwart type, thoroughly devoted to what he believed to be the principles of the party. Naturally a man of his strong character exerted a great influence upon his political associates. It was largely owing to his influence and advice that Littleton became a Democratic town in 1852 and continued to be so most of the time for the next forty years. In 1861 he was elected a member of the state legislature and at once assumed the position of leader among the Democrats, which he maintained during the many years in which he subsequently represented his town and the state. It was the period of the Civil war and Mr. Bingham was the leader of the party of strong dissenters from the policy of the Republican party at that time, and was the centre of many stormy debates upon the floor, in which he showed his entire ability to cope with the strongest men of the opposite party.

He was several times the candidate of his party for member of congress and for United States senator. He was nominated for chief justice of the supreme court of the state by Governor Weston in 1874, but was defeated by a division in the council,

and in 1880 he declined an appointment as justice of the same court.

He was delegate to the Philadelphia Peace convention of 1866. He was a member of the Democratic convention which nominated Horatio Seymour in 1868, of the Baltimore convention which nominated Horace Greeley in 1872, of the Cincinnati convention which nominated General Hancock, and of the Chicago conventions of 1884 and 1892 which nominated Grover Cleveland, and in all of these he was a member of the committee on resolutions. In 1880 he was accorded the degree of Doctor of Laws by Dartmouth college.

His classmate, William C. Todd, said of him on one occasion: "I wish one trait of Bingham could be specially brought out. He would never sacrifice his convictions to gain office or advancement. He told me that in the Know Nothing excitement, about 1854, he was offered the nomination for governor. It was at that time equivalent to an election, and he would have been one of the governors of New Hampshire, but he could not accept with his principles.

"He had rare *political courage*, and was just as ready, perhaps more so, to advocate a cause if he thought he was right, alone, as with the crowd behind him. I could name one very distinguished man who lacked this quality.

"He was an honest man, and would never gain money by a sacrifice of integrity.

"He had great wit and by a few sentences could use most effectively ridicule against an opponent."

In the latter years of his life, Mr. Bingham delivered many addresses on general topics covering a wide range, besides writing numerous articles and essays on political and national subjects. He delivered the annual address before the Historical Society in 1897. In 1896 he refused to accept the populist and free silver platform of the Chicago convention and continued to maintain his opposition to those theories to the time of his death. His essays and addresses are in every instance the result of the study and reflection of a thinker. He always kept in close contact with practical affairs. He was a man who in public offices trod the path of duty with unfalter-

Lewis Downing Jr.

ing step and in every station, one with whom thrift had never followed fawning

He was elected member of this Society June 14, 1893. He died September 13, 1900.

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## LEWIS DOWNING, JR.

Lewis Downing, Jr., was born in Concord, December 6, 1820. His father was born in Lexington, Mass., and came to Concord in 1813 and started the manufacture of wagons, to which was afterwards added the making of coaches, for which Concord has been celebrated.

Lewis Downing, Jr., was educated in the common schools of Concord and at the Burr seminary in Manchester, Vt. He then learned the coach maker's trade in the shops of Downing & Abbot. In due time, after the dissolution of that firm, he became a member of the firm of Lewis Downing & Sons, and then of the firm of Abbot, Downing & Co., and on the formation of the Abbot-Downing Co. was chosen president, which office he retained to his death.

He was elected a director of the National State Capital bank in 1867 and president in 1878, and continued in the office during the remainder of his life. He was a trustee and member of the investment committee of the Loan and Trust Savings bank and also vice-president for several years before his death. He was for many years a director of the Stark Mills of Manchester.

Major Downing—he gained the title from militia service in his younger days—was a member of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) church of Concord and was a regular attendant at its services and greatly interested in all the religious and charitable work of the denomination to which he belonged.

He was always interested in everything that related to the city of Concord, and his opinion was frequently sought in matters relating thereto. He took great pleasure in investigating and recording facts relating to the history of the city, and aided materially the committee who had that in charge.

He is survived by his wife and one daughter. His death

was lamented by all, though not unexpected, as he had not been in vigorous health for several years. In his own business of coach building he was decidedly a master and no one contributed more than he in a long life to the making of the reputation of the Concord coaches, which were known in North and South America, Australia, and, last of all, in South Africa.

He became a member of this Society June 12, 1867.

He died August 19, 1901.

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## HON. MOSES HUMPHREY.

Moses Humphrey, son of Moses Leavitt and Sarah (Lincoln) Humphrey was born in Hingham, Mass., October 20, 1807, and died in Concord, N. H., August 20, 1901. His education was limited to the common schools of his native town, but in the larger school of experience he was a diligent student and made valuable acquisitions to his store of practical knowledge which served him well in the busy activities of life. From 1821 for twelve years he followed the sea, and during seven was master of the schooners *Ann* and *Climax* of Hingham, and other vessels. Afterwards in company with his brother he engaged in commerce, owning a number of vessels, also in mercantile business and cooperage on an extensive scale, whose practical management largely devolved on him.

He originated the manufacture of "kits" by machinery and continued in the business from 1843 to 1851 in Croydon, N. H., and after that for many years in Concord.

He was deeply interested in the affairs of the city. He was a member of the first city council in 1853, president of the council in 1854, alderman in 1855 and 1856, a member of the house of representatives in 1857, for many years from 1860 president of the Merrimack County Agricultural society, elected mayor in 1861, having previously served in that capacity during the temporary illness of the incumbent, and reëlected in 1865, a director in the First National bank in 1864, a member of the governor's council in 1869, a member

Hon. Moses Humphrey.

of the legislature from ward five, and chairman of the board of agriculture for many years after 1870.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion, soon after he entered upon his duties as mayor, on President Lincoln's first call for troops, he suggested to a prominent police officer the importance of recruiting a company for immediate service, resulting in company "A" of the First regiment of New Hampshire volunteers. As Concord was made the headquarters of several regiments, bringing into the city men of different classes, his responsibility for good order was greatly increased, but he proved himself equal to every emergency. After the passage of an act by the legislature authorizing towns and cities to pay state aid to volunteers, he took it upon himself to do the work, and for this purpose disbursed $23,330.29. He also was the city's agent for filling the quotas under different calls for troops and promptly secured recruits in excess of the requisition. He took part in the movement to rebuild the state house in 1865, and was appointed by the governor one of the committee to enclose and beautify the grounds. While a member of the governor's council in 1869 he was zealous in his advocacy of the building of the new state prison, and as well of transferring the power for the appointment of warden from the legislature to the governor and council. He was a strong advocate for building for the city a horse railroad, and was for many years superintendent and president of the company. He was always identified with the Republican party, and long a prominent member of the Universalist church. He was elected a member of this Society, June 10, 1868.

He married first, December 15, 1831, Miss Lydia Humphrey, of Croydon, N. H., and the couple were spared to each other till after the celebration of their golden wedding. An only daughter was born to them, who died in 1850. She died February 27, 1887. He married, second, May 2, 1888, Adeline Wentworth Clarke, at Newfields, N. H. She died Oct. 4, 1900.

## HON. CHARLES A. BUSIEL.

Charles A. Busiel, son of John W. and Julia (Tilton) Busiel, was born in Meredith Village, November 24, 1842. In 1846 the family removed to Laconia, where ever after he had his residence, was educated, and upon becoming of age engaged in the hosiery business, having previously served an apprenticeship in his father's mill. In 1868 he disposed of his plant and entered into partnership with his brother, John L. Busiel, under the firm name of C. A. Busiel & Co., and so continued till 1871, when their father was admitted to the firm, and the firm name changed to J. W. Busiel & Co. He was also identified with many business enterprises in Laconia and elsewhere. He was president of the Laconia National bank, an owner in the *Laconia Democrat*, a director and member of the executive committee of the Concord and Montreal railroad; also a director of the Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad; Meredith and Conway; New Boston; Franklin and Tilton; Moosilauke and Profile and Franconia Notch railroad; and president of the Lake Shore railroad of New Hampshire.

He held many public offices, was the first mayor of the city of Laconia, and honored with a reëlection, also represented his town in the legislature in 1878-79. He was deeply interested in political matters. Originally a Democrat, he afterwards found reason for planting himself on the Republican platform, and was elected governor in 1894, and inaugurated January 3, 1895, serving his two years and making his administration noteworthy for his rigid economy in regard to state appropriations. He was a man of practical ideas, public-spirited, liberal in his philanthropies, deeply interested in everything looking to material interests of his own city, of commanding presence, for many years a leader in political circles, and widely known throughout the state.

He was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, June 13, 1894.

He died suddenly August 29, 1901. His wife and one daughter survived him.

Charles A. Busiel

JOHN T. PERRY.

## JOHN TAYLOR PERRY.

John T. Perry was born in Exeter, N. H., April 5, 1832, and was the youngest of five children of Dr. William and Abigail Gilman Perry. His father was a descendant in the sixth generation from Anthony Perry, one of the first settlers of Rehoboth, Mass. His mother was a daughter of Col. Nathaniel Gilman of Exeter. He was a student at Phillips Exeter academy in 1843, and was graduated from Harvard in 1852. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society, and was the author of the Bowdoin prize-winning essay.

Soon after leaving college he was an assistant librarian of the Astor library, then just founded. He returned to Exeter, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1856, but never practised his profession. In 1857 he was assistant editor of the *New Hampshire Statesman* at Concord for a short time, and then took a similar position on the *Manchester Mirror*. In 1858 he accepted an editorial appointment on the *Cincinnati Gazette*, of which he soon became a part owner. He continued in this position for twenty-five years, when the *Gazette* was consolidated with the *Commercial*, and he sold out his interest and returned to Exeter in 1883, where he continued to reside until his death.

For a few years after his return he continued to write for the *Commercial-Gazette*, and in 1888–95 he was the editor of the *New Hampshire Journal*, and its successor, the *Congregational Record and New Hampshire Journal*, the organ of the Congregationalists in New Hampshire, 1895-98. He also wrote for the editorial columns of the *Exeter News-Letter*, besides contributing letters of travel and articles on a variety of topics. He wrote articles for reviews, and was the author of "Sixteen Saviours or One," a book written to prove that the Gospels are not Brahminic, and published in Cincinnati in 1879. He also published a history of the First church in Exeter, in 1899.

Mr. Perry was an omnivorous reader and was gifted with an extraordinarily retentive memory. He had a finished and flexible style in writing, and worked with great rapidity. He was trustee of the public library of Exeter for eighteen years, leav-

ing it at his death his library of about 1,800 volumes, and of the Phillips Exeter academy from 1885 to 1899, when he resigned, being at that time president of the board. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the First Congregational church of Exeter, and deeply interested in all its activities. He traveled widely in this country and in Europe, also making a trip round the world by the way of the Pacific ocean to Japan, and then to India, in company with his wife, in 1895 and 1896.

He was married in 1862 to Miss Sarah Chandler of Concord, a lineal descendant of John Wheelwright. They had no children. His wife died June 11, 1897, and he died November 29, 1901.

He was a man of brilliant intellect, high scholarly attainments, and of quiet and refined tastes. He had great strength of character, and was a man of positive convictions and marked individuality.

He was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society June 13, 1883.

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## CHARLES T. MEANS.

Charles Tracey Means was born in Manchester, January 20, 1853. His father, William G. Means, was paymaster of the Land and Water Power company. When Charles was two or three years of age the family moved to Andover, and afterwards to Boston. Charles received his education at the public schools in Andover, and at the Boxford private school in Worcester. At the age of sixteen or seventeen he left school and went to Biddeford, Me., to learn the trade of machinist. After being there a short time he had typhoid fever and on his recovery he came to Manchester, and in May, 1883, entered the Manchester Locomotive Works as an apprentice. After working in the shop for nine years he was taken into the office as a bookkeeper, and then became paymaster. On the death of Aretas Blood in 1897, he was appointed superintendent of the works. He was identified with the business during the whole period of

Rev. Charles L. Tappan.

its growth and the reorganization of the plant, at the time when the great change took place in the manufacture of locomotives.

He was always a Republican. In 1883–84 he was a representative of the legislature, being faithful in attendance and active in legislative work. In 1889–90 he was a member of the senate from the old Manchester district, No. 18. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the Republican National committee. He was in constant attendance at state and city committee meetings.

Mr. Means was a sociable, genial gentleman, and in the home circle, the club, or in the world of business and politics was always respected and loved. He was a member of the Derryfield club of Manchester, and his presence was always welcomed by his associates.

October 16, 1883, Mr. Means was married to Elizabeth A. French, daughter of G. A. French, and his widow and two children, Katharine and Louise, survive him. He died January 25, 1902. He became a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society June 11, 1890.

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## REV. CHARLES LANGDON TAPPAN.

Rev. Charles Langdon Tappan, son of Jonathan and Dolby Beede (Heard) Tappan, was born in Sandwich, June 26, 1828, and spent his early life in his native town. He was bred a shoemaker, and for a time worked at his trade in Lynn, Mass. Later he fitted for college at Smithville (R. I.) seminary. He graduated from Amherst college in 1858, and Andover Theological seminary in 1861, having taken the first two years of his theological course at the Theological Institute of Connecticut, East Windsor, Conn. He was licensed to preach by the North Hartford Association, at Windsor Locks, Conn., June 5, 1860; then spent another year of study at Andover, Mass., as resident licentiate, and was ordained as an evangelist at St. Paul, Minn., January 28, 1864. Was acting pastor at Owattonna, Minn., 1864–66; Brighton, Ill., 1868–70; Sandwich, N. H., 1871–78; and supplied at Wilmot, 1888–89, and East

Concord, 1881–82, with residence at Concord, where he spent the last twenty years of his life, dying there February 23, 1902.

While in Owattonna, Minn., he edited for a year or more, in 1866–67, *The Republican Journal* with signal ability. In traveling through Missouri near the close of the Civil war, when party feeling was intense and bitter, he passed through some exciting and perilous experiences.

Returning to his native state he married May 18, 1876, Almira Remington Rice, daughter of Emanuel and Almira (Sprague) Rice, of Natick, R. I. The marriage proved a happy one. Mrs. Tappan died August 8, 1899.

Mr. Tappan was a man of positive convictions and opinions, and on occasion was outspoken in their utterance. He delighted in controversy for the sake of argument, even when his personal belief was in agreement with his antagonist. He was notably social and fond of story-telling for amusement or to illustrate an argument. Though inclined to be pessimistic in his estimate of the character and trend of current events, his hopes for the final outcome were unclouded.

He was a great lover of books, well versed in American and English history, and accumulated a valuable library. He was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society June 8, 1887, became a life member, was librarian 1890–95, and a member of the library committee till his death.

His type of theology was after the standard of the fathers, having little patience with the liberalism of the "new departure," believing it to be false to the teachings of the Word of God.

His loss is deeply felt in the varied relationships of life.

N. F. C.

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## REV. MOSES THURSTON RUNNELS.

Rev. Moses Thurston Runnels, son of Moses Thurston and Caroline (Stearns) Runnels, was born in Cambridge, Vt., January 23, 1830. His preparatory studies were pursued at New Ipswich and Jaffrey. He graduated from Dartmouth college in 1853, and from the Theological Institute of Connecticut, at

East Windsor Hill, in 1856. He was ordained at Jaffrey, August 13, 1856, and had the following pastorates: Orford, 1860–65; Sanbornton, 1865–86; East Jaffrey, 1886–89; Charlestown, 1889–91; Croydon, Goshen, and Unity, 1891–92; and Croydon, 1892–99. While in the seminary he labored as Sunday-school missionary in Canada three summers; was agent of the American Sunday-school Union of Philadelphia, in Wisconsin in 1856; a missionary in Western Texas, 1856–57; and in Kansas, 1857–58; and superintendent of Sunday-school missionaries, Boston, 1858–59. He occupied a pulpit nearly every Sunday for forty years. He was a good preacher, uncompromisingly loyal to the Word of God as he understood it, conscientious and faithful as a pastor, interested in every good work for the uplifting of the community, and endearing himself to his family by his unceasing devotion, in seeking to minister to their happiness, and generally to old and young by his kindheartedness and affectionate disposition.

One of his striking characteristics was an intense love for and loyalty to his college classmates, interesting himself in everything that concerned their prosperity and welfare; as class secretary for many years corresponding with them frequently, and from time to time visiting many of them as he had opportunity. Class reunions gave him special pleasure, and it is to be regretted that his life could not have been spared to participate in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of graduation—an event to which he had looked forward with liveliest anticipation.

He was on the examining committee of Dartmouth college in 1863; served as captain's clerk, U. S. N., on board the *San Jacinto*, East Gulf Squadron, for three months in 1864; a delegate to the Congregational National Councils of 1865 and 1874; and a trustee of Gilmanton academy. He was elected member of the New Hampshire Historical Society June 9, 1869.

Mr. Runnels was a frequent contributor to newspapers and periodicals, and an industrious author. Among his numerous publications was the History of Sanbornton, 2 vols., *pp.* 579 and 1022; Genealogy of the Runnels and Reynolds Families in America, in 1873, *pp.* 370; Biographical Sketches of the Class

of 1853, D. C., 1895, *pp.* 320. At the time of his death, at the home of his daughter in Charlestown, March 17, 1902, he was engaged in writing a history of Plymouth, which was left unfinished.

He married Fannie Maria, daughter of Hosea Swett and Fannie (Huntington) Baker, at Haverhill, July 9, 1861, by whom he had five children, only one now living, Mrs. A. A. Paul Poole, Needham, Mass.

N. F. C.

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## FARWELL P. HOLDEN.

Farwell Puffer Holden was born at Dracut, Mass., June 21, 1845, and died at Penacook, N. H., March 28, 1902. He was the son of Daniel and Roxanna (Haynes) Holden, and spent his boyhood at his home in West Concord, N. H. His education was acquired in the district schools of that village, and at the Boscawen academy. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship in the woolen mill, owned and operated by his father. When about twenty years of age he was employed by Thomas Greenbanks, as clerk and book-keeper at Gaysville, Vt., where he remained six years. After severing his connection here he removed to Bethel, Vt., where he was cashier in the National White River bank for six years more. He then returned to Gaysville, where for ten years he was engaged in the manufacture of underwear, and earned the reputation of producing first-class goods. When the Holden family concluded to build a new mill in Penacook, Farwell sold his business in Vermont, and removed to Penacook, taking an active part in the construction of the new mill and in the establishment and operation of the manufacture of woolens to the time of his death.

He was twice married: first, October 25, 1870, to Miss Laura Greenbanks. By her he had one son, Laurence Greenbanks Holden, born January 21, 1872. Mrs. Holden died January 24, 1872. On March 5, 1874, he was married to Miss Sarah Frances Tripper, by whom he had another son, Royal Daniel Holden, born November 5, 1880.

JOHN W. NOYES.

Mr. Holden was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society January 19, 1888. He was also a member of the Horace Chase Lodge of F. & A. Masons, Penacook, and a Sir Knight of the Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, of Concord. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Politically he was a stalwart Republican, and in religion a Universalist, but while in Penacook his family attended services at the Congregational church. He was a man of a warm, impulsive nature, with most decided opinions, which, when deemed necessary, he never hesitated to express, publicly or privately, and in unmistakable language. He was one of the most active and public-spirited men in Penacook, prominent in every project for the benefit of his fellow-men, and for that reason his death was the occasion of mourning to all its people. J. C. L.

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## JOHN W. NOYES.

John Weare Noyes, son of Daniel and Nancy (Weare) Noyes, was born in Springfield, N. H., January 14, 1810. He received his education in the common schools of Springfield and Andover, and Pembroke, Salisbury, and Kimball Union academies. After serving as a clerk in a store in Concord a few years he went to Chester, N. H., March 27, 1832, where he spent the remainder of his life. Here for twenty years he engaged in mercantile business, for which his native ability and experience at Concord eminently fitted him, and by a close application he was enabled to achieve a gratifying success. Afterwards he gave himself more entirely to farming and other interests, to which previously he had given more or less attention.

His town at various times honored him with nearly all the offices in its gifts, sending him as its representative to the legislature in 1841–42, 1853–54, and 1875–76. He was its treasurer many years, and held a commission as justice of the peace for more than forty years, and of notary public nearly as

long. In 1864–65 he was elected a member of the executive council in District No. 2. In politics he was a Republican.

He was one of the directors of Derry bank from 1840 till it closed its business, and in 1864 was elected president of the Derry National bank, which office he held for many years. He did a large part of the probate and justice business of the community with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public, enjoying the implicit confidence of those with whom he came in contact in his business life. He was often called upon to settle differences, the parties being confident that justice would be done.

He was a member of the First Congregational church of Chester for more than fifty years, and was long a trustee of the Ministerial fund of the society, and also treasurer. He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commismissioners for Foreign Missions, and a trustee of several religious and benevolent institutions in the state.

Mr. Noyes married, first, Nancy Aiken of Chester, September 27, 1836, by whom he had one daughter, Isabella Aiken. Mrs. Noyes dying June 20, 1840, he married, second, Clara D., daughter of Rev. Dr. McFarland of Concord, October 18, 1842, by whom he had four children, Elizabeth McFarland and Nancy S. A., the other two dying in infancy. His second wife died June 26, 1853, and he married, third, Harriet S., daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., of Concord, June 21, 1855, who survived him. Their children were Mary Bell and John Weare.

He was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society June 10, 1885, and died May 10, 1902.

# EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10, 1903.

The eighty-first annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society in Concord, Wednesday, June 10, 1903, at 10.30 a. m.

In the absence of President Todd, who was dangerously ill at his home in Atkinson, the meeting was called to order by the first vice-president, Hon. Albert S. Wait.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved without reading.

The secretary's report of membership was as follows:

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|---|---|
| Whole number at date of last annual meeting, | 167 |
| New members qualified during the year, | 30 |
| Making a total of, | 197 |
| Less members who have died during the year, | 8 |
| Present membership, | 189 |

Names of members who have died during the year:

Cyrus Sargeant, Plymouth, died July 24, 1902.
Claudius B. Webster, Concord, September 7, 1902.
John Ballard, Concord, September 19, 1902.
Mrs. Cora K. Bell, Exeter, November 25, 1902.
Leonard A. Morrison, Derry, December 14, 1902.
Joseph Pinkham, Newmarket, February 27, 1903.
Isaac Andrew Hill, Concord, February 28, 1903.
Virgil C. Gilman, Nashua, April 28, 1903.

The annual report of the treasurer was read, and it was ordered that it be placed on file.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

*Receipts credited to general income:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Income from permanent fund, | $556.13 | |
| New members, | 150.00 | |
| Assessments, | 369.00 | |
| Books sold, | 66.45 | |
| State appropriation, | 500.00 | |
| Income from Todd fund, | 58.56 | |
| | | $1,700.14 |

*Expenditures charged to general income:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Printing and binding, | $113.74 | |
| Printing of proceedings, | 215.50 | |
| Fuel, | 74.98 | |
| Books, | 199.48 | |
| Genealogies, | 58.56 | |
| Insurance, | 31.50 | |
| Salary of librarian, | 500.00 | |
| Incidental expenses of librarian, | 58.15 | |
| Repairs, | 10.75 | |
| Postage, | 52.00 | |
| Incidentals, | 120.94 | |
| | | 1,435.60 |
| | | $264.54 |
| Permanent fund, | $11,500.00 | |
| Current funds, | 786.89 | |
| | | 12,286.89 |
| | | $12,551.43 |

*To new account:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Permanent fund, | $11,500.00 | |
| Current fund, | 1,051.43 | |
| | | $12,551.43 |

*The Wm. C. Todd Fund.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To investment, | $1,500.00 | |
| income, | 58.56 | |
| | | $1,558.56 |
| By paid for genealogical works, | | 58.56 |
| | | $1,500.00 |

*Investments.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 Iowa Loan & Trust Co.'s debentures, $500 each, | $1,000.00 |
| Receipt, Johnson Loan & Trust Co., | 600.00 |
| 2 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé bonds, 4 per cent., $500 each, | 1,000.00 |
| 2 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. bonds, 6 per cent., $1,000 each, | 2,000.00 |
| 1 New York & New England R. R. bond, 7 per cent., | 1,000.00 |
| 1 Little Rock & Ft. Smith R. R. bond, 7 per cent., | 1,000.00 |
| 3 shares of Concord Electric Co.'s common stock, $100 per share, | 300.00 |
| 5 shares of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. stock, | 500.00 |
| 13 shares of Concord & Montreal R. R. stock, | 2,268.50 |
| | $9,668.50 |
| Deposit in New Hampshire Savings Bank, | 2,350.31 |
| Cash on deposit in National Bank, | 532.62 |
| | $12,551.43 |

*The Wm. C. Todd Fund.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Northern Pacific Great Northern 4 per cent. bond, | $1,000.00 |
| Deposit in New Hampshire Savings Bank, | 500.00 |
| | $1,500.00 |

*Building Fund.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscription of Wm. C. Todd, | $5,000.00 | |
| Other subscriptions, | 4,955.00 | |
| Interest received, | 691.60 | |
| | | $10,646.60 |
| On deposit in New Hampshire Savings Bank, | $10,546.60 | |
| Note, | 100.00 | |
| | | $10,646.50 |

I have this day examined the account of Wm. P. Fiske, treasurer of the New Hampshire Historical Society for the year ending June 10, 1903, and find the same correctly cast and sustained by satisfactory vouchers. I have also examined the securities constituting the funds of the Society and find them correct.

JOHN C. THORNE,
*For the Standing Committee.*

CONCORD, N. H., June 10, 1903.

The report of the librarian was presented by Rev. N. F. Carter. The report was accepted, and it was ordered that it be placed on file.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT, 1903.

*To the Members of the New Hampshire Historical Society:*

Your librarian is happy to be able to report another prosperous year touching the increase of its valuable publications. Contributions have been received from nearly every state in the Union, Canada, England, France and Sweden, showing how widely known is the Society and the interest it has awakened.

Excluding town reports and certain periodicals, the accessions during the past year have been of bound volumes, 792, and of pamphlets, 2,278, a grand total of 3,070. Ninety-five volumes have been bound. Last year's report gave the total of bound volumes in the library as 17,093. Adding the number to those received and bound during the past year, we have in the library today 17,977 bound volumes. One hundred and nineteen volumes have been purchased.

The following individuals have made contributions:

| | Vol. | Pam. | | Vol. | Pam. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott, Miss Frances M., | 1 | | Blanchard, Miss Grace, | | 1 |
| Adams, Charles F., | | 1 | Blomberg, Anton, | | 2 |
| Aiken, Rev. Edwin J., | | 1 | Blumer, Dr. G. A., | | 1 |
| Aldrich, Charles, | 1 | | Bouton, N. Sherman, | 1 | |
| Allen, Frank O., | 1 | | Boynton, Henry, | | 1 |
| Amen, Harlan P., | | 1 | Brickett, Miss E. A., | | 1 |
| Anagnos, M., | | 1 | Briggs, Frank O., | 1 | |
| Anderson, Rev. Asher, | 1 | | Breitnall, R. H., | | 1 |
| Andrews, Gibson C., | | 1 | Brown, D. Arthur, | 1 | 1 |
| Aten, Henry J., | 1 | | Brown, Francis H., | 1 | |
| Ayers, Rev. S. G., | | 1 | Bryant, H. W., | | 2 |
| Bachelder, Nahum J., | 2 | 2 | Buckshorn, Rev. L. H., | 2 | 5 |
| Baker, Henry M., | 1 | | Budd, Henry I., | 1 | |
| Bancroft, Dr. C. P., | 2 | 1 | Butterfield, Simeon, | | 1 |
| Bangs, I. S., | | 1 | Caldwell, William H., | | 4 |
| Barnwell, James G., | | 1 | Calvin, Samuel, | 1 | |
| Benton, Joseph, | | 3 | Carroll, Lysander H., | 2 | 2 |
| Bettle, William, | 3 | | Carruthers, Rev. J. B., | | 1 |
| Bingham, George W., | | 4 | Carter, Mrs. F. H., | | 1 |
| Blagden, Silliman, | | 1 | Carter, Mrs. H. G., | | 2 |

| | Vol. | Pam. |
|---|---|---|
| Carter, Rev. N. F., | | 4 |
| Carter, Solon A., | 2 | |
| Cate, George W., | | 1 |
| Chalmers, Rev. Thomas, | 1 | |
| Chandler, William D., | 1 | |
| Clay, Ithiel E., | 145 | 13 |
| Cochran, Joseph A., | | 1 |
| Coit, J. Milnor, | | 1 |
| Colby, Henry B., | | 1 |
| Comstock, John M., | | 1 |
| Conn, Dr. Granville P., | 1 | |
| Cook, Corydon W., | 1 | |
| Cook, Howard M., | | 1 |
| Cordes, Herman & Co., | | 1 |
| Cousins, Rev. E. M., | | 1 |
| Curran, Mrs. Mary H., | | 1 |
| Dike, Rev. Samuel W., | | 1 |
| Donelly, Richard A., | 2 | |
| Dorrance, Anne, | | 1 |
| Dunbar, J. H., | 1 | |
| Dye, Franklin, | 1 | |
| Eastman, Samuel C., | 9 | 2 |
| Elliott, Rev. L. H., | | 1 |
| Evans, Dr. B. D., | | 2 |
| Evans, Miss Carrie, | 1 | 3 |
| Eyler, Myrtle B., | | 1 |
| Farmer, J. E., | | 1 |
| Farquar, David, | 1 | |
| Ferris, Morris P., | 2 | 6 |
| Fitts, Mrs. James H., | 41 | 684 |
| Fletcher, W. I., | | 6 |
| Folger, Allan, | | 1 |
| Folsom, Channing, | 2 | |
| Foster, John, | | 1 |
| French, Dr. Edward, | | 2 |
| Fuller, G. S. T., | | 1 |
| Gallinger, Jacob H., | 11 | 15 |
| Gerould, Rev. Samuel L., | | 2 |
| Gibbs, W. D., | | 3 |
| Gilfillan, C. D., | | 1 |
| Ginn & Co., | | 1 |
| Glidden, John M., | | 1 |
| Gould, Sylvester C., | | 1 |
| Green, James M., | | 1 |
| Green, Dr. Samuel A., | 3 | 3 |
| Greyson, John, | | 2 |
| Hackett, Frank W., | | 2 |
| Hall, Edwin W., | | 10 |
| Hammond, Otis G., | | 1 |
| Hassam, John T., | | 3 |
| Hayward, Fred D., | | 2 |
| Hayward, Rev. Silvanus, | | 2 |
| Herbert, Miss Alma J., | | 6 |
| Hermann, Oscar, | | 1 |
| Hill, Rev. H. F., | 5 | 41 |
| Hillis, Rev. N. D., | | 1 |
| Hillis, William S., | | 1 |
| Himes, Rev. W. L., | | 52 |
| Hobbs, W. J., | | 2 |
| Houston, Dr. J. A., | | 3 |
| Howe, Miss S. A., | | 1 |
| Ives, Rev. Joel S., | | 1 |
| Jewell, Miss M. Blanche, | | 1 |
| Jewett, Miss Sarah Orne, | | 1 |
| Johnson, J. E., | | 5 |
| Jones, John F., | 1 | 1 |
| Kimball, Miss Annah J., | | 2 |
| Kimball, John, | | 2 |
| Kingsley, Shuman C., | | 3 |
| Kummell, Henry R., | 2 | |
| Lamb, Fred J., | | 35 |
| Lamberton, James M., | | 1 |
| Lane, Dr. E. B., | | 1 |
| Lasher, George F., | | 1 |
| Leahy, William A., | | 2 |
| Linehan, John C., | 1 | 1 |
| Little, Brown & Co., | 2 | |
| Little, George T., | 1 | 6 |
| Lyon, Mrs. Clara P., | 1 | |
| Lytle, John J., | | 1 |
| Maguire, Irvine G., | 1 | |
| McClure, Phillips & Co., | 14 | 1 |
| McDowell, Miss Anne, | | 4 |
| McFarland, Miss Annie A., | | 2 |
| McGann, Edward W., | 1 | 12 |
| McMaster, John B., | 1 | |
| Means, Miss Emily R., | | 1 |
| Miller, Dr. H. M., | 1 | |
| Mills, William C., | | 2 |
| Mitchell, Henry, | 2 | |
| Morse, Fred W., | | 31 |
| Murkland, Rev. Charles S., | | 2 |
| Musgrove, R. W., | | 1 |
| Nelson, William, | 1 | |
| Nutter, John P., | 1 | |
| Olin, William M., | 2 | |
| Ordway, John C., | 1 | 2 |

| | Vol. | Pam. |
|---|---|---|
| Parvin, Newton R., | | 3 |
| Patterson, Samuel F., | | 1 |
| Pearson, Edward N., | 5 | |
| Pearson, Miss Florence C., | | 17 |
| Pearson, George H., | 1 | |
| Peaslee, John B., | | 1 |
| Phaneuf, J. & Son, | 1 | |
| Pidgeon, Charles F., | | 2 |
| Pillsbury, Albert E., | 3 | |
| Pillsbury, Frank J., | 10 | |
| Rankin, Rev. Jeremiah E., | 3 | 10 |
| Reed, Rev. Geo. H., | | 2 |
| Rice, Franklin P., | | 80 |
| Rix, Guy S., | 2 | 1 |
| Robbins, Rev. J. H., | | 1 |
| Robinson, Miss Sara T. D., | | 1 |
| Rollins, Frank W., | 1 | |
| Rosegarten, Joseph G., | 1 | 1 |
| Sargent, Rev. O. C., | | 1 |
| Seward, George F., | | 2 |
| Shaw, Leslie M., | 2 | |
| Shepard Miss Ida F., | 1 | 8 |
| Skilton, James A., | | 1 |
| Sloan, John J., | | 3 |
| Smiley, A. K., | | 1 |
| Smith, E. H., | | 1 |
| Smith, Frank B., | | 4 |
| Smock, John C., | 2 | |
| Smyth, G. Hutchinson, | 1 | |
| Stainsby, William, | 1 | |
| Stitt, Rev. W. C., | | 4 |
| Stockwell, J. W., | 1 | |
| Stone, George F., | 1 | |
| Stoutenburg, Henry A., | | 1 |
| Strong, Miss Emily W., | | 2 |
| Swan, Robert T., | | 1 |
| Swazey, Benjamin F., | 1 | |
| Swett, Charles E., | | 16 |
| Tappan, Miss Eva M. | | 2 |
| Thayer, Miss Kate M. | | 2 |
| Thompson, Rev. A. H., | | 1 |
| Thorne, John C., | | 6 |
| Tileston, Harvey, | | 1 |
| Tittman, O. H., | 2 | |
| Tuck, Edward, | 1 | |
| Wadlin, Horace G., | 1 | 1 |
| Waldron, Rev. Daniel W., | | 1 |
| Walker, Isaac, | | 2 |
| Walker, Joseph B., | | 1 |
| Ward, Dr. John W., | | 1 |
| Waters, T. Frank, | 1 | 2 |
| Watson, Irving A., | | 1 |
| Wentworth, George A., | 12 | |
| White, J. Du Pratt, | | 2 |
| White, James T., & Co., | | 1 |
| Wiley, Rev. Frederick L., | 1 | 1 |
| Wilson, Mrs. M. C. C., | 1 | |
| Wolcott, Charles D., | 12 | |
| Wood, James A., | 1 | |
| Woodbury, Frank D., | | 3 |
| Woodbury, John, | | 5 |

Received from Historical Societies:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Irish, | | 1 |
| Buffalo, | | 1 |
| Chicago, | | 1 |
| Connecticut, | 1 | 1 |
| Delaware, | 1 | 3 |
| Georgia, | | 1 |
| Iowa, | 5 | 5 |
| Kansas, | | 2 |
| Lincoln, | 1 | |
| Louisiana, | | 2 |
| Manchester Institute, | | 1 |
| Maryland, | 1 | 1 |
| Massachusetts, | 1 | 1 |
| Nevada, | 2 | |
| New Jersey, | 1 | 1 |
| Ohio, | | 1 |
| Ontario, | | 2 |
| Pennsylvania, | | 2 |
| Rhode Island, | | 2 |
| Southern California, | | 1 |
| Tennessee, | | 3 |
| Texas, | | 2 |
| Transallegheny, | | 3 |
| Vermont, | | 1 |
| West Virginia, | | 1 |
| Wisconsin, | 1 | |

Other societies contributing:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Antiquarian, | | |
| American Bible, | | 1 |

| | Vol. | Pam. |
|---|---|---|
| American Free Trade League, | | 1 |
| American Museum of Natural History, | | 4 |
| American Philosophical, | | 4 |
| Bureau of Ethnology, | | 3 |
| Davenport Academy of Science, | | 3 |
| Ohio Archæological and Historical, | | 3 |
| Ohio Historical and Philosophical, | | 1 |
| Smithsonian, | 7 | 15 |
| Society of Antiquity, | | 1 |
| Vermont Antiquarian, | | 1 |
| Worcester Antiquarian, | | 1 |
| Worcester Society of Antiquity, | | 5 |

Libraries have donated as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Congress, | 6 | 20 |
| Los Angeles Public, | | 1 |
| Maine State, | 18 | 14 |
| Newberry, | | 1 |
| New Hampshire State, | | 2 |
| New York Public, | | 11 |
| Peoria Public, | | 1 |
| St. Louis Public, | | 1 |
| Syracuse Public, | | 1 |
| Vermont State, | 10 | 11 |

Received from educational institutions:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Andover Theological Seminary, | | 1 |
| Bangor Theological Seminary, | | 2 |
| Boston University, | | 1 |
| Bowdoin College, | 1 | 1 |
| Chadron Academy, | | 1 |
| Chicago University, | | 1 |
| Colby College, | | 1 |
| Columbia University, | | 1 |
| Drew Theological Seminary, | | 2 |
| Harvard University, | 1 | 1 |
| Johns Hopkins University, | | 10 |
| Kansas Agricultural College, | | 8 |
| Mass. Institute of Technology, | | 2 |
| Mount Holyoke College, | | 2 |
| Oberlin College, | | 3 |
| Ohio State University, | | 1 |
| Proctor Academy, | | 2 |
| Simmons College, | | 1 |
| Tufts College, | | 2 |
| University of Chicago, | | 1 |
| University of Cincinnati, | 31 | 27 |
| University of Illinois, | | 1 |
| University of Iowa, | | 1 |
| University of North Carolina, | | 1 |
| University of Philadelphia, | | 1 |
| University of Toulouse, | | 6 |
| Wellesley College, | | 1 |
| Wesleyan University, | | 3 |
| Yale University, | | 2 |

Received from other sources:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Nervine Asylum, | | 1 |
| Advance, | | 1 |
| Associated Charities, | | 1 |
| Bank Commissioners, | 2 | |
| Barnard Memorial, | | 1 |
| Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, | | 1 |
| Boston Children's Hospital, | | 4 |
| Boston City Hospital, | | 1 |
| Boston Provident Association, | | 1 |
| Boston Y. M. C. Union, | | 6 |
| Children's Aid Society, | | 2 |
| Children's Mission to the Destitute, | | 3 |
| Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R., | | 1 |
| Church Home, | | 3 |
| Civil Service Commission, | 2 | |
| Clerk of Supreme Court, | | 1 |
| Congregationalist, | | 2 |
| Elliot City Hospital, | | 1 |
| Eye and Ear Infirmary, | | 4 |
| Graham Home for Old Ladies, | | 4 |

| | Vol. | Pam. |
|---|---|---|
| Gwynne Home, | | 4 |
| Home for Aged Men, | | 4 |
| Hospital for Epileptics, | | 1 |
| House of the Good Samaritan, | | 3 |
| Industrial Aid Society, | | 2 |
| Interstate Commission, | | 1 |
| Labor Bureau, | | 1 |
| Lawrence City Mission, | | 1 |
| Lawrence General Hospital, | | 1 |
| Little Wanderers' Home, | | 4 |
| Lying-in-Hospital, | | 4 |
| Maine General Hospital, | | 3 |
| Mass. Homeopathic Hospital, | | 4 |
| Mass. Soldiers Home, | | 1 |
| Mass. State Farm, | | 1 |
| Mayflower Descendants, | | 2 |
| Medfield Insane Asylum, | | 2 |
| N. E. Hospital for Women and Children, | | 1 |
| Orphans' Home, | | 1 |
| Parish Register Society, | | 1 |
| Patriot, | | 1 |
| Prison Commissioner, | | 2 |
| Providence Record Commissioners, | 1 | |
| Publisher, | | 1 |
| Purchased, | 111 | 21 |
| St. Luke's Home, | | 1 |
| Superintendent of Documents, | | 4 |
| Taunton Insane Hospital, | | 1 |
| Tewksbury Hospital, | | 1 |
| U. S. Government, | 9 | 120 |
| Westboro Insane Hospital, | | 1 |
| Winchester Home for Aged Men, | | 5 |
| Woman's Union Missionary Society, | | 1 |

The following publications are regularly received:

DAILIES.

*Boston Advertiser.*
*Boston Journal.*
*Manchester News.*
*Nashua Telegraph.*

WEEKLIES.

*Ashland Citizen.*
*Berlin Reporter.*
*Bristol Enterprise.*
*Canaan Reporter.*
*Exeter News-Letter.*
*Farmington News.*
*Journal-Transcript.*
*Kearsarge Independent.*
*Laconia Democrat.*
*Littleton Courier.*
*Meredith News.*
*Morning Star.*
*Mountaineer.*
*New Hampshire Patriot.*
*New Hampshire Sentinel.*
*Peterborough Transcript.*

*Portsmouth Gazette.*
*Plymouth Record.*
*Somersworth Free Press.*
*Suncook Press.*
*Valley Times.*
*Woodsville News.*

MONTHLIES.

*American Missionary.*
*Atlantic Monthly.*
*Bible Society Record.*
*Granite Monthly.*
*Home Missionary.*
*Life and Light.*
*McClure's Magazine.*
*Missionary Herald.*
*Nature Study.*
*North American Review.*
*Pennsylvania Magazine.*
*Sailor's Magazine.*
*Sunday School Missionary.*
*Travelers' Record.*

QUARTERLIES.

*American Catholic Historical Record.*
*American Historical Review.*
*Annals of Iowa.*
*Anthropologist.*
*Dedham Historical Register.*
*Essex Antiquarian.*
*Historic Quarterly.*
*Iowa Historical Record.*
*Mayflower Descendant.*
*Medfield Historical Register.*
*N. E. Historic and Genealogical Register.*
*Transallegheny Magazine.*
*West Virginia Historical Magazine.*
*Quarterly Bulletin of Grand Lodge of Iowa.*
*William and Mary Quarterly.*
*Texas State Association Quarterly.*

The Society has also received from Fred H. Pitman of Somerville, Mass., a manuscript letter of Mrs. Robert C. Ingersoll; a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Merchants and Mechanics Association of Concord, from an unknown donor; a package of letters of John Farmer to Isaac Spalding, from Miss Sarah A. Kendall of Nashua; a package of old manuscript papers relating to Henniker soldiers of the War of 1812,

from Mrs. Martha Hilton of East Andover, coming down to her from her great-grandfather Withington of Henniker; and typewritten genealogies of the Heard, March and Tappan families, prepared by the late Rev. C. L. Tappan, from Miss Eva March Tappan of Worcester, Mass. A blue print map of Rye, N. H., has been received from T. M. Jackson of Brooklyn, N. Y., and from Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, 112 topographical maps of the United States in sheets and 20 folios. Of relics of the olden time, has been received a foot-stove of meeting-house fame, from Rev. William W. Livingstone of Jaffrey; a box of clay stones from the Connecticut River at South Deerfield, Mass., from Samuel W. Howe of Gardner, Mass.; a cane made by Wendell Sampson of Bow, from a stick cut near Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon by himself about 1840, from Martin A. Hadley of Bow; a black jug made at Lyndeborough, N. H., in 1792, by Daniel Clark, who later run his pottery near where is now St. Paul's School in Concord, from Mrs. George F. Kelley of Concord; specimens of hand-made nails from a barn over 100 years old, from Angelo H. Fowler of Hill; a hand reel and a rotary reel of the olden time, from Mrs. Calvin H. Smart of Concord; a cartridge box of the War of 1812, belonging to Amos Clark, born in Acworth and dying at Plymouth in 1879, who was captain of the second company of the Sixteenth regiment of the New Hampshire militia, from C. R. Clark, Esq., of Montezuma, Iowa; and from the estate of the late Ithiel Clay of Chatham, N. H., by the hands of the administrator, Dana J. Brown of Ossipee, a collection of relics, mostly Indian, including axes, gouges, net-sinkers, arrow heads, etc., a total of over 30 pieces. Also has been received from Amos B. Carpenter of West Waterford, Vt., the commission of Capt. David Carpenter, dated December 20, 1799.

For certain newspapers and periodicals the Society is indebted to the *Granite Monthly*, Rev. Howard F. Hill, Mrs. James H. Fitts, whose contribution rendered complete two serial publications, Miss Frances M. Abbott, Samuel C. Eastman, Miss Alma J. Herbert, Frank J. Pillsbury, Miss Grace Blanchard, Rev. W. L. Himes; and to the estate of the late Ithiel E. Clay of Chatham, N. H., by the hand of Dana J. Brown, administrator, 13 volumes of the earliest "State Papers," two copies of "Jackson's Geology of New Hampshire," and "Hitchcock's Geology of New Hampshire," three volumes.

The Society has received on deposit 100 unbound copies of Vol. I, "Lane Genealogy," from Mrs. Mary E. Chapman of Exeter, and 200 unbound copies of Vols. II and III, from

Mrs. James H. Fitts of Newfields and J. Lane Fitts of Candia, heirs of the late Rev. James H. Fitts of Newfields, to become the property of the Society after ten years, conveyances of the same signed by the respective parties having been received and placed on file.

Two years ago it will be remembered that the Society granted permission to Prof. C. H. Van Tyne to copy the Webster letters in its possession for publication in a volume by McClure, Phillips & Co. of New York, the company promising to give the Society 12 copies, and Mr. Van Tyne personally promising over his own signature to add 13 copies more. The volume of 769 pages was issued last autumn, and the 12 copies promised by McClure, Phillips & Co. came promptly to hand. Two copies only have come to individual members of the Society from Mr. Van Tyne.

The congestion of the library, which no weeding of duplicates can remedy for any length of time, seriously embarrasses the work of the orderly arrangement of the library according to classification. Much progress, however, has been made in giving easy and speedy access to its treasures. Approximately 30,000 pamphlets have been classified, put into boxes made for this special purpose, arranged alphabetically and consecutively numbered, the contents of each indicated thereon and catalogued piece by piece, with the number of the box containing such contents put on each card, and the boxes catalogued by number specifying the nature of the contents of each, so that any desired pamphlet can be readily found. Many pamphlets, however, remain to be treated in like manner. When completed and room is found to arrange the boxes consecutively as numbered, their availability will be manifest. For such room a new building is a necessity. Every passing year more and more strongly emphasizes such necessity.

We would also suggest a second time the propriety of taking into serious consideration the importance of establishing an official organ devoted to the various interests of the Society, especially on historical and genealogical lines, placing on permanent record for the public interested in such investigations some of its own valuable manuscripts and such contributions of special worth as may from time to time be sent in. It would in due time lead to larger and richer accumulations of valuable treasures.

Visitors and patrons have averaged 130 per month.

Respectfully submitted,

N. F. Carter,
*Librarian.*

The report of the Standing Committee was presented by John C. Thorne, and on motion of Rev. Dr. D. C. Roberts it was voted that the recommendation be approved.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Your committee would report that but little of importance has transpired the past year.

The small details of caring for the building have been performed as usual. The unsatisfactory and inconvenient quarters of the past still remain to limit the work and progress of the Society. The committee feel that more and more there is urgent need of a new edifice to carry on properly the purposes which it is intended to accomplish.

The grounds have been recently graded, to keep them respectable, at an expense of about twelve dollars.

A flag and staff have been procured for the small sum of about eight dollars, that on public days we may throw out the stars and stripes to the breeze.

In regard to the two parks which are deeded to our care, there is evident need that some work should be done upon them.

The Memorial Park, of some three fourths of an acre, situated on the Plains, in which stands the monument indicating the site of the first religious service in central New Hampshire in 1725, is exposed to great danger from forest fires. Many bushes which grow about the grounds, and even near the granite shaft, should be cut away and the land cleared. Its present condition is unsafe.

Also at the Bradley Monument, on the Millville Road, the grounds about it badly need and deserve attention, as they are seen by so many hundreds of people.

Perhaps Mrs. Eddy, whose house is opposite, would join with the Society in making of this place, of which we own some six rods square, a pretty little park.

If the Standing Committee, in whom perhaps you might have confidence, were authorized to expend, in much-needed work on these two parks, a sum not exceeding $50 each, it would serve to make them more respectable.

Fire is liable to damage either of these granite monuments, especially the one upon the Plains.

The committee would ask that an amount not exceeding $100 be voted them for the improvement of these two little plots of ground which surround historical monuments given to our care and preservation.

JOHN C. THORNE,
*For the Committee.*

CONCORD, June 10, 1903.

A verbal report of the Committee on the Library was made by Mr. Amos Hadley, chairman, and the same was accepted.

A similar report of the Committee on Publications was accepted.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the disposition of certain publications and pamphlets, not considered within the scope of the Society, made two reports, the first a majority report in favor of the proposition, and the second, a minority report opposing the same, especially until the erection of a new building, and the removal of the library thereto. After some discussion, on the motion of Hon. N. G. Ordway, the Society voted that both reports be laid upon the table.

MAJORITY REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the disposition of the publications of the United States and of several of the states respectfully report:

*Publications of the United States.*

These fill several alcoves. While they are more or less complete for the periods covered, the Society has not for many years been a regular recipient of them. The New Hampshire State Library has a substantially complete set and has the new issues as they appear. The value of these books for sale is not large; but it seems desirable to sell them at the best price we can get. Any one wishing to consult them can find them in a more complete condition at the State Library.

We have a large pile of the *Patent Office Gazette* in numbers. They occupy a good deal of space and are practically inaccessible and of no present use. In fact, it is probable that no one has ever looked at them, except casually, as a matter of passing curiosity. Both the State Library and the United States Circuit Court have bound copies of these and also complete copies of the patents issued, of which the *Gazette* gives only the claims. Any one desiring to investigate a patent question can be much better served at the State Library or the United States Court House than in our alcoves. The committee recommends the sale of these.

There are some of the government publications which it seems desirable to keep. The collection of about 150 volumes collected and bound by one of the charter members of the Society, Governor Plummer, should not be disposed of. They

contain some papers which are rare and may be unique, and are associated with Governor Plummer and were a special gift to the Society and should be retained.

It also seemed best to the committee to retain the *Annals of Congress*, the *Congressional Globe* and its continuation, and all volumes of history as well as the illustrated books of geology and discovery.

They recommend that a committee be authorized to dispose of the other volumes of Congressional publications and the *Patent Gazette* on the best possible terms and that the Patent Office be notified that the *Gazette* is not within the scope of the Society and request its discontinuance.

*State Publications.*

There are in the library quite large collections of the journals of the legislatures and of sessions laws and department reports of other states. Those of the New England states the committee recommend should be retained. Those of the other states are not useful and they occupy a good deal of space. Of many of the states we have nothing. The committee recommend that the same committee above spoken of be directed to return to the states which sent them publications of this class, with a courteous explanation of the reasons why we cannot keep them. The committee will, of course, first ascertain the wishes of the state as to their being returned.

The other subjects referred to the committee have not been considered. They are reserved for further action and should be taken up by another committee appointed at this or some subsequent meeting. What is here recommended seemed to be a substantial step and perhaps as much as should be treated at once.

It may not, however, be improper to suggest that the drawing of lines as to the kind of pamphlets which the Society can afford to take care of and the disposition of the very large and increasing collection of newspapers demand serious and careful consideration.

SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
JOSEPH B. WALKER.

MINORITY REPORT.

As the third member of the committee to whom was referred the disposition of certain publications, would report:

That owing to positive convictions in regard to our library, which have increased with longer consideration, I feel obliged to dissent, in part at least, from the report presented by Messrs.

Eastman and Walker. Regretting to differ from these gentlemen, I think I should present my opinion.

With the section that treats upon the disposing of and discontinuing the *Patent Office Gazette* in pamphlet form, I fully agree, as they are undoubtedly a burden to us.

In regard to the Governor Plummer collection of some 150 volumes of government publications, a gift to the Society, that they should be retained, I also agree.

But in regard to the bound government publications of various kinds, I am averse to their removal. Taking haphazard from the shelves two or three volumes, I find a full article upon the "Organization of Our Army;" a paper upon the purchase and the history of the "Hermitage"—the home of President Jackson in old Tennessee; one upon the claims and account of the great naval inventor, John Ericson; another upon agriculture in the different states—the treatment of soils, cultivating crops, harvesting, storing and marketing of various products (result of much study and investigation); also upon building canals, improving rivers and harbors, which has much to do with our home and foreign commerce; reports of the Secretary of the Interior, giving the topography and surveys of many sections of our country, interior commerce by means of our great railroad system; condition of education in New Hampshire, its methods and results;—these are all valuable to the student and historian.

Department of State papers have correspondence on many matters by Adams, Seward, Bismark, and numerous others of the world's great men; another volume contains letters of condolence from nearly all the countries of the earth, upon the wicked assassination of Lincoln—all valuable papers; also full papers upon Immigration and Mining; upon valuable observations in different waters and along various coasts by our navy, etc. In fact, an half-hour's investigation of public documents reveals that within their compact leather covers there exists a vast amount of information upon hundreds of subjects, gathered at great expense of time and money and here preserved for us—and which we should preserve upon our shelves.

All duplicates should be disposed of as soon and as well as may be.

I must say, as I believe, that we cannot afford thus to begin to *disintegrate*; if we cannot house books like these we are in a very poor plight indeed.

As to the *State Reports* of other states, outside of New England, I cannot agree with the rest of the committee that we

should return them to the donors. It seems to be a most discourteous action for us to take. Many of these contain most valuable matter. For instance, taking down a volume, I see that it is a "History of the Mound Builders of Ohio," a rare and important historic article.

The suggestion that we keep those of the New England states of course meets with the wishes of us all.

Rather than to dispose of more or less valuable books—for how can we judge what *others may want to consult?*—let us join in the feeling and expression of our noble President Todd, "that the first thing and the last thing we need is a new building," and move unitedly and strongly for its attainment. Then as we move from our old to new rooms the opportunity will be given on roomy shelves to arrange and classify and so systemize our library as to make it worthy of what it is. But do not let us even begin to think that we are *enlarging* our opportunities by breaking up our collection of books.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. THORNE,
*Committee.*

The committee on publication made a verbal report that Part I, Vol. IV, of the Society's Proceedings, had been issued in accordance with a vote of the Society, and distributed as usual.

On motion of Mr. Hadley a committee of three was appointed by the chair to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The committee was as follows:

Amos Hadley, William P. Fiske, John F. Jones.

The committee on new members reported the names of George F. Morris of Lisbon and Miss Carrie R. Todd of Concord, and they were duly elected.

On motion of Hon. J. B. Walker, the order of business was suspended and the annual address was given by George F. Morris, Esq., subject, "Maj. Benjamin Whitcomb, Ranger and Partisan Leader in the Revolution." A vote of thanks was presented the speaker, on motion of Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn of Portsmouth, and a copy of the address requested for preservation in the archives of the Society.

## ADDRESS.

As early as 1632 John Whitcomb (1), born in England, emigrated to America and settled in Dorchester, Mass. In 1644 he moved to Scituate and from thence to Lancaster, Mass., in 1652. The name was then spelled Whetcomb. He and his son John were among the thirty original proprietors of the town of Lancaster. He drew by lot one of the most desirable farms in the town, having an estate which inventoried two hundred and forty-one pounds, which was considered a large estate among the early settlers. His wife's name was Frances and from them descended a very numerous race of Whitcombs. John died in Lancaster, September 24, 1662; Frances, his wife, died March 17, 1671. They had eight children, as follows:

John ——, married Mary ——, 1667; died April 6, 1683.
Jonathan ——, married Hannah ——, 1667; resided in Lancaster; massacred by Indians, 1692.
Job ——, married Mary ——, 1669; died in Weathersfield, Conn., 1683.
Josiah ——, see next entry.
Robert ——, married Mary Cudworth, 1660; resided in Scituate.
Catherine ——, married Rodolphus Ellms, 1644; had seven children.
Mary ——, married John Moore, 1683.
(James ?). Questioned.

Josiah Whitcomb (2), fourth son of John, lived in Bolton, Mass.; married Rebecca Waters, December 4, 1664, and died April 12, 1718. He was selectman of the town in 1706, and a member of the Legislature in 1710. He was garrison commander in 1704, three of his sons being members of his garrison at the time. He had eleven children, as follows:

Josiah ——, born in 1665; died in infancy.
Josiah ——, born in 1666; died in 1718.
David ——, see next entry.
Rebecca ——, born in 1670; married Jacob Houghton 1704.
Johanna ——, born in 1673; married N. Joslyn, 1708.

Mary ——, born in 1676; married (1st) S. Willard, (2d) S. Farnsworth, 1706.
Damaris ——, born in 1678; married Nathaniel Wilder, 1707.
Hezekiah ——, born in 1681; had seven children.
Deborah ——, born in 1683.
Eunice ——, born in 1685; married —— Whiting.
Abigail ——, born in 1688; married —— White.

David Whitcomb (3), son of Josiah, was born February 20, 1668, in Lancaster, and married Mary Fairbanks, May 31, 1700. Lived in Bolton, where he was recommended as a proper person to keep an inn and sell liquors in 1717. He died in 1727, and had six children, as follows:

David, Jr., married Betty White in 1731; died in 1786.[1]
Jonathan, lived in Bolton, Mass.; married Rachel Woods, 1732.
Joseph, married Damaris Priest; died in Swanzey, 1792.
Benjamin, see next entry.
Simon, born in 1714.
Rebecca, married Ezra Sawyer, 1725 or 1726.

Benjamin Whitcomb (4), fourth son of David, was born in Lancaster, and lived for a time in Bolton, Mass. He was one of the original proprietors of the lands laid out in the additional grant to Lancaster, which later, in 1740, was incorporated as Leominster. He was chosen a deacon in Leominster in 1747, and died in 1778. He married Dorothy White, a daughter of Capt. John White, and had by her sixteen children:

Tamar, born March 28, 1735.
Benjamin, Jr., see next entry. (Subject of this sketch.)
Dorothy, born in 1739.
Joanna, born September 2, 1741; died in infancy.
Nathaniel, born June 23, 1743; died in infancy.
Joanna, born May 9, 1745.
Nathaniel, born May 2, 1747; died at Sugar Hill, N. H., 1828, unmarried.
Eunice, born September 10, 1748.

[1] I note that in the History of Swanzey David, Jr., is given as of the second generation of Whitcombs, which I think is an error, his name being confused with that of his father.

Ephraim, born October 21, 1750; lived in Jaffrey, N. H.
Mary, born December 18, 1752.
Rebecca, born March 19, 1754.
Lois, born September 3, 1755.
Prudence, born February 13, 1758; died August 23, 1759.
John, born May 20, 1759; died at Franconia or Easton, N. H., 1813.
Josiah, born August 10, 1761; died at Lisbon, N. H., January 9, 1834.
Prudence, born September 18, 1763.

Such was the ancestry of Major Benjamin Whitcomb, the subject of this sketch. He was born July 2, 1737, in Lancaster, Mass., in that part of the town later incorporated as Leominster. Hardly had he reached manhood when the French and Indian War broke out. In 1755 a call was made for men from Massachusetts to join in an expedition under General Johnson against Crown Point, and it was while serving as a private in Samuel Hurd's company, in this expedition, that young Whitcomb, then scarcely eighteen years of age, first saw active service. He was in the battle of Lake George, September 8, 1755, when the gallant but unfortunate Dieskau was defeated by the undisciplined colonial troops.

He again responded in 1757 on the general alarm which followed the victory of Montcalm at Fort William Henry, enlisting in Capt. Oliver Wilder's company. It was expected that Montcalm would follow up his advantage and push on to Albany. Men were hastily enlisted for its defense, but Montcalm retired to Canada, and the company was disbanded without seeing active service.

He again enlisted in 1759 in the company of James Reed for service with General Amherst in his expedition against Montreal. In the enlistment roll his name appears as follows:

"Benjamin Whitcomb, aged 21, served 1756, Leominster."

He served with his company during Amherst's entire campaign. On the return from Canada, some of the Massachusetts companies marched across Vermont from Lake Champlain to Charleston No. 4, N. H., and from thence to their homes. Undoubtedly Whitcomb on this trip became more or less familiar

with Westmoreland, N. H., in which town he later settled. The date of his removal is uncertain, and whether he went directly from Leominster to Westmoreland or like some of his brothers, went first to Jaffrey, N. H., and from thence to Westmoreland, is only a matter of conjecture. From the records it is certain that in 1775, Whitcomb was a resident of the latter town.

His family seems to have been fired with the patriotism of the times. Of the five sons of Benjamin Whitcomb, Sr., who grew to manhood, four, at least, enlisted in the Continental army,—Nathaniel, who served in Capt. Jacob Hind's Company in Col. James Reed's Regiment; John and Ephraim, who served in Capt. Francis Town's Company of Col. David Gilman's Regiment; and Benjamin, Jr., whose career is of more particular interest to us in this sketch.

Benjamin Whitcomb was among the first in New Hampshire to respond to his country's call at the opening of the Revolutionary War. The date of his enlistment is somewhat uncertain. In the roll of Col. Timothy Bedel's Regiment of June 23, 1775, which was the first muster of Bedel's men, Whitcomb's name does not appear. Two more companies were added to Bedel's Regiment, in July, 1775. January 20, 1776, the New Hampshire house of representatives voted "to raise one regiment of soldiers forthwith." This regiment, consisting of eight companies, was raised and placed under the command of Colonel Bedel and ordered to join the Continental Army. Benjamin Whitcomb's name appears in the roll of Capt. Samuel Young's Company in this regiment as second lieutenant, and we find him receipting March 8, 1776, for £10 16s. 0d. for services since January 22, 1776. So we conclude that he responded to the call of the house of representatives made January 20, 1776, and enlisted two days later. Some time prior to June 24, of the same year, he was promoted to first lieutenant. During the month of March, 1776, Bedel's Regiment or the part of it which was not eliminated from service that year by the surrender at the Cedars,[1] was ordered to Canada to join the northern division

[1] The list of officers and men of Bedel's Regiment surrendered at the Cedars in 1776 is given in American Archives, Series Five, Vol. 1, p. 167. Lieutenant Whit-

of the Continental army under the command of General Schuyler. It was in Montreal as early as April 20, at Quebec, May 6, Sorel, May 27 and 28, Crown Point, June 19 to July 15, and Ticonderoga, July 18, where it remained some time.

The Champlain valley was familiar ground to Whitcomb because of his service in the French and Indian War, and very early in the campaign his qualifications seemed to have been discovered by his superior officers. At that time an important branch of the service and one attended with the greatest dangers was the ranger or scouting service. Whitcomb seems to have been chiefly employed during the year 1776 in this line of work, his field of operation being between Fort Ticonderoga and the enemy encamped around St. Johns and Montreal, Canada.

In accounting the dangers attending such duties I am afraid we do not, in the days of well-laid highways, railroads, telegraphs and telephones, stop to think that then none of these existed. Then nothing but boundless, and I might almost say trackless, forests existed in northern New Hampshire and Vermont. To deliver a message from Coös (Haverhill) to the Continental Army in Canada, through 180 miles of unbroken forests, required a man of dauntless courage, iron constitution and cunning, to outwit the savage allies of the English, who were wandering through the entire intervening region, bent on plundering and scalping whoever crossed their path. To such service Benjamin Whitcomb was assigned. The exact work he did in that line can be but partially related, as the records are very meagre. Such information as we have is gathered from letters of different persons, written relative to the opera-

comb's name does not appear in the list. This is evidence that he was employed elsewhere at the time of the unfortunate affair of the Cedars.

Valuable contributions to the literature relating to the history of the regiments commanded by Colonel Bedel, which may be consulted by those who desire to pursue the subject further, are as follows: Article by Judge Aldrich in Vol. 3, Proceedings of the N. H. Hist. Soc., pp. 194–231, entitled "The Affair of the Cedars and the Services of Colonel Timothy Bedel in the War of the Revolution"; Memoir and Papers of Lt.-Col. Joseph Wait, by Horatio L. Wait, Manuscript Collections of the N. H. Hist. Soc., unpublished; Lt.-Col. John Wheelock, by President Samuel C. Bartlett, Proceedings N. H. Hist. Soc., Vol. 2, pp. 408–426; Lt.-Col. David Webster, by Hon. Alfred Russell, Vol. 30, *Granite Monthly*, p. 93.

tions of the army in general, in which Whitcomb's name casually appears.

In a letter dated at Skenesborough, August 8, 1776, written by Gen. Benedict Arnold to Gen. Philip Schuyler, Whitcomb is mentioned as having been lately sent from Crown Point to St. Johns, "which place he left the 31 ultimo. He went down on the east side as far as Chambly, and returned on the west. Says he observed about forty bateaux at St. Johns and some others building, but no large vessels,—believes there were about two thousand men there and one thousand men between St. Johns and Chambly."

In a letter from Major-General Gates to General Washington, dated at Ticonderoga, August 28, 1776, Lieutenant Whitcomb is mentioned as having left that place "the 20th instant upon a scout towards St. Johns, Chamblee, &c." And General Arnold, writing from Windmill Point to General Gates, September 7, 1776, says: "Lieutenant Whitcomb arrived here the 5th instant in the evening and went off the same night, with three men from St. Johns on the west side."

Whitcomb seems to have returned from this expedition September 17, 1776, as appears from a letter by General Arnold to General Gates, dated at Isle-la-Motte, September 18, 1776, in which letter Whitcomb is mentioned as returning from the north with two prisoners.

The dates in these letters seem to correspond with a diary kept by Whitcomb of one of his expeditions. Although no month or year appears in Whitcomb's memoranda, a comparison of the dates given and of contemporaneons events leads me to the conclusion that the diary refers to this expedition. Whitcomb's minutes are here reproduced.

Abstract of Lieutenant Whitcomb's journal on his scout:

Set out from Ticonderoga with my party and arrived at Crown Point that day, where I showed my orders to Gen. Arnold, who advised me to wait for the fleet, which was to sail the next day. I staid according to orders, and sent over the river to buy some sauce. My party found a man at one of the inhabitant's houses, who they suspected to be an enemy to the cause. Upon their return and information they gave of the person, I went over the next day and brought him to Gen. Arnold. He

could give no account of himself, only came to work. Gen. Arnold told him he would send him to Gen. Gates and that night set him at liberty. I never knew what became of him since. The winds being contrary was detained until the 25th. (Aug. 1776,) when we set sail and only made two miles. The 26th. made Gilliland's Creek; 27th. the winds being high, the gondolas could not lay there, moved off to Button-Mould-Bay. I remained there till the 31st. On the same day I went to Gilliland's Creek, and had orders to take two tories and examine them which I did, with Capt. Alexander, and found them not guilty.

2nd. September, at evening, left Capt. Alexander, and set out with two canoes, and the wind being against us, put up on the island near Cumberland Bay. My ensign was taken sick with ague so that we could not move him. Left two men to take care of him. The fleet passed us while on the island. 4th. at evening I set out with Wright in a canoe, when we lost our way, the night being dark, and got into a bay. We could not find our way back but was obliged to stay till morning. Early in the morning we set out and came in sight of the vessels when we were at the lower end of the Isle-la-Motte. The wind being so high we could not make way till about ten o'clock. Arrived that day about two o'clock with Gen. Arnold. I took two men out of the vessels and went on shore, where we encamped that night.

On the 7th. September, early in the morning, set out and arrived opposite the Isle-au-Noix. The day being wet, and I was taken with the ague, durst not venture to wade the water. On the 8th was something better. Waded over to the bank of the river, and made a discovery of near one thousand men as I judged on the island but not a vessel or batteaux to be seen. Then returned across the water and travelled five miles towards St. Johns. I sent one man back to Gen. Arnold, to inform him of it. The 9th. went above two miles and was then seized with the ague. 10th. only made a mile, the ague being so violent; 11th. travelled seven miles and came to the road when the ague seized me again. 12th. saw one of the enemy, but being sick durst not venture to make an attack upon him. The day before I saw 319 regulars and a small number of indians with their baggage, pass by to St. John's. 13th. saw 72 indians armed, returning from St. Johns to Montreal. Before they were out of my sight I saw two persons coming after them, when they came against me, I found them to be the enemy. I immediately stepped out and told them they were my prisoners and must immediately go to Ticon-

deroga and see Gen. Gates. They asked me whether I was not a Canadian as they were sure I was no soldier. I told them soldier or not, they must go with me, and I immediately ordered them to march out of the road; and they then offered me sums of money to let them go. I told them I would not for all the money King George was worth.

We marched that night about eight miles, the 14th marched about 12 miles, 15th came to the place where the vessels lay when I left them and found them gone, which surprised the prisoners very much, as we were just out of provisions, and we were greatly afraid of starving. I told them their fleet had most certainly taken ours or drove them off; with intent to try them. They asked me the strength of our fleet. I told them. They said it was impossible for them to drive us, that our fleet had not gone far. We marched 6 miles and came in sight of a fleet, to a river which we could not pass. The Indians frequently came there to view our vessels and the ground between being wet in other places we were obliged to lie there that night and sent off a man to the vessels who arrived next day about ten o'clock with a batteau, he crossed the river on a small raft, 16th we immediately went on board the batteau and in about two hours got to the vessels, 17th about two o'clock left the vessels in a batteau commanded by one of Col. Hartleys subs and went about 20 miles that night, 18th early in the morning we set off and made Gilliland's Creek. The officer having business there we remained until the 19th at 12 o'clock then set out the wind being against us, made only twelve miles, 20th late in the morning we set out and got to Crown Point about 3 o'clock. 21st arrived at Ticonderoga.

Benj. Whitcomb, Lieutenant.

It was during his scout in July, 1776, already referred to, that he shot General Gordon of the British Army at a point between St. Johns and La Prairie, Canada.

I have read and heard of many different accounts of this adventure, but the one to which I attach the greatest credit is the one which has been handed down from generation to generation among the family traditions of Major Whitcomb, and which is as follows:

The general then in command of the Northern Division of the Continental Army, which, after the disastrous attempt on Quebec and Trois Rivers early in the season of 1776, had retreated as far as Crown Point and Ticonderoga, was desirous

of capturing an officer of the British Army, in hopes of gaining from him information concerning the strength and movements of the enemy. An invasion was momentarily looked for. Whitcomb, who was engaged in scouting service, knew of the desire. He set out with two companions, who later deserted him. He made his way to St. Johns and stationed himself beside the road leading from the enemy's camp, choosing a place where a stream of water and deep ravine came near the highway, at a point where a tree had been blown over, leaving the roots turned up. Here he waited until he saw a British officer with several aids approaching. When they were passing he fired, mortally wounding General Gordon. He remained secreted beneath the roots of the tree until the pursuing party rushed past him, thinking, of course, that he would immediately try to make his escape. As soon as they were out of sight he passed along the trunk of the fallen tree into the alders of the ravine. Keeping in the stream for some distance, traveling day and night, with a scant supply of provisions, he reached Fort Ticonderoga in safety, where he related his adventures, not knowing that he had killed the officer. When asked if he thought he killed the officer, Whitcomb said his "gun never deceived him when aimed at a deer, but as a leaf came in the way of his sight as he fired, he could not be positive but was sure he struck him as he saw him quiver about the shoulders."

The shooting of General Gordon greatly incensed the British, who claimed that such an act was contrary to all rules of civilized warfare and no less than murder. Later Whitcomb's release was demanded of the American general, under a flag of truce, but the British were informed that so long as they employed Indians to waylay, murder and scalp Americans they must reasonably expect retaliation. A reward of 50 guineas was offered by General Carleton for the capture of Whitcomb, either dead or alive.

Notwithstanding the perils, Whitcomb immediately set out on another scouting expedition to the same region, during which he did capture two of the enemy, as appears by the letter of General Arnold under date of September 18, 1776, and

by Whitcomb's diary. In an extract from Aunsbury's letters the incident is noted as follows. "I am most agreeably interrupted in my serious reflections by a visit from our friend S., who is just arrived from New York. He was taken prisoner last summer by a notorious fellow of the name of Whitcomb, the same who shot Brigadier-General Gordon, the particulars of which I will inform you in my next."

The next letter referred to is printed at length in the "Memoir and Official Correspondence of Gen. John Stark," page 490, but is too lengthy to be reproduced in full here. It gives the British version of the shooting of General Gordon, and in referring to the capture of "our friend S." (Colonel Skene), the author says, "that Whitcomb in furtherance of his desire, after the death of General Gordon, to capture a British officer, went with two companions back to the same spot and concealed themselves in the woods. The regiment of which our friend S. is quartermaster having occasion for some stores from Montreal, he was going from the camp at St. Johns to procure them. He was advised not to go this road, but by way of Chamblee, on account of the late accident; but you know him to be a man of great personal bravery and courage, joined with uncommon strength, and he resolved not to go so many miles out of his way for any Whitcomb whatever. He jocosely remarked that he should be very glad to meet him as he was sure he would get the reward. In this however he was greatly mistakened, his reward being no other than that of being taken prisoner himself."

Of the several different accounts of the killing of General Gordon, some, which have been written, have incidents woven in which bear decided ear-marks of improbability. For instance, that in "Hemenway's Vermont Historical Gazetteer," Vol. 1, page 1065, wherein he is said to have made his escape to Royalton, Vt., and in "Wells' History of Newbury, Vt.," page 90, recently published, wherein he is spoken of as having plundered the body of his victim and taken from it a watch and sword, are illustrations.

It is hardly probable that Whitcomb would have passed the Continental Army on Lake Champlain to take refuge at South

Royalton, Vermont. The indisputable evidence is that he reported to General Arnold at Skenesborough before August 8, and as early as August 25 set out on another scout to the same region.

Again it is improbable that he plundered the body of General Gordon if several aids were present when the shooting occurred, and more improbable that he should go back without knowing that he had killed him.

I have either read or heard a theory advanced that the American officers in command of the Northern Army, to retaliate for the inhuman treatment of the American prisoners surrendered by Major Butterfield at the Cedars, offered a captain's commission to any one who would capture a British officer of the rank of colonel, or a major's commission to any one who would capture a British general. This is not improbable. The capture of Colonel Skene was made September 13, 1776, and one month after, Whitcomb was commissioned a captain. What his secret orders were, may never be known, but it is certain from the refusal to surrender him on the British demand, and from the treatment subsequently accorded him, that the shooting of General Gordon was not looked upon as an atrocity by the American officers in command.

October 14, 1776, Lieutenant Whitcomb was commissioned a captain by the Continental Congress and raised an independent battalion of rangers for the Continental Army. The battalion at first consisted of two companies, Captain Whitcomb's and Capt. George Aldrich's, and a record remains of the names and residences of the men.[1] Most of them enlisted in the latter part of 1776, and their term of enlistment was "during this war." The battalion seems to have joined the Northern Army at Ticonderoga. General Gates in a letter to Congress dated at Albany, November 27, 1776, designates Whitcomb's battalion for service at Ticonderoga. Whitcomb, himself, seems to have been at Ticonderoga as early as November 14, 1776, for on that day by general orders to the Northern Army he was designated as field officer of the day.

His renown seems to have been more than local and his

[1] State Papers, Vol. XV; Revolutionary Rolls, Vol. 2.

fame and character are well illustrated by a letter written by General Gates to General Schuyler, dated at Ticonderoga, November 5, 1776. It says: "Let the tory inhabitants of Tyron County know that I will send Captain Whitcomb and one hundred men to whip them into obedience the moment they are refractory. H. Gates."

His name seems to have been used for its effect on the Tories, much as a mother sometimes frightens her child into obedience by threatening to call in some noted character of the town. What the effect of this letter was on the inhabitants of Tyron county we do not know, but we presume it had a terrifying influence, as there is no record that Whitcomb was sent there.

Whitcomb's battalion served in different divisions until December 31, 1779. Captain Whitcomb was promoted to major, November 10, 1777, and during the years 1777, 1778 and 1779; his battalion served at times in each of the following organizations: Col. George Reed's Second N. H. Regiment, Col. Bedel's Regiment and Maj. Dearborn's Battalion.

When in July, 1777, Burgoyne's invading army from the North compelled the Americans to abandon Fort Ticonderoga, Whitcomb's rangers retreated to Albany with the rest of the Northern Army.

In early summer, Capt. George Aldrich of Whitcomb's rangers was sent to New Hampshire to recruit more men for the battalion. On his return he joined General Stark, then near Bennington, and with the men he had recruited, took quite a prominent part in the battle of Bennington. A portion, at least, of Whitcomb's rangers were with the Northern Army at Saratoga, and participated in the battles of Stillwater or Bemis Heights, September 19 and October 7, 1777. We find in the list of companies engaged in the first battle, Major Dearborn's battalion of infantry, partly made up of Whitcomb's rangers. The loss in the first battle in Major Dearborn's Battalion was forty three killed, and of the three hundred and twenty-one men killed, one hundred and sixty-one were from New Hampshire, being one more than half of the entire loss. It is interesting to note here that in the four engagements fought in 1777, viz.,

Hubbardton, Bennington and the first and second battles of Stillwater, New Hampshire troops bore a prominent part. Colonel Cilley's first New Hampshire, Colonel Reid's second New Hampshire and Colonel Scammell's third New Hampshire regiments were in the battle of Hubbardton and both battles at Stillwater. It was General Stark who gave the first check to the advance of the victorious Burgoyne at Bennington, and to New Hampshire men as much as to any others, is honor and glory due for the triumphant outcome of the campaign of the Northern Army in 1777, which was the turning point in the long struggle for American independence.

As nearly as I am able to tell, Major Whitcomb, after participating in the victories over Burgoyne, remained with General Gates at Albany until fall. The fifteenth of November, 1777, he was sent by General Gates to Colonel Bedel, who was then at Coös (Haverhill), with a message requiring Bedel to engage without delay "a regiment of volunteers of five hundred men, officers included, to be commanded by yourself (Bedel), as colonel, and the bearer, Captain Whitcomb, as major," for the capture of St. Johns, Canada. The greatest secrecy was enjoined on them and no one was to be acquainted with object of the expedition except Bedel, Wheelock and Whitcomb.

By a later letter dated at Albany, January 29, 1778, from Colonel Hazen to Colonel Bedel, it appears that Onion River was to be the general place of rendezvous for the proposed expedition, to which place Major Whitcomb was supposed to accompany Bedel.

By a letter from General Conway to Bedel, bearing date at Albany, 15th February, 1778, Bedel was directed to remain with his troops at Coös until further orders, which was followed by another letter of similar import the next day, February 16th. The expedition to Canada was finally abandoned by orders from Marquis de Lafayette, and the regiment was ordered to Albany instead. We suppose Major Whitcomb was assisting Colonel Bedel during the time from the fall of 1777 until the expedition was abandoned in the spring of 1778, in recruiting the regiment.

In March of the same year, 1778, Lafayette appears to have sent orders to Bedel to keep his men together for general duty at Coös, in scouting expeditions, in building forts and highways and for the general defence of the Connecticut valley frontier, but the regiment was disbanded under the prior enlistment March 31, and mustered anew for a year's service April 1, 1778. Major Whitcomb seems to have drawn pay with Bedel's Regiment for the full time from November 15, 1777, until March 31, 1778—one hundred thirty-seven days.[1]

It appears that because of the political troubles arising between Vermont and New Hampshire, relating to the border towns on the Connecticut River, and because of representations made by Ethan Allen, General Stark became somewhat prejudiced against Bedel's Regiment and wrote to General Gates expressing his belief that Bedel had not mustered the number of men for which he was drawing rations and pay. The result was that General Gates dispatched an officer to Coös with orders to Bedel to send one hundred men to Stark at Albany, and later, after further correspondence of Stark to Gates, expressing a similar incredulous state of mind, General Gates in July, 1778, ordered the companies of Captains Nelson, Cushman, Taylor and Tarleton, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wheelock, to join Stark at Albany. This left four companies of Bedel's regiment at Coös, under the command of Colonel Bedel and Major Whitcomb. These companies were commanded by Capt. Ezekiel Ladd, Timothy Barron, Simeon Stevens and Luther Richardson. As a result of the political quarrels Bedel's Regiment was in disfavor with the authorities at Exeter, at Bennington and New York, but as it was recruited by order of the Continental Congress, it was beyond the reach of state authorities and remained on duty, a part at Coös and a part at Albany and vicinity, until relieved by General Hazen at Coös in April, 1779. That Whitcomb did not remain at Coös all of this time is made certain by a letter from Gen. James Clinton to Colonel Bedel, bearing date of February 16, 1779, in which he says he has written Major Whitcomb to col-

[1] State Papers, Vol. XV, p. 426.

ect his scattered corps and take post with Bedel at Coös for the protection of the stores, and by a letter of Bedel to Clinton, dated at Haverhill, March 6, 1779, in which he says he has not yet seen or heard from the major. Where he was at the time is a question I have not yet solved. But during most of this period of time, so far as we are able to determine, Major Whitcomb was on duty at Coös with Bedel's Regiment; and as frequent calls for information about the condition of the enemy and the general feeling of the settlers in Canada were made on Colonel Bedel by Generals Gates, Hazen, Lafayette and others, we may feel certain that Major Whitcomb was performing his full share of scouting service. As we have said, General Hazen relieved Bedel at Coös in April, 1779. He remained there until September. The frontier was then guarded for a time by a regiment under the command of Col. Moses Nichols. Afterwards the people were left to look out for themselves under the command of Major Whitcomb.

In December, 1779, Major Whitcomb appears as a messenger from General Washington at Morristown, N. J., to Colonel Bedel at Haverhill, the message being dated December 11, 1779, ordering Colonel Bedel to appear at that place before a court of inquiry concerning charges of mal-conduct in the quartermaster's and commissary's departments at Haverhill.

During the seasons of 1779 and the early part of 1780, the settlers in the Coös region were constantly alarmed lest an invading army should be sent from Canada into the Connecticut valley. Scouts were kept out all of the time, and in those days, surrounded as they were with boundless forests, without the means of speedy communication, great must have been their anxiety. Every forest tree was made to hide a lurking foe. With every fresh alarm new petitions were sent to Exeter and Albany for assistance. Finally on the twenty-second day of June, 1780, the house of representatives voted to raise one hundred twenty men to be sent to the Western frontier of the state to reinforce Major Whitcomb's battalion. Ephraim Stone of Westmoreland was appointed captain of one company, and Samuel Runals or Reynolds of Durham, of the other. These men were enlisted for six months. A fort had been constructed

at Upper Coös (Northumberland), and to this place Captain Reynolds was sent.

Whitcomb's battalion remained on duty at Coös and Upper Coös during the year 1780. On October 16th of the same year, what appears to have been the sequel of the killing of General Gordon, took place, viz., the sacking of Royalton, Vt. It will be remembered that a reward was offered for the capture of Whitcomb, and the same was also true of Gen. Jacob Bayley of Newbury, Vt. It appears that the enemy were apprised of the fact that Whitcomb was at Haverhill by a prisoner by the name of Hamilton, who had been at Newbury on parole. A party under the command of a British lieutenant, Horton, composed mostly of Indians, guided by Hamilton, set out to capture Whitcomb and Bayley, but when they arrived at what is now Montpelier, Vt., they received information that Coös and Newbury were strongly garrisoned. They then turned through Chelsea and Tunbridge, Vt., and vented their fury on Royalton, laying in ashes the entire settlement, and killing a number of persons and taking others prisoners.

It was while at Upper Coös, according to a family tradition, which seems quite well grounded, that Whitcomb was surprised, captured and taken to the St. Francis River in Canada, where his captors intended to deliver him over to the British authorities at the mouth of the river and receive their reward. He was kept securely bound, but the night before they expected to reach the British post, he prevailed on one of the Indians whom he had befriended years before to cut his bonds and release him, when he made his escape back to his post.

Major Whitcomb's service in the Revolution was continuous from the time of his enlistment. The following is a copy of his record of service on file at Washington:

Capt. Benjamin Whitcomb, Dr. Contra, Cr.

| | |
|---|---|
| Engaged Octo. 14, 1776. | By 10 Months & 10 days @ Capt. wages. |
| Promoted to a Major. | By 1 month, 20 days, Maj. |

Nov. 10, 1777.

By 12 months ditto in 1778; By 12 months ditto in 1779;
By 12 months —— in 1780; By 1 month in 1781.

From this and other records it appears that his public service ended at Haverhill, N. H., January 31, 1781.

It may not be out of place to give here three or four of the stories of adventure which are told of Major Whitcomb by his descendants now living in Lisbon, and others whose ancestors were personally acquainted with him.

The story is told that on one occasion while on one of his scouting expeditions, he was discovered and closely pursued by a band of British and Indians, who appeared to have him surrounded. He did not dare to proceed, and looking for a place to secrete himself, he discovered a large hollow tree fallen to the ground, into which he crawled. Soon after a spider began spinning or repairing a web which Whitcomb had displaced by his entrance into the tree. His captors having as they supposed completely surrounded him, searched everywhere for him. They came to the very log in which he was secreted, but the spider had completed its work, and the Indians seeing the web at the mouth of the opening, accepted it as positive proof that nothing had entered, and passed on. Whitcomb remained in his close quarters until darkness covered his retreat.

It is also related that Whitcomb, while scouting, was discovered and pursued by a band of Indians. In his flight, he came to a stream of considerable size, closely pursued. He dove in, swam for a considerable distance under the water, and came to the surface under a pile of logs and driftwood which had accumulated. Here he was able to find a place where he could get his face out of water to breathe. His pursuers after hunting both sides of the stream, up and down, finding no track, abandoned the search in the supposition that he was drowned.

Another story is told that on the occasion of the killing of General Gordon, Whitcomb a few nights prior, while reconnoitering the enemy's camp, in the darkness suddenly found himself within the picket-line of the encampment. He was surrounded before he discovered his position. The surface of the ground was completely covered with a young growth of scrubby oak about three feet high. As soon as the alarm was given the enemy scattered in every direction in search of him, and he was soon completely encircled. Escape seemed impossible.

He got into the thickest portion of the brush, prostrated himself on the ground, and lying on his back, with his knife cut twigs, within his reach, sticking them in the ground all about him, completely concealing himself before daylight. In this position he continued motionless the entire day until the following night when he made his escape by crawling close to the earth until beyond the enemy's lines. Several times during the day searching parties were very near to him, and at one time he was in danger of being trampled upon by the horse of an officer who rode past him. But his greatest apprehension of discovery was from the work of clearing the ground of the scrub oak which the enemy set out to do. The clearing was pushed to within twenty feet of him when night came.

It is also related of him that at, or near, the close of the war, while living in Lisbon, a strange Indian was discovered lurking around in the woods. Whitcomb was warned and knowing that his scalp was rated at quite a sum of money and the unfriendly feeling existing against him because of the havoc wrought by him among their numbers, concluded that the presence of the Indian boded evil to himself. Whitcomb started out with his rifle and was not seen around his home for several days. One day a shot was heard within the present limits of the village on the west side of the river. The strange Indian disappeared. We don't know that Whitcomb ever made any particular talk about the sudden disappearance of the unwelcome visitor, but it is a certain fact, one which I have from the lips of a man, now one month less than ninety years of age, Joseph Parker, Esq., and an eye witness to the discovery, that the bones of an Indian were found in the bank near the premises now occupied by Frank Hall in Lisbon village. This was generally reported as Whitcomb's Indian. The bones were wired together by Dr. Moses Hibbard and put on exhibition in his barn.

Such are a few of the stories told illustrating well the prowess of Major Whitcomb. The list might be extended, but I will not take the time. The foregoing are perhaps the most important, and have been gathered from the lips of old residents of Lisbon, some of whom have personal recollections of the

Major. The first two stories have a ring of Scottish fiction about them, but the others are well vouched. Whether the former have any foundation or not, the very fact that they gained credence among Whitcomb's neighbors, shows their estimate of his character for bravery.

At the close of his military career, Major Whitcomb settled down to private life on the frontier near the scene of some of his adventures. We find by the land records in Grafton county that on the 24th day of October, 1782, he purchased a full proprietor's share of land in the township of Concord (Lisbon) of Joseph Burt of Westmoreland, Cheshire county, for eight pounds. In this deed Whitcomb is set out as a resident of Haverhill, N. H. It is supposed that he moved to Lisbon very soon after his purchase.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the town of Concord (Lisbon) held at the dwelling house of Major Samuel Young, innholder (now known as the Cobleigh place), in Concord, October 30, 1799, it was voted "That in consideration of Benjamin Whitcomb's settling in the town of Concord, the proprietors relinquished to him, his heirs and assigns all their right or claim to one hundred acres of land of River Lot No. 1 opposite the 5th & 6th Ranges, he paying the proprietor's treasurer fourteen dollars and fifteen cents in ninety days." This tract of land is located west of the Ammonoosuc River, extending north and south of the premises now occupied by David Ash. Whitcomb built a frame house on the lot near the present site of Mr. Ash's barn, which is said to have been one of the first frame houses in Lisbon. It was burned October 1, 1884.

Whitcomb appears to have dealt quite extensively in real estate, as sixty-four land sales are recorded in which his name appears either as grantor or grantee. He took a prominent part in town affairs and was elected to nearly all the different offices within the gift of his townsmen. He was a justice of the peace for quite a number of years. The records of the town of Lisbon are lost prior to 1790, but Major Whitcomb's name occurs frequently in the records subsequent to that date. He filled the office of selectman in the years 1793, 1796, and 1797. In the latter year the town chose as its highest officers a formid-

able array of military talent. I quote from the record: "Made choice of Major Samuel Young, Major John Young, and Major Benjamin Whitcomb, selectmen for the town of Concord the year ensuing, who were all sworn."

In the year 1818, at the age of eighty, he applied for and was granted a pension at the rate of two hundred and forty dollars per annum, the cause alleged being that he was then in reduced circumstances and stood in need of the assistance of his country for support. To his application is attached an invoice of his personal property which amounted to the sum of forty-nine dollars and seventy-four cents. An increase of his pension was applied for under an act of Congress of May 15, 1828, which was allowed to the time of his death and paid to his only surviving children, Anna Morris of Lisbon, N. H., and Ruth Merry of Bolton, Lower Canada.

Benjamin Whitcomb married Lydia Howe of Westmoreland, in 1769, and had by her six children:

Benjamin, Jr., who married Sally Young of Lisbon.
Joshua, who married —— Bailey.
Lydia, who married Ezra Caswell of Lisbon.
Azulia, who married —— Rankin.
Anna, who married Samuel Morris of Lisbon.
Ruth, who married Ralph Merry of Bolton, Canada.

Of his children, Anna was the only one who always lived in the town of Lisbon. She had twelve children, one of whom, Mrs. Adam Streeter, is now living. She also has numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren still residing in the last mentioned town.

Major Benjamin Whitcomb died July 22, 1828, aged ninety-one years and twenty days, in Lisbon, N. H., in that part of the town known as Savageville, on the place now owned by Mrs. Matilda Wright, who is a granddaughter of Anna Morris. He and his wife Lydia, who died September 14, 1823, aged eighty-four years, are buried side by side in what is known as the Salmon Hole cemetery near the Sugar Hill railway station in the town of Lisbon. Their graves are marked by two nearly plain slabs of talc schist or soapstone rock, which seems to be a variety of stone much used during that period. On her stone appears the following:

Friends nor physicians could not save
Her mortal body from the grave.
Nor can the grave confine her here
When Christ shall call her to appear.

In personal appearance Major Whitcomb is described as a man of average height, muscular, with very broad shoulders, light complexion, kindly countenance, and in his old age inclined to corpulency. There was little about him to indicate the stern, fearless qualities of the man. He was honest in all his business transactions, and never for a moment disregarded or trespassed on the rights of others. It seems rather remarkable that a man accustomed as he was to the activity displayed during the war, wont to roam through the forests, subsisting largely, as of necessity he must, on the products of the woods and streams, should immediately settle down to a quiet, peaceful life on a farm at the close of his military career. That a man who was accustomed to command, accustomed to obedience from others, one who had made himself feared by his foes, whose name was a terror to the Indians, should be so careful never to infringe on the rights of others, should so regard their wishes and desires, as Whitcomb is said always to have done, seems equally remarkable. In his old age, after his sons were married and removed from town and three of his daughters, Lydia, Azulia, and Anna, had families of their own, he was cared for by his daughter Ruth, who remained unmarried to the time of his death and was appointed administratrix of his estate. He left a will but it was never probated, being deemed defective because of its having only two witnesses. From the pension rolls we learn that he was survived by only two of his children, Anna and Ruth. His estate according to the invoice consisted of a few household goods and a small amount of pension money, hardly enough to defray the expenses of his burial. From his recorded deeds, we judge, however, that he had generously provided for all of his children out of his estate years before his death, practically settling the same according to his own desires.

Major Whitcomb lived in the history-making period of this country, at a time when the northern border of civilization was practically marked by Conway on the Saco, by Campton on the

Pemigewasset, Rumney on Baker's river, Haverhill and Newbury on the Connecticut, and Lisbon on the Ammonoosuc. Such settlements as had been made north of these points were weak and unprotected. All around and between them there was nothing but unbroken forests. Money was scarce and trade was carried on by a system of barter. It was not alone the exigencies of war and the presence of savage foes that called for activity on the part of the frontiersman. To forge ahead of all others to the very verge of civilization, to clear the forests, to erect homes, to raise crops sufficient for the support of a wife and large family, to endure the hardships of the New England winters, far from churches and schools, far from physicians, distant from stores and mills, necessitating long trips to supply the necessities of life, called for a display of undaunted courage, iron will, and muscular activity fully equaling the duties of the soldier. In both lines, as soldier and civilian, Major Whitcomb had no superior. When done with one he cheerfully took up the duties of the other. In warfare it is said he never shirked and no enterprise was so arduous, no undertaking so dangerous but that he was willing to enter upon it. He was as brave as the bravest, and as cunning and crafty as the savage foes with whom he was called to compete. His powers of endurance must have been almost beyond conception. The hardships he encountered, the hairbreadth escapes he passed through, are almost incredible. Yet he did pass through them all, a great good fortune following and guiding him, without serious injury, to end a long, active and useful career in the peace and quiet of his home. But his life and character are better displayed by his acts and deeds than illustrated by any word picture of mine. It is to such men as Major Whitcomb that this country owed a debt which it can never fully repay. To such is due our American independence. We have to thank them for the blessings of a free and independent republican form of government, for which they toiled, fought and died. It was for them to establish it. It is ours to maintain and enjoy.

NOTE. I have been greatly assisted in the preparation of this paper by Supt. A. K. Whitcomb of Lowell, Mass., and Samuel Emery of Antrim, N. H.

*Voted*, That the annual assessment of three dollars be levied upon the members for the ensuing year.

The committee appointed to present a list of officers for the ensuing year reported that the Hon. William C. Todd of Atkinson declined a reëlection and recommended the following, which were subsequently elected by ballot:

*President.*

Hon. Albert S. Wait.

*Vice-Presidents.*

Rev. D. C. Roberts, D. D.,
Hon. Henry M. Baker.

*Recording Secretary.*

John C. Ordway.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

Hon. Charles R. Corning.

*Treasurer.*

William P. Fiske.

*Librarian.*

Rev. N. F. Carter.

*Necrologist.*

Dr. Eli E. Graves.

*Standing Committee.*

Giles Wheeler,
John C. Thorne,
Edson C. Eastman.

*Library Committee.*

Amos Hadley,
Mrs. Frances C. Stevens,
Rev. George H. Reed.

*Publishing Committee.*

SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
NATHAN F. CARTER,
JOHN DOWST.

*Committee on New Members.*

REV. N. F. CARTER,
JOHN C. ORDWAY,
HOWARD M. COOK.

*Committee on Speakers.*

JOSEPH B. WALKER,
LYMAN D. STEVENS,
REV. HOWARD F. HILL.

*Committee on the Naval History of the State.*

ALBERT S. WAIT,
JOSEPH C. A. WINGATE,
CHARLES R. CORNING.

It was voted that a Committee on Field Day, with discretionary powers, be appointed, the same committee as last year, with John C. Thorne and William P. Fiske added.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

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CONCORD, N. H., December 9, 1903.

The first adjourned eighty-first annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society in Concord, Wednesday, December 9, 1903, at two o'clock in the afternoon, President Wait in the chair.

Mr. John Horne of the Rumford Printing Company of this city, by previous invitation, delivered an address on "Book Binding," with illustrations and specimens of workmanship. On motion of S. C. Eastman a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker for his very instructive and entertaining address.

John Roby Eastman of Andover and Dr. Granville P. Conn of Concord were elected active members, and Hon. Henry Kirke Porter of Pittsburg, Pa., an honorary member of the Society.

Rev. Howard F. Hill made a verbal report for the committee on speakers, asking that the Society instead of the committee decide upon the expediency of holding monthly meetings for the delivery of addresses the present winter. Rev. N. F. Carter moved that the several speakers who have been invited to prepare historical papers to be read before the Society, be offered the choice of delivering them in person or forwarding such papers to be placed on file or read by the Secretary or other person. The latter motion was laid upon the table for a time, but subsequently taken from the table and passed.

On motion of S. C. Eastman,

*Voted*, That the Society continue the publication of its Proceedings with such addresses as may have been delivered before the Society and not elsewhere printed.

On motion of Mr. Hill,

*Voted*, To adjourn to the call of the president.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

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CONCORD, N. H., January 20, 1904.

The second adjourned eighty-first annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society in Concord, Wednesday, January 20, 1904, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

In the absence of the president and secretary, the meeting was called to order by Hon. Joseph B. Walker, and Edson C. Eastman elected president *pro tem*, and John F. Kent, secretary *pro tem.*

The librarian read a letter from Hon. Amos J. Blake of Fitzwilliam, regretting his inability to be present and enclosing the manuscript of his sketch of the life and character of Hon. Amos A. Parker, which address was read by Mr. Walker.

## ADDRESS.

Amos Andrew Parker was born in Fitzwilliam, October 8, 1791. At the time of his death he was the oldest living graduate of any American college and member of the bar in New England. He died at the home of his youngest son, Hon. John M. Parker, in Fitzwilliam, May 12, 1893, aged 101 years, 7 months and 4 days.

He was the fourth of the nine children of Hon. Nahum Parker, a United States senator, and for 20 years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this state. A brief sketch of his distinguished father and of his public services rendered to the state and nation will not be out of place in this connection.

Hon. Nahum Parker was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., March 4, 1760. His father was Amos Parker of Lexington, Mass., a brother of Jonas Parker, who was one of the eight men killed in Captain Parker's Company of Minute Men on Lexington Common on the memorable 19th of April, 1775. The name of Jonas Parker is on the Lexington Monument.

Amos Parker was born July 26, 1723, and died at Shrewsbury, December 23, 1790. His wife was Anna Stone, born October 21, 1726, and died November 13, 1799. They had nine children; the two oldest were born in Lexington, the others in Shrewsbury.

Nahum was their seventh child, and at the early age of 16 he entered the Revolutionary Army from Shrewsbury. How long he remained in the army we have no means at hand to determine. He kept a diary at the time, and if that could be consulted the question might possibly be settled.

In the year 1817, when pensions were granted to all Revolutionary soldiers, he applied for a pension, and as evidence of services performed he sent to the secretary of war, John C. Calhoun, his diary accompanied by an affidavit stating that he was the identical man who performed the services mentioned therein, and at once received his pension certificate, the secretary remarking that the evidence was conclusive, for no man could make such a diary without having performed the services.

He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777.

After the war he married Mary Deeth of Gerry (now Phillipston), Mass., August 11, 1783, after living a short time in Gerry. He moved to Shrewsbury in 1784, and in March, 1786, he came to Fitzwilliam and settled on a farm on the east side of the town, now owned by Harvey A. Clark. He resided there until the day of his death.

The History of Fitzwilliam truthfully says of him: "The ability and fidelity of Mr. Parker were at once recognized by the people of Fitzwilliam, and he was soon called to fill offices of trust. October 17, 1792, the proprietors of this township elected him as their clerk and treasurer, and he held these offices till the closing up of the business of the proprietors in 1815. Though not educated as a lawyer, he was well acquainted with the forms and methods of civil proceedings, and brought to all his public duties a well-trained mind, a habit of exactness in all the calls issued by him for legal meetings, and in the record of the same, and the utmost fidelity in accounting for the funds in his possession. To all these qualifications for a public servant he added an almost faultless penmanship, so that from the date of his election as clerk of the proprietors their record books become easy of comprehension.

"In 1790 Mr. Parker's name first appears upon the records of Fitzwilliam as one of the selectmen, and he held this office for four successive years. Beginning with 1792 he was often moderator of the town meetings. In 1794 he was chosen to represent this town in the state Legislature, and was reëlected annually till 1804, or for the period of 10 years. In 1806 he was again chosen representative."

He had 11 commissions as justice of the peace and quorum throughout the state. His first commission is dated January 9, 1794, and signed by Josiah Bartlett, governor, and the last is dated December 26, 1836, and signed by Isaac Hill, governor.

Of the 11 commissions three were signed by John Langdon, three by John Taylor Gilman, and one each by Josiah Bartlett, Samuel Bell, David L. Morrill, Matthew Harvey and Isaac

Hill. He had three commissions as judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The first is a commission as "Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cheshire," dated February 3, 1807, and signed by John Langdon.

The second is a commission as "An Associate Justice of our Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the Western Circuit," dated July 13, 1813, and signed by John T. Gilman.

The third is a commission as "An Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cheshire," signed by William Plumer, governor, and dated July 5, 1816. During all the years in which Judge Parker held the office, and discharged the duties of judge, Cheshire County included within its limits the present county of Sullivan.

Cheshire County, incorporated March 19, 1771, was one of the five original counties into which the province was then divided, Keene and Charlestown being the shire towns.

July 5, 1827, the county of Cheshire was divided, its northern portion being taken to form the county of Sullivan, which was named in honor of Hon. John Sullivan of Durham. In 1813 the "Western Circuit," as it was called, included the then counties of Cheshire, Grafton and Coös, the largest in the state, and Judge Parker "rode his Circuit" (as it was then termed) on horseback with his saddle bags, in one of which he carried the famous "Green Bag," containing his court papers, reports, statutes, and other law books for reference, and in the other his change of wardrobe and other articles, being absent from home frequently during the terms of court in his district from five to ten weeks at a time.

In 1805 and 1806 he was elected and served as councilor from the "Old Fifth Councilor District," and in 1828–29 as senator to the General Court from District No. 9, and was one of the leading members of that body. June 13, 1806, he was elected a senator from New Hampshire in the United States Congress for the full term of six years, but finding his duties as judge and senator too onerous, and, moreover, sometimes conflicting in point of time, he resigned his office as senator after a service of three years, and continued to hold the office of judge.

In all the civil, social and religious affairs of the town Judge Parker was prominent for a long series of years, his honesty, ability and fidelity being universally acknowledged by his townsmen, and in fact throughout the state. Of his kindness to the poor and afflicted many instances are related by aged citizens, and his influence was invariably in favor of the culture and good morals of the people.

He died at his homestead, November 12, 1839, aged 80 years; and a substantial granite monument marks his resting place in our public cemetery, with the following inscription thereon:

NAHUM PARKER.

Born March 4, 1760.

Appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1807.

United States Senator from New Hampshire from 1806 to 1810.

Died November 12, 1839.

The subject of this sketch, Amos Andrew Parker, attended the district school in Fitzwilliam during the short terms kept in his district, and when the school was not in session worked upon his father's farm until he was 15 years of age, when he formed the purpose of obtaining a collegiate education, after a preparatory course of one year under the instruction of his pastor, the Rev. John Sabin, and a three years' course at New Ipswich Academy, under the tuition of Oliver Swain Taylor, who at that time was principal of the Institution.

In June, 1810, he entered the University of Vermont in the Sophomore year, and graduated in 1813 at the age of 22 years, ranking second in his class. He was appointed to deliver an English oration, with the place of honor in the joint exhibition of the Junior and Senior classes; the Greek Oration at the Junior Exhibition, and the Salutatory Address in Latin at Commencement.

Soon after graduation he went to Fredericksburg, Va., and

was engaged as a teacher in the family of a wealthy planter, where he remained three years. He then returned to New Hampshire and commenced the study of law in the office of James Wilson, Sr., of Keene, completing his course with Hon. Levi Chamberlain, who was at that time in the practice of law at Fitzwilliam. He was admitted to the bar in 1821, and commenced the practice of his profession in Epping immediately after, where he remained until 1823, when he moved to Concord to accept the editorship of the *New Hampshire Statesman.*

In 1824 and 1825 he was commissioned and served as aid on the staff of Governor Morrill, from which office he received his title of colonel. While residing at Concord he was delegated as one of the governor's aids to proceed to Boston and invite General Lafayette to visit New Hampshire. This was in June, 1824. The General kindly accepted the invitation, but desired that his visit to New Hampshire be deferred until the following year, and accordingly in June, 1825, Colonel Parker made the same journey to Boston with proper equipage to convey the distinguished French soldier and statesman to Concord.

The equipage consisted of a barouche with four horses, an elegant stage coach with four horses, and a two-horse carriage for the baggage. The General was accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, and his private secretary and a body servant. General Lafayette was then 67 years of age, well preserved and in good health.

After Colonel Parker's retirement from active professional life, he published a work of 150 pages entitled, "Recollections of Lafayette and his Visit to America." After leaving Concord he practised his profession at Exeter and Kingston, and returned from the latter place to his native town in 1837, and continued the practice of the law.

While residing at Exeter Colonel Parker made a long excursion to the West, and on his return published a valuable book (which was one of the first of its kind) entitled, "A Trip to the West and Texas." It was published in three editions of 5,000 copies each, and had a rapid sale. He also published a book of poems in his eightieth year, and wrote many stories,

articles for magazines and newspaper contributions. Here in his native town, after 1837, he held nearly every office in the gift of the people, and took a very active part in the measures adopted to suppress the Rebellion, furnishing three sons for the Union Army, one of whom died in the service. He had received and held 15 commissions as a justice of the peace and quorum of five years each, covering a space of 75 years, his first commission bearing date June 22, 1822.

For several years he was a trustee of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, a director of the Ashuelot Fire Insurance Company, a director of the Cheshire County Bank (now the Keene National Bank), was a member of the Bar Association of New York City, and of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He served as representative from Fitzwilliam during thirteen sessions of the Legislature; his first election to that office was at the March election in 1839. He occupied the position of first selectman in Fitzwilliam for ten years, and for many years was moderator of town meetings, town agent, and town treasurer; during the Civil War was chairman of a committee of three for funding the war debt of the town, which was very efficiently and promptly accomplished. For 72 years he was a member of the bar and engaged in the practice of the law the greater portion of that time.

In 1844–45 he was actively engaged in forwarding the projected railroad between Boston and Burlington by way of Rutland. After aiding in obtaining charters for the "Fitchburg" and "Cheshire" railroads, he brought the matter before the people of Vermont, addressing large crowds at Bellows Falls, Brandon, Rutland, Vergennes, Burlington and other places. The Rutland and Burlington Railroad was soon built, and is today the "Rutland Division" of the Central Vermont System.

Colonel Parker was a man of splendid physique, tall, remarkably erect through life, and in all respects well proportioned. As a public speaker he also made his mark. In addition to Fast Day addresses, railroad, political, educational and miscellaneous speeches, Colonel Parker delivered four Fourth of July orations, one in 1813 at Falmouth in Virginia, one in Rockingham county, Vt., and two in Fitzwilliam. One of the finest

gems of its kind was an address on "Education," delivered at Rindge on October 17, 1843, before the Cheshire County Common School Association.

In his boyhood days he was too studious and busy to indulge in any of the sports and dissipations which often undermine the constitutions of the more favored youths, and the temperate habits he then formed greatly augmented and preserved his constitution for work and a long life.

At 80 he had the vigor, endurance and strength of a man of 50, and at 90 that of a man of 60. He was always regarded as a well-read lawyer, a safe counselor, and, when engaged in the trial of causes, a successful advocate. He was a good citizen and an honest man.

He was a ready writer and a good thinker, and his success at the bar, upon the stump, and in the halls of legislature attested his power and influence as a speaker and debater. His was an active life, and he was long interested in the cause of education and temperance.

Colonel Parker was a good Latin and Greek scholar. He retained his knowledge of the classics to a remarkable degree during his whole life, and quoted Latin and Greek phrases and maxims in his conversations and addresses with great ease and fluency. He was quite a wit, and at times enjoyed a good joke.

A short anecdote illustrating his ready wit was recently related to the author of this sketch, by Hon. Albert S. Wait of Newport. While attending the session of the court at Keene, between 40 and 50 years ago, the judges and lawyers made their headquarters at "Colonel Harrington's Tavern," as it was commonly called in those days, and more recently the "Eagle Hotel." At the familiar sound of the dinner bell, the presiding judge and the lawyers from the various towns in the county and other parts of the state attending the term of court filed into the spacious dining-room, and took their seats at the well-loaded table which was assigned by the good host to the judge and members of the bar. Among the prominent members of the bar of Cheshire County, at that time, was Judge Frederick Vose of Walpole, who was invariably punctual and constant in his attendance at court, the sessions of which gen-

erally lasted from five to six weeks, and he was also equally punctual in his attendance at the dinner table. On one occasion there were seated at the head of the table: His Honor, John James Gilchrist, the presiding justice; E. L. Cushing of Charleston; Aldis Lovell of Alstead; A. H. Bennett of Winchester; Col. Amos A. Parker of Fitzwilliam, and several other members of the bar from other portions of the state, including himself, who was seated at the table directly opposite Colonel Parker, who, after looking up and down the long table for several minutes, failed to see Judge Vose of Walpole in his accustomed seat. Colonel Parker, turning to Brother Wait, ejaculated, "*Inter Nos?*" (Where is Vose?), which created great merriment among all those seated at the table.

Colonel Parker was married three times: First, to Miranda W., eldest daughter of Rev. Daniel C. Sanders, president of Vermont University at the time of Mr. Parker's graduation, by whom he had three children, two of whom still survive, George W., who resides at Halifax, Mass., and Andrew, who resides in Brooklyn, N. Y. He married, second, Mary, daughter of United States Marshal McClary of Epsom, by whom he had four children, two of whom are still living, Mrs. Miranda S. Smith, widow of Anson B. Smith, formerly a hardware merchant of Winchendon, Mass., and Hon. John McClary Parker, now engaged in trade in Fitzwilliam, and who has served in both branches of the New Hampshire Legislature. He married, third, Julia E. Smith of Glastonbury, Conn., April 9, 1879, he being at that time 88 and Miss Smith 86 years of age.

Miss Smith had become famous some 20 years before her marriage for resisting taxation without representation, or, in other words, by refusing to pay taxes because she did not have the privilege of voting, and also by a translation of the Bible from the original Hebrew and Greek into English, unaided and alone, after seven years of severe labor and study, and publishing 1,000 copies at her own expense.

Her fame was in no wise diminished by her marriage to Colonel Parker, at her advanced age. It was a nine days' wonder at the time, and more or less noticed by the newspaper press throughout the country, but it really proved to be followed

by seven years of happy married life, during which time they resided at Glastonbury, and at Hartford, Conn.

She died March 6, 1886, and soon after Colonel Parker returned to his native town and resided with his youngest son, Hon. John M. Parker, as before stated, where he received all the care and attention necessary to make his declining years pleasant and happy. He was buried in our public cemetery, and a substantial headstone of our native granite marks his final resting-place. At the time of his death the following editorial appeared in the *Independent Statesman*, printed at Concord, N. H.:

Colonel Amos A. Parker, once editor of the *Statesman*, has closed his more than a century of usefulness. Colonel Parker has lived a life marked by conscientious faithfulness to many a trust. As an editor, as a lawyer, as an official, he gave the best he had to the fulfilment of his duties, and went down the path of a green old age with powers unimpaired, with faculties undiminished, to a reward laid up by years of honesty with *himself, his fellow-men and his God.*

At the close of the reading, on motion of Mr. Carter, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Blake for his interesting paper, and to Mr. Walker for his kindness in reading the same.

E. C. Eastman then related some personal reminiscences of Colonel Parker, after which the meeting adjourned.

JOHN F. KENT,
*Secretary pro tem.*

A true copy, attest:
JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

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CONCORD, N. H., February 10, 1904.

The third adjourned eighty-first annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society in Concord, Wednesday, February 10, 1904, at two o'clock in the afternoon, President Wait in the chair. In the absence of the secretary, John F. Kent was chosen to act as secretary *pro tem.*

Hon. Henry M. Baker of Bow was unable to be present but sent his address entitled, "New Hampshire in the Struggle for Independence," which was read by Rev. N. F. Carter.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

New Hampshire is small in extent but great in achievement. Its domain covers only 9,305 square miles. Its length is about 170 miles with an average width of nearly 55 miles. It is diversified by many hills, mountains, valleys, lakes and rivers whose beauty and charm are acknowledged by all lovers of the peaceful and picturesque in nature. Its cities and villages are busy hives of industry and homes of comfort and joy. Its citizens are thrifty, energetic, honest, patriotic and religious. Schools of all grades are maintained and illiteracy is a disgrace. Only about one per cent. of the native population is unable to read and write. Temples of worship adorn the country and city alike. Piety, reverence for law and authority, the recognition of personal rights and obligations and self-respect, prevail. These are inheritances from the sturdy settlers of the state who, building their homes upon the ever-advancing frontier, reclaimed their farms from the primeval forest. They led independent lives but, by combination when necessary and patriotic insistence at all times, they resisted oppression, secured freedom and established self-government in the new world for themselves and for us.

Settlements were made at Odiorne's Point near Portsmouth and at Dover in the year 1623. It is probable that the former antedated the latter by a few weeks but the latter became permanent and ripened into a prosperous city. The first meeting house in the colony was erected at Dover. In 1665 it was provided with a bell. Prior to that date the people had been summoned to worship by the beating of a drum. There also the first sawmill and the first corn mill in New England were erected.

The settlement of New Hampshire was impeded by conflicting claims of title. Massachusetts as early as 1633 claimed that her patent had priority over the grant in 1622 to Gorges

and Mason and that her jurisdiction extended over nearly all the territory to which they asserted title. In 1629 Gorges and Mason divided their grant, which included the land between the Merrimack and Kennebec Rivers,—Mason taking the section known as New Hampshire and Gorges the territory east of the Piscataqua. Six years later, after earnest endeavors to colonize New Hampshire under his title, Mason died, leaving heirs too young to enforce promptly their inherited rights. Meanwhile the New Hampshire colonists were not harmonious and the authorities of Massachusetts, quick to recognize the opportunity, by much persuasion and many promises secured their consent to a union with the elder colony, which continued until 1679, when the king, upon the petition of Robert Tufton Mason, grandson of Capt. John Mason, the original grantee, decided that the grant to Gorges and Mason was valid and hence that New Hampshire was an independent colony and should have a government as a royal province distinct from Massachusetts, yet until 1741 the same governor administered the affairs of both colonies. That year Benning Wentworth was appointed governor of New Hampshire and henceforth the government of the two colonies was distinct.

During the nearly 40 years that New Hampshire was united with Massachusetts no new towns were incorporated, and the old ones remained so nearly stationary in population that when writs for the election of assemblymen were issued in 1680 there were only 209 qualified voters in the province.

The Assembly met promptly and proceeded to frame a series of laws for their government. They declared 16 crimes punishable by death and 21 by imprisonment. Among the former were idolatry, blasphemy, witchcraft, cursing parents and rebellion against parents; and among the latter were swearing, profaning the Lord's day, contempt of God's word or ministers, lying, burning or breaking down fences and drunkenness.

The form of government established at the beginning of their independent colonial existence, consisting of a president, or governor, and a council, each appointed by the crown, and an Assembly elected by the people, continued until superseded by the Provincial Congresses which assumed control of public

affairs, when Governor Wentworth abandoned the province in 1775.

The early settlers of New Hampshire treated the Indians with kindness and respect, but as the land and rivers were more and more occupied and devoted to private ownership curtailing the fishing and hunting privileges of the Indians, questions of individual and collective rights arose, which culminated in bloody conflicts resulting in the extension of the colony and also in the increased hatred of the colonists. Under these conditions the Indians fell an easy prey to the wiles of the French who incited them to attack the settlements at Dover and elsewhere and for years the colony was in excitement and under arms.

The colonists suffered severely during the French and Indian wars but their courage and zeal were equal to any demand upon them.

The expedition which captured Louisburg, June 17, 1745, was planned by Vaughan, a New Hampshire man, and on land was entirely executed by the troops of New England. Early in its siege Vaughan suggested and executed the dragging of the heavy cannon across a morass and the mounting of them in batteries advantageously situated. At the head of a detachment of New Hampshire troops he captured and burned a large quantity of stores in warehouses northeast of the harbor. They made a rapid fire with such dense smoke that the French abandoned their grand battery located near by which he, finding unoccupied the next morning, took possession of and wrote General Pepperell as follows:

> May it please your honor to be informed that by the grace of God and the courage of 13 men, I entered the royal battery about 9 o'clock and am waiting for a reinforcement and a flag.

The surrender of the city soon followed but under the treaty between France and Great Britain it was restored to the French to be recaptured in 1758 by Admiral Boscawen and General Amherst.

By participation in England's wars with France and by frequent conflicts with the Indians the colonists became veteran fighters. They were accustomed to danger and skilled not

only in Indian strategy but in all the arts then pertaining to civilized warfare. By loyal service to the crown and in defense of their homes from savage foes they were unconsciously fitted to maintain their liberties against the encroachments of king and parliament. The exigencies of the times had not only prepared them to resist force by force but had taught them to legislate and to combine for the common defense. For many years Massachusetts and New Hampshire had deliberated with each other in times of emergency and danger and had coöperated for their general welfare. Occasionally other of the colonies had been associated with them in offensive or defensive warfare but the first general meeting or congress of the colonies assembled at Albany, June 19, 1754. Delegates were present from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The ostensible object of the congress was to treat with the Indian tribes known as the Six Nations and to secure an abiding peace with them. They were the most formidable combination ever made by the red men and during the Revolution harassed the colonists until subdued by General Sullivan.

This congress, after a general interchange of opinion, appointed a committee of one from each colony to formulate a plan of union. They reported in favor of an enactment by parliament which should authorize a grand council to be chosen by the legislatures of the several colonies but having a president appointed by the crown with power to veto the acts of the council.

The council was to enact general laws, apportion quotas of men and money to be raised by each colony, determine the location and erection of forts, regulate the operations of armies and devise all measures for the common defense and safety.

This plan for the union of the colonies was adopted by the delegates July 4, 1754, just 22 years before the Declaration of Independence.

Benjamin Franklin was the only one of these delegates who was also a member of the Continental Congress, which declared the colonies free and independent. The plan of

union submitted by them was rejected by the colonies because it conceded too much power to the king, and by the king because it gave too much power to the assemblies of the people. Though the proposed union had failed the joint meeting of so many of the colonies was fortunate and instructive.

Events soon to transpire affecting all the colonists would demand their united opposition and the meeting at Albany had taught them that union was possible and must be accomplished. The God of the nations was preparing the way for a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

The wars with France had been expensive and Great Britain finding her public debt greatly increased recognized the necessity for enlarged revenue. She naturally thought her prosperous colonies in North America, who were able to plan and execute such expeditions as that against Louisburg, were able to help bear the burdens occasioned by those years of conflict. It is probable that the colonies would not have objected to bearing their just share of the national burdens had they been accorded a proportionate voice and vote in the home parliament, but as independent, yet loyal subjects of the crown, they demanded representation as a concurrent requisite to taxation. This the crown refused and attempted to enforce the collection of the taxes it levied.

It began by restricting the trade of the colonies with the West India Islands but that was of little profit as the colonists decided to consume other goods than those in which their trade was interdicted. Then followed the notorious Stamp Act, and George Meserve, at that time in England but a native of New Hampshire, was appointed the agent to distribute the stamps in that colony. In the debates in parliament those colonists who opposed taxation were termed "Sons of Liberty," an appellation which struck a popular chord in America and was adopted by numerous patriotic associations in every colony. The society at Portsmouth comprised almost the entire population and compelled Mr. Meserve to resign his commission before they would permit him to come ashore. The stamps entrusted to him were never landed in New Hampshire but were taken to Boston on the ship which brought them.

Many citizens of Portsmouth and vicinity attended an emblematic funeral of the Goddess of Liberty and followed in procession to the cemetery, where she was lowered into a grave, but, just as the earth was about to cover her, one of the Sons of Liberty announced that she yet breathed. She was raised and, with Meserve's commission and instructions, mounted on a sword, was carried in triumph throughout the town.

This was followed by an attempt upon the part of the loyalists to close the courts upon the allegation that they did not comply with the requirements of the Stamp Act. Their endeavors were quickly suppressed and were not renewed in New Hampshire.

On the 25th of June, 1774, 27 chests of tea, subject to duty under a recent act of parliament, were landed and stored in the custom house at Portsmouth. The people had no knowledge of this transaction until it was accomplished.

A town meeting was held on the second day after, and a committee was appointed to guard the tea and to protect Edward Parry, its consignee, from insult. The committee informed him of the popular feeling on the subject and against him, and he agreed to re-ship the tea, which he did after paying the duty on it then due as the tea had been landed. It was shipped in its original packages to Halifax. A committee was selected to prevent any further importation or landing of tea, and the people entered into an agreement that neither they nor their families should "import, sell, purchase, or consume" any teas subject to tax.

In the September following, 30 other chests of tea were consigned to the same person. The town immediately assembled, and Mr. Parry, in open town meeting, promised not to accept the tea or have anything to do with it, and the captain of the vessel agreed to send it at his own expense to Halifax. A committee was selected to see this done and faithfully attended to its duties. There was no other attempt to force the taxed tea upon an unwilling people who steadfastly kept their patriotic agreement concerning it.

The king in council must have had serious apprehension of his colonists, for the next move on the part of the royal gov-

ernment was to prohibit the exportation of gunpowder and military stores to America.

When the news of this order arrived at Boston, Paul Revere made his first notable appearance in history. He rode a special trip to Portsmouth, carrying a copy of the order to the Sons of Liberty there. Upon its receipt they were much excited, and recognizing the danger to the colonists which it foreshadowed, decided at once that the public good demanded that they supply themselves with powder and stores to the fullest extent possible. They looked with envious eyes upon Fort William and Mary at the entrance to the harbor and noted the small garrison by which it was defended. They had heard that the troops there would be reinforced in a few days.

The powder and guns in the fort were within their grasp, but to assault the fort and capture them would be high treason and probably precipitate a conflict which all prayed might be averted. On the one hand was the absolute necessity of the colonists in the event of an appeal to arms; on the other their loyalty to the mother country, which they had uniformly asserted and wished to maintain, and the private and public danger which a hostile demonstration upon the fort necessarily involved.

The hearts of the people stood still while duty wavered between loyalty and patriotism. The most thoughtful joined with excited patriots in discussing points of duty and questions of policy, the decision of which could not be postponed. The time for action seemed to have arrived. The necessity was great; the moment supreme. John Langdon, the patriot merchant of Portsmouth, proposed the immediate capture of the fort and the removal of its powder to places of safety, where in the possession of the patriots it would be available if required to defend the liberties of the colonies. As secretly as possible at first, but finally with avowed purpose, a sufficient force was organized which under the leadership of Langdon captured the fort without loss on either side. The garrison was overpowered and locked without arms in one of the rooms of the fort while more than a hundred barrels of gunpowder were removed. Late that evening the news of the capture

reached John Sullivan, who had just returned home from the Continental Congress. The next morning with several of his neighbors he marched to Portsmouth. That night he led an assault upon the fort and captured all the small arms it contained and 15 small cannon.

The next day Nathaniel Folsom, our other delegate in the Continental Congress, arrived from Exeter with a considerable force and aided in removing the cannon to places of safety. All of these captures subsequently helped the patriots to secure their independence. Without some of them the battle of Bunker Hill would have been less glorious, and with more of them might have been a decided victory.

This was the first act of armed hostility against the British crown by her colonists in America, and Sullivan and Folsom were the first of all the delegates in Congress to bear arms against their king. It antedated the fight at Lexington and Concord by more than four months and the battle of Bunker Hill by more than six months. Its consequences were momentous and far-reaching. A well-equipped and strong, though weakly garrisoned fort, over which the British flag had continuously floated, was assaulted and captured, despoiled of much of its equipment, and its officers and men imprisoned in their own defenses. There could not have been a more flagrant act of disloyalty or greater disrespect to the British flag. Sullivan was proclaimed a traitor, a reward offered for his capture, and himself informed from Canada that he would be the first one hung. He and his associates received the thanks of the colony by its convention assembled at Exeter, and everywhere throughout the colonies the bravery and success of the attack on the fort inspired the patriots with new zeal and greater courage and self-denial.

At this time New Hampshire had only 82,200 inhabitants, and among them were few loyalists. Notwithstanding this small population our state furnished during the years from 1775 to 1783 inclusive, 18,289 soldiers, of whom 12,497 were of the Continental line. No colony was more united in resistance to British oppression, or more willing to contribute its share to the common defense.

The War for Independence had actually begun, though no one knew it. Distrust was turning to hatred, and inaction was giving place to organization on the one hand and an increase of troops and supplies upon the other. The patriots watched every movement of the British forces and resolved to meet them by force whenever an armed attempt should be made to restrict their personal rights or to destroy their capacity for self-defense. Hence, when the lanterns, hung from the belfry of the North Church in Boston, started Paul Revere upon his most famous ride, he found the sturdy yeomanry of Lexington and Concord ready to defend their homes and protect the military supplies the British had come to capture or destroy, and when the news of their successful fight spread among the towns and to the several colonies, everywhere there was an approval of their heroic conduct and a determination to co-operate with them until resistance should bring a recognition of their private and public rights.

The news of the conflict and that the blood of patriots had mingled with their chosen soil soon reached New Hampshire. No one waited for an official call to arms, but wherever the news came hearts beat quicker and sturdy men started to reinforce their brethren, and with them beleaguer the British army in Boston. Stark shut down his sawmill gate and jumping upon his horse rapidly rode toward Boston, calling the people to arms as he went. They knew him and had confidence in his leadership, and in a short time 2,000 New Hampshire men were encamped in Medford and Charlestown. They were organized by enlistment in regiments under the command of Stark and Reed, and in small numbers in various regiments of Massachusetts.

The battle of Bunker Hill soon followed. It is strange and unfortunate that the exact number engaged on either side of that memorable battle is not accurately known. Neither can it be stated with certainty how many men New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut had in the fight. This much is certain, that New Hampshire, under the leadership of Stark and Reed and in other commands, furnished at least one half of them. It is probable that the American force has been under

estimated. It certainly has been, unless a considerable number of Colonel Prescott's men who left at the suggestion of General Putnam before the fight began, to erect intrenchments on Bunker Hill (the battle being fought on Breed's Hill) failed to return. Bancroft says: "Of the large party who took the intrenching tools away few returned," and that Prescott had remaining with him "but about 700 or 800 men." It is now generally conceded that New Hampshire had fully 1,000 men engaged in the battle and some authorities claim that their number exceeded 1,900. The records of the War Department show that during 1775 New Hampshire furnished 2,824 soldiers to the patriot cause. This fact and the equally well established one that about 2,000 New Hampshire men encamped in Charlestown, Medford and vicinity just before the battle indicate that our soldiers actually engaged in the fight were not less than 1,200 or 1,500 men. The New Hampshire troops fought with remarkable coolness and bravery, and retired in better order than any of the others. For that reason their loss was small in proportion to the whole number engaged, but more than forty of them died on the field of battle.

Bunker Hill was not a victory. It was more. It was an inspiration, an example, a demonstration, a consummation. From that hour the American knew he could resist British aggression successfully. Independence, though not yet declared, was assured, and England had lost the brightest jewel in her colonial crown.

The evacuation of Boston became a military necessity. The patriots occupied it and the war was transferred to New York and other colonies. Hesitation had departed. The stern realities of armed conflict had superseded doubt and confidence and hope ruled the hour.

The New Hampshire troops under Sullivan, Stark and others, were ever at the front. No soldiers did better service. Sullivan won renown on many battlefields and closed a brilliant military career with the successful expedition against the Six Nations and their British allies, for which service he was selected by Washington, and thanked by him and by Congress.

Stark was as active as when he was a lieutenant of "The Rangers" and did excellent service, but others were promoted over him who were his inferiors in rank and less worthy as officers. He protested but continued to serve. While the army was in winter quarters at Morristown in 1776–77 he returned home to obtain recruits, and by March, such was his popularity, his regiment was full and he reported to the state authorities at Exeter for instructions or suggestions for the public good. They informed him that Congress had made further promotions of junior officers and that he had received no recognition. He resigned his commission at once, saying an officer who will not maintain his rank is unworthy to serve his country. Though he refused to render personal service in a degraded position he remained faithful to the cause and urged his friends to enlist, and sent every member of his own family into the army who was old enough to bear arms. He counseled with the Committee of Safety and urged the necessity for the reënforcement of Ticonderoga and the defense of the Northern frontier. His fears were soon realized. The early summer saw the invasion of the states and the retreat of the American army from Ticonderoga. The way seemed about to open for a union of the armies of Generals Howe and Burgoyne, thus securing for the British uninterrupted communication from Canada to New York via Lakes Champlain and George and the Hudson River, and as a necessary result the separation of the states into two sections without the power to dislodge the armies which would keep them apart. A crisis was imminent. The danger could not be overestimated. The authorities of Vermont informed those of New Hampshire that unless assistance could come to them at once they should be compelled to yield as they were too feeble to resist successfully.

The Legislature of New Hampshire was not in session but was summoned immediately. In three days they had assembled. The emergency was great, their resources were few. Our people had done all they could. The public credit was exhausted and it seemed impossible to equip another regiment. In this emergency John Langdon, who led the first assault upon Fort William and Mary, being speaker of the House,

delivered that speech now so famous in which he pledged his private resources for the benefit of the state, and added, "We can raise a brigade, and our friend Stark, who so nobly sustained the honor of our arms at Bunker Hill, may safely be entrusted with the command, and we will check Burgoyne." His enthusiasm and faith pervaded the House. The necessary legislation was speedily enacted, a special messenger was dispatched for Colonel Stark and he responded in person. He accepted the proposed command upon the condition that he should not be required to join the main army or be responsible to any authority except that of New Hampshire, and was commissioned a brigadier-general by the state.

A day of fasting and prayer was reverently observed.

Col. Gordon Hutchins was the representative of Concord in the Legislature and as soon as the necessary legislation was completed mounted his horse and riding all night arrived in Concord on Sunday during the afternoon service. He walked up the aisle towards his pew while the pastor, Mr. Walker, was preaching. As soon as the preacher saw him he paused and said, "Colonel Hutchins, are you the bearer of any message?"

"Yes, sir," replied the colonel. "General Burgoyne with his army is marching on Albany. General Stark will take the command of New Hampshire men, and, if all turn out we can cut off Burgoyne's march." Rev. Mr. Walker then said, "My hearers, those of you who are willing to go better leave at once." Whereupon every man in the meeting house went out and many enlisted before going home. One man said, "I can't go for I have no shoes." A shoemaker replied, "Don't worry about that, you shall have a pair before morning," and was as good as his word. It is said that two volunteers wore shoes which were made Sunday night.

The militia officers were ordered to disarm all persons who made excuses or refused to aid in defending the country.

The name of Stark and the necessity of the hour filled the people with enthusiasm. In a few days more men had enlisted than had been authorized. They reported for duty at Charlestown, N. H., and thence marched to Vermont. The details of the battle of Bennington are too well known to justify repeti-

tion here. The battle was hotly contested with an enemy skilfully intrenched upon chosen ground, yet after a conflict of two hours he was driven from his defenses with great loss and the battle won. The victory was complete. The British loss far exceeded that of the Americans and seven hundred and fifty prisoners were captured. Hastily enlisted and poorly equipped militia had met veteran troops, protected by intrenchments, defended by artillery, and had defeated them at the point of the bayonet.

About seventy per cent. of the Americans were from New Hampshire and the others were Green Mountain boys and volunteers from the Berkshire Hills. It is stated that one hundred and sixty-five of the New Hampshire men had fought at Bunker Hill.

Stark's victory was opportune and decisive. It gave new hope and life to the people and courage to the army. An alliance with France became possible and the respect of the world was secured. Congress by public resolution thanked Stark and his troops and gave him the promotion so long delayed. Though he had stipulated for a separate command under state authority only and prior to the battle had refused to obey an order to report for duty under General Schuyler, Stark now joined his command to the Continental Army and did all he could to secure its success. Burgoyne was dispirited and harassed on all sides. The defeat of Baum was an irreparable loss to him. The battles of Stillwater and the surrender of Burgoyne soon followed. These battles and the surrender at Saratoga have been known under the specific designation of Saratoga and as such have been classed among the decisive battles of the world. The event at Saratoga was the continuation of the campaign begun months before but the decisive battle was at Bennington. After that victory the others followed in the natural order of occurrence. Without it the others would have been impossible.

Upon the evacuation of Boston by the British nearly all of the New Hampshire troops under Sullivan marched to New York and were engaged in the battles of Long Island and along the Hudson. When the campaign was transferred to New

Jersey the New Hampshire men commanded by General Sullivan and Colonels Stark and Poor, two of the first three colonels appointed by our state, were conspicuous for energy and bravery. Just before the battle of Trenton Colonel Stark is reported to have said to General Washington, "Your men have long been accustomed to place dependence upon spades and pickaxes for safety. If you ever mean to establish the independence of the United States you must teach them to rely upon their firearms and their courage." It is said General Washington promptly replied, "We are to move upon Trenton tomorrow and you are to command the right wing of the advance guard" and that Stark immediately answered, "I could not have been assigned to a more acceptable position." As a matter of fact, the two divisions which won the battle of Trenton were under the immediate command of General Greene and General Sullivan. Washington was with General Greene and Stark with his regiment led the attack under General Sullivan. The victory was complete. The British surrendered as prisoners of war. General Sullivan writing to Meshech Weare said of the New Hampshire troops, "General Washington calls them in front when the enemy are there; he sends them to the rear when the enemy threatens that way." Of course General Washington could have paid them no higher compliment than that. The battle of Princeton soon followed, and then the army marched to Morristown, where log huts were erected and winter quarters established. The army remained at Morristown until late in May, 1777. From that time until the September following Washington and Howe were engaged in that series of movements which demonstrated the ability of Washington as a tactician. His skill as a commander and his genius for military affairs were never more apparent. He won the applause of the greatest generals of his time.

The battles of Brandywine and Germantown soon followed. Neither was a victory nor yet a defeat. The moral effect of the New Jersey campaign of 1777 was favorable to the patriot army and the year closed better than it began. The army went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. The New Hampshire men there were under the immediate command of General

Poor. Their fortitude in bearing the sufferings of that dreadful winter need not be recounted. The pages of history record no greater heroism.

Neither the British or American Army abandoned its winter quarters until past the middle of June. Then Clinton, who succeeded Howe in command of the British, moved out from Philadelphia, where they had had a comfortable winter enlivened by theatres and balls. Their ease and enjoyment was in marked contrast to the self-sacrifice and suffering of the patriots at Valley Forge. General Clinton was en route for New York. Experience had demonstrated that his army could be furnished with military stores and supplies at that port with less difficulty than elsewhere, and that, in view of the proposed transfer of the campaign to the Southern states, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain an army of occupation at both cities. Washington was alert and quick in pursuit. He overtook the British near Monmouth. A battle ensued, in which neither army gained any decided advantage. The losses were about even. The New Hampshire troops were under the command of General Poor, and behaved splendidly. The British continued their march to New York, and Washington established his headquarters at White Plains on the Hudson.

The campaign in Rhode Island under General Sullivan soon followed, but was without decisive results. The next year General Sullivan led the expedition against the Six Nations of Indians, and General Poor commanded one of its brigades, which was composed of New Hampshire troops. The object of the expedition was accomplished and the power of the Indians broken.

Except in the extreme South, the troops of New Hampshire were present upon every important battlefield of the Revolution from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, and nowhere did they fail to do their full duty with discretion and bravery. New Hampshire furnished many soldiers beyond its actual quota, and met every demand for men and supplies with promptness and patriotism. This is the more creditable and inspiring as its population was small and its wealth still less. No sacrifice was too great to be freely offered upon the altar of liberty.

The sons of the Granite State may well be proud of the patriotic blood and military renown they have inherited.

The naval history of the Revolution is brief but brilliant. New Hampshire was active on the sea, and bore a very conspicuous part in building and manning our extemporized navy. More than a dozen armed vessels acting as privateers sailed from Portsmouth and captured many British vessels. One of these privateers was named the *Hampden*, a staunch ship of 400 tons and 22 guns. She was a splendid sailer and carried a picked crew. After chasing a ship all night she came up to her and found she was an East Indiaman of about 800 tons and 34 guns. Although the enemy was so much superior in tonnage and guns, Captain Pickering of the *Hampden* determined to fight her. The action continued for two hours and a half at close range. Captain Pickering was killed, the three masts and bowsprit of the *Hampden* were disabled, her rigging and sails cut to pieces, her heavy shot expended and 20 of her men killed or wounded. She then reluctantly drew off, having only her foresail with which to get away. The Indiaman was a complete wreck, her masts, yards, sails and rigging cut to pieces, and her hull riddled. She undoubtedly found rest with her brave crew at the bottom of the ocean. Cooper calls this fight the severest fought naval battle of the Revolution. Other of these vessels were more successful, but none of them had braver crew or more daring captain.

Of the regular navy the *Raleigh*, of 32 guns, and the *Ranger* were built at Portsmouth. In 1777 John Paul Jones and a crew composed of New Hampshire men took the *Ranger* on its first cruise across the Atlantic to St. George's Channel, where two years later several captures were made, including the *Drake*, a British man-of-war. While under the command of Jones the *Ranger* received the first salute ever given the stars and stripes by a foreign nation.

Later, with the help of the French, he secured a squadron of four vessels and made the *Bon Homme Richard* his flagship. To it he took many of the New Hampshire men who had done excellent service on the *Ranger*, and captured the *Serapis* of 44 guns, which in conjunction with the *Countess of Scarborough*, of

28 guns, was convoying a fleet of forty merchantmen. The *Countess* was captured by the *Pallas*, one of Jones' squadron. The fight between the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis* has never been equaled in the history of naval warfare. The vessels soon closed, and from 7 o'clock in the evening until 10.30 at night a hand-to-hand fight was carried on, in which about one half of the men on each ship were killed or wounded. Nothing can exceed the courage of Jones and his men. His victory was hailed with delight in France and the United States, and alarmed England. For the first time in generations one of her warships had surrendered to an inferior vessel. Her prestige as a naval power was threatened by the rising republic in the West, and soon the freedom of the seas would be accepted as international law.

Fresh courage animated our people and the success of Jones and others on the ocean was an important factor in the contest for American freedom and independence.

But however great and glorious the military and naval history of New Hampshire, its record in civil affairs is no less brilliant and honorable.

Many of the colonies were settled under the patronage of English chartered companies, by which they were promoted and sustained in the hope that they would become profitable, either through their productions or by the enhanced price of land to be sold to later settlers. The settlement of Jamestown in Virginia, for instance, would have been abandoned on several occasions but for timely aid from the home company. The settlement of New Hampshire was begun under the grant to Gorges and Mason and continued under the authority of Mason after they divided their joint territory in 1629, but the death of Mason six years later and the conflict of title between him and the Massachusetts Company prevented further promoted colonization, and the subsequent growth of the colony was for many years exceedingly slow and unsatisfactory. During this period such settlers as acquired new homes from unoccupied lands did so by virtue of their occupancy and thus inaugurated in America the principles of "preëmption" and "squatter sovereignty" which more than

two hundred years after so materially influenced the politics and prosperity of our people. When the boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts was settled in 1740 and the heirs of Mason were decided to be the lawful owners of New Hampshire these settlers were much excited, fearing they might lose the lands to which they had no title except by possession, but their rights were respected and their occupancy made valid.

In the early township grants, provision was made for public worship and for universal education. One section of each regular subdivided township was assigned to the pastor of the church, one was set aside for the benefit of the church itself and one was reserved for the support of public schools. It was provided in the early laws of the province that each town of one hundred families should maintain a grammar school, in which the learned languages should be taught and youth prepared for the university. The foundations of the state were laid in piety and wisdom. Such statutory provisions and requirements could not fail to produce an independent, self-reliant and prosperous community, ready to assert and maintain its individual and collective rights. So when Governor Wentworth in 1775, for the purpose of securing the election of some personal friends and a larger vote to sustain royal authority, issued writs of election to towns not previously authorized to send representatives to the assembly, and omitted to summon towns of greater population, the assembly which met on the twelfth of June, as its first act unseated the members thus summoned. The governor immediately adjourned the assembly to the eleventh of July. One of those expelled, having criticized the action of the assembly too freely, was assaulted on the street and sought protection in the governor's house at Portsmouth. The people demanded him and the governor refused to give him up, whereupon they brought a mounted gun to the governor's door threatening to discharge it if he was not delivered, and repeated their demand, when he was surrendered. The governor thought himself insulted and retired to the fort. By his authority fishing boats were prevented from going out of the river to the ocean for fish under

the pretense that the act in restraint of trade so required. In retaliation his boats were not permitted to come to town for provisions and one of them was fired upon by a guard stationed to prevent their landing. The boat returned the fire but no one was injured.

On the eleventh of July the governor sent a message to the assembly adjourning it to the twenty-eighth of September and on the twenty-fourth of August took passage for Boston, returning to the Isles of Shoals to further adjourn the assembly to April, 1776. This was his last visit to the colony of which he was governor. Upon his return to Boston kingly power ceased in New Hampshire.

The people had not failed to notice the inevitable trend of public affairs—neither were they inactive. One hundred and two towns represented by one hundred and thirty-three delegates had met in convention in May, 1775, and had promptly taken action in behalf of the people. They were in session about six months and during that time they established post-offices, appointed a committee on supplies for the army and elected a Committee of Safety which after the flight of Governor Wentworth was the real executive power of the colony. They also ordered the royal secretary to deliver his records to the secretary they had elected, which he did, and they were removed to Exeter, where the convention was assembled. Upon like direction the old treasurer of the province surrendered the funds in his hands amounting to £1,516 to Nicholas Gilman, the new treasurer and for many years the financier of the people. Many other royal commissions were revoked and when necessary new appointments were made. The courts were closed and the old magistrates were no longer obeyed or respected. It was the duty of the Committee of Safety to provide for all emergencies, to fill vacancies occasioned by changes in the form of government or otherwise and to see that the government and the people suffered no harm. In fact, it was the executive power of the colony or state when the Legislature was not in session and was influential in all matters of legislation. Meshech Weare was its chairman from January, 1776, until it was discontinued in 1782, having been elected eighteen times. That the committee

was patriotic and efficient needs no demonstration. The name of Weare is in itself ample proof. That name was a tower of strength and no one is more honored in our history.

As early as May 28, 1774, the House of Representatives selected a committee with its speaker as chairman to correspond with like committees of "sister colonies" as occasion might require.

This committee soon issued a call to the several towns to elect delegates to meet at Exeter on the twenty-first day of July, 1774. Eighty-five delegates assembled in response to this call and are known as the first Provincial Congress. Four other congresses of like selection and authority were subsequently chosen. The call for the election of the fifth and last Provincial Congress urged a full representation of the people and that they authorize their delegates to "establish such a form of government as in their judgment will best produce the happiness of the people and most effectually secure peace and good order in the province during the continuance of the present dispute between Great Britain and the Colonies." This congress assembled December 21, 1775, at Exeter and adopted a temporary constitution on the fifth of January, 1776, which was the first written constitution of any of the colonies providing for representative popular government of the people by themselves.

This constitution is introduced by a preamble, in which the necessity for their action is set forth in part as follows:

"The sudden and abrupt departure of his Excellency John Wentworth, Esq., our late Governor, and several of the Council leaving us destitute of legislation; and no executive courts being open to punish criminal offenders, whereby the lives and properties of the honest people of this colony are liable to the machinations and evil designs of wicked men; Therefore for the preservation of peace and good order and for the security of the lives and properties of the inhabitants of this colony, we conceive ourselves reduced to the necessity of establishing a form of government to continue during the present unhappy and unnatural contest with Great Britain."

This was followed by the assertion that they never sought

to throw off their dependence upon Great Britain while they could enjoy their constitutional rights and privileges, and that they would rejoice in a proper reconciliation.

They then provided for an Upper House called the Council, to consist of "twelve persons, being reputable freeholders and inhabitants within this colony," to be elected from its several counties according to their respective population, and further provided "That no act or resolve shall be valid and put into execution unless agreed to and passed by both branches of the Legislature. That all public officers for the said colony and each county for the current year be appointed by the Council and Assembly, except the several clerks of the Executive Courts, who shall be appointed by the Justices of the respective Courts.

"That all bills, resolves or votes for raising, levying and collecting money originate in the House of Representatives.

"That at any session of the Council and Assembly neither branch shall adjourn for any longer time than from Saturday till the next Monday without consent of the other."

The government was fully organized in all of its branches by the Provincial Congress in pursuance of the authority vested in it by the people under the call issued for its election, but these patriots had no desire to perpetuate their power except for the usual period under the customary sanctions, hence they specifically provided if "the present unhappy dispute with Great Britain should continue longer than this present year" for the continuance of the established government in its several branches and for the election of nearly all of its necessary officers by the people. This constitution remained the organic act of the state until it was superseded by the constitution of 1784. Meanwhile there had been several constitutions framed and submitted to the people, but they rejected each of them.

The constitution of January 5, 1776, was proclaimed to the people by Meshech Weare, who had been elected president of the Council. His proclamation required that every person conform to it or "be decreed inimical to their country," and closed by an appeal to every one while "our enemies are watching all opportunities to ensnare and divide us, to strive

to prevent and, if possible, to quell all appearance of party spirit, to cultivate and promote peace, union and good order and by all means in their power to discourage profaneness, immorality and injustice."

Events in those days were momentous and taught grave lessons. As we have seen, New Hampshire as late as January, 1776, when the constitution just described was adopted, hoped for reconciliation with Great Britain, and therefore provided for a temporary government only. A feeling of independence and the purpose to exercise and maintain it rapidly increased. Grievances produced irritation, and irritation bitterness, and bitterness hatred, and hatred resistance, which culminated in independence.

The Continental Congress of 1774 appointed a committee to draft a declaration of rights and a committee to prepare a statement of grievances. John Sullivan, one of the delegates from New Hampshire, was the first named member of each committee. On this subject John Adams wrote in his diary as follows:

"The Committee of Violation of Rights reported a set of articles which were drawn by Mr. John Sullivan of New Hampshire; and those two declarations, the one of rights and the other of violations, which are printed in the Journals of Congress for 1774, were two years afterwards recapitulated in the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July, 1776."

As John Adams was one of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence, his statement should be conclusive. No one can read the documents of 1774 without noticing that the declaration of 1776 is similar in tone and sentiment.

The first definite action in New Hampshire for its declaration was taken by its House of Representatives, or Assembly, as it was then called, in May, 1775, by an official letter to the Continental Congress, in which it recommended a Declaration of Independence. No action appears to have been taken upon this suggestion other than the documents already mentioned, and therefore the next year, June 11, 1776, it passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee, with such as the Council might join, "to make a draft of a declaration of

this General Assembly for independence of the United States on Great Britain." Their action was approved by the Council on the same day, and four days later their joint committee reported a draft of a declaration of independence, which was unanimously adopted, in which the delegates in the Continental Congress from New Hampshire were instructed "to join with the other colonies in declaring the thirteen United Colonies a free and independent State, solemnly pledging our faith and honor that we will, on our parts, support the measure with our lives and fortunes," and further authorized the Continental Congress to "form such alliances as they may judge most conducive to the present safety and future advantage of these American Colonies: *Provided*, the regulation of our internal policy be under the direction of our own Assembly."

It is noted here that while the intention to unite with the other colonies for the purpose of securing and maintaining independence and as a necessary corollary a union for national government is clearly expressed and unqualified in itself, that special care is exercised to preserve local self-government in all matters not essential to national life. It is a happy coincidence that the Legislature of New Hampshire appointed its committee to draft its declaration of independence upon the same day that the Continental Congress authorized Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert B. Livingston to prepare the National Declaration of Independence; that the preamble of each is based upon like grievances, and that the result recommended by each committee is the same.

It is worthy of note also that the delegates from New Hampshire signed the Declaration before they had received the instructions of their Legislature to give it their approval and support. It is evident that the voice of New Hampshire was potent in these deliberations.

Therefore, when a month later the National Declaration of Independence was received by President Weare at Exeter and publicly read by John Taylor Gilman, it was greeted with enthusiasm, and all felt that a new nation was born which would maintain freedom and justice in the world.

In a few days it was proclaimed in each of the shire towns of the colony at the tap of the drum and everywhere met the approval of the people who made good the declaration of their Legislature that they would support it with their lives and fortunes.

On September 19, 1776, the National Congress resolved that the designation "United Colonies" should be discontinued and that the new nation should henceforth be known as "The United States." Upon the receipt of this resolution New Hampshire adopted the new name and style and became a sovereign state.

In the formation and adoption of the Federal Constitution New Hampshire bore a worthy part. No state was represented in the Constitutional Convention by better men than John Langdon and Nicholas Gilman. Others were more prominent in discussion and more tenacious for personal triumph, but no delegation was more united for the establishment of a firm government which would preserve the nationality and freedom acquired by valor. Their names will endure and be honored so long as fidelity and patriotism are revered and constitutional free government is the hope and pride of men.

The people of New Hampshire ratified the Constitution by a decisive vote and completing the requisite number of states made it operative throughout the land. Joy reigned. The hope of all who believed in personal rights and free government was realized and the oppressed in every nation took fresh courage. Ever since the world has marched with light step toward the time when men everywhere shall govern themselves in the name of justice.

The subsequent history of New Hampshire fully sustains the high and honorable standard established in Colonial and Revolutionary times. In all patriotic, moral, educational, progressive and other noble aims and purposes the Granite State maintains her proud record.

In closing, permit me to recapitulate a few of the many just claims New Hampshire has to a high rank in the patriotic history of the struggling colonies which became states.

First. New Hampshire was the first colony to suggest a

Declaration of Independence. As early as May, 1775, the Provincial Assembly of New Hampshire addressed the Continental Congress officially on that subject.

Second. New Hampshire was the first colony to permanently rid herself of a governor appointed by the crown.

Third. New Hampshire was the first colony to establish independent self-government upon a constitutional basis.

Fourth. New Hampshire was the first to commit an overt hostile act against the military power of Great Britain, to assault a fort in possession of His Majesty's troops, to compel them to surrender and to capture and remove the military supplies and equipments of her king. This was done not to repulse an attack made by the British but was of itself an original attack upon His Majesty's troops in garrison, who were inactive and not hostile except through loyalty to their king. Moreover, it antedated the Declaration of Independence by more than a year and a half.

Fifth. New Hampshire supplied more than one half of all the American troops engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill—the first hotly contested battle of the Revolution.

Sixth. New Hampshire furnished two thirds of all the troops under Stark at the battle of Bennington. His victory there culminated in the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga and was the decisive battle of the war for independence.

Seventh. New Hampshire, after 1777, issued no bills for currency and in 1781 returned to coin payments. A record unsurpassed in the history of other states.

Eighth. New Hampshire in times of great anxiety and doubt ratified the Federal Constitution by a decided majority and being the ninth state to do so gave life to the Federal government and made perpetual the liberty won in battle.

Such is a brief and imperfect statement of some of the brave deeds and wise acts of a small but patriotic state. It is a record of which every son of New Hampshire and every lover of heroism and genius everywhere may be proud and from which all may learn wisdom, patriotism and devotion.

Hon. J. B. Walker, after the reading was finished, gave interesting reminiscences of Daniel Livermore of this town, who was with General Stark at the battle of Bunker Hill, and offered a vote of thanks to General Baker for his admirable summary of the patriotic deeds of New Hampshire men in the Revolution.

*Voted*, To adjourn to the call of the president.

JOHN F. KENT,
*Secretary pro tem.*

A true copy, attest:
JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

CONCORD, N. H., March 9, 1904.

The fourth adjourned eighty-first annual meeting was held in the rooms of the Society in Concord, Wednesday, March 9, 1904, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Vice-President Rev. D. C. Roberts presiding. A paper had been announced for this meeting, the subject of which was to be "A Chapter in the Life of Gen. Fitz John Porter," by Maj. W. M. Mills of Washington, D. C. The author died quite suddenly before completing the address, but the paper, as far as prepared, was forwarded by the family of Mr. Mills and read by the librarian, Rev. N. F. Carter. At the conclusion it was

*Voted*, That the Society return its thanks to the family of the late Major Mills for the very interesting paper which it had listened to, with an expression of its sincere sorrow and condolence for the great loss which they had sustained.*

On motion, adjourned to the call of the president.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

*It is not deemed advisable to print this address, as it is a first draft and incomplete.

CONCORD, N. H., May 11, 1904.

The fifth adjourned eighty-first annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society in Concord, Wednesday, May 11, 1904, at two o'clock in the afternoon, about fifteen members being in attendance, Rev. D. C. Roberts, vice-president, presiding.

Mr. John C. Thorne made a verbal report of the receipt by this Society of the Sabine library of about four thousand volumes, a bequest from the late Hon. Lorenzo Sabine of Roxbury, Mass., ratified and confirmed by his family and heirs-at-law. The report was accepted, the thanks of the Society voted Mr. Thorne for his efficient services in the matter, and the committee discharged.

Miss Ella Carr of Andover was elected a member of the Society.

On motion of Hon. S. C. Eastman, it was

*Voted*, That the majority and minority report of the special committee for the disposition of certain books in the library not thought to be needed by the Society be taken from the table and both reports read by the Secretary.

A motion by Mr. Thorne to substitute the minority report for the report of the majority was lost by a tie vote, the chairman voting in the negative, after which the majority report was amended by adding the following resolution introduced by Mr. Eastman:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to dispose of the publications of the United States, and of the states outside of New England, with the right to retain such volumes as come within the purpose of the Society.

The report as thus amended was adopted, and Joseph B. Walker, Samuel C. Eastman and Henry McFarland appointed a committee to recommend a committee of five for that purpose, and report at the annual meeting of the Society.

*Voted* to adjourn.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

# NECROLOGY.

## JOHN BALLARD.

John Ballard, son of Nathan Ballard, Jr., and grandson of Lieut. Nathan Ballard, was born in Concord, January 1, 1818. He was the youngest boy in a family of eleven children. His entire life was spent on the farm where he was born. His education was received in the district school in his own neighborhood. In early life he united with the North Congregational Church and was a constant attendant. In 1864 he was elected deacon and served in that capacity for twenty-three years, resigning in 1887.

He served three years in the city government, and for two years represented his ward in the general court.

He passed on to the life beyond this, September 19, 1902, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years, eight months and eighteen days, respected by all who knew him.

He was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, September 16, 1889.

## CORA K. BELL.

Mrs. Cora Kent Bell, widow of Hon. John J. Bell, died at her home in Exeter, November 25, 1902.

Mrs. Bell was born in Lawrence, Mass., July 17, 1850, the third child of Hervey and Eliza J. (Hanson) Kent. Her early childhood was spent in her birthplace, in Great Falls, and Pittsfield, and in Lewiston, Me., where her father was prominent in the management of cotton mills. Since 1862 she had resided in Exeter.

She was valedictorian of the first class graduated from Robinson Seminary in 1870 and had since been active in the alumnæ association.

On April 13, 1881, she was happily married to John J. Bell, Esq., who died suddenly in Manchester, August 22, 1893. She succeeded to the management of his large estate, which included the Deer Park Hotel property at North Woodstock, real estate in Manchester and other property. In early life Mrs. Bell joined the Congregational Church and was ever zealous in all church work. It was largely through her efforts and munificent gifts that the stately granite edifice of the Phillips Church was built in 1899. Later she gave the church an organ costing $10,000 in memory of her sister.

She was also deeply interested in the general religious and mission work of her church and gave largely to such purposes. She also found time for work in various town enterprises, such as the Cottage Hospital, the Music Club and the Golf Club.

Her chief pleasure was in her beautiful home, which was replete with treasures of art and literature gathered through years of careful selection at home and abroad.

Of her private life it need only be said that she was the ideal daughter, sister, wife and mother. She has left beside her aged parents, two sons, Samuel Kent Bell and John Kent Bell, and one brother, George E. Kent.

She became a life member of the New Hampshire Historical Society on June 10, 1885.

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## VIRGIL C. GILMAN.

Hon. Virgil Chase Gilman died at his home in Nashua, N. H., April 28, 1903. He was born in Unity, N. H., May 5, 1827, and was the third child and eldest son in a family of eight children of Emerson and Delia (Way) Gilman. The family was prominent in civil office and took a commanding part in the early affairs of the country. Mr. Gilman was ten years of age when he became a resident of Lowell. He was educated in the public schools, entering the High School but not completing the course. In 1843 he removed to Nashua, and in 1851 entered into business for himself. He became associated with Charles P. Gage and O. D. Murray under the firm name of Gage, Murray & Co., in the manufacture of printers' cards,

embossed and marble papers. Out of this firm grew the present Nashua Card & Glazed Paper Co.

Mr. Gilman became one of the finest penmen and accurate bookkeepers of his day and after selling out his business interests was much in demand as an expert accountant. In 1876 he became treasurer of the Nashua Savings Bank in place of Dr. Edward Spalding, which he held for eighteen years with the complete confidence of the public.

Mr. Gilman was identified with the growth and the prosperity of Nashua in many ways during his long and eventful life. He was a director in the Underhill Edge Tool Co. and the Amoskeag Axe Co., a director in the Indian Head National Bank, and was for many years a director in the Nashua Iron & Steel Co., and president of the Nashua Saddlery Hardware Co., and the Peterborough Railroad Co.

He wrote for newspapers and other publications valuable articles on the industrial importance of the city.

Mr. Gilman took a decided interest in military matters. He was a member of the famous Governor's Horse Guards and an honorary member of the Foster Rifles. He never was a self-seeker in the field of political preferment, but in various instances was besought by his party to accept important office. He was mayor of Nashua in 1865 and served long and faithfully on the board of education. In 1879 he was a member of the Legislature and in 1881 was elected a member of the New Hampshire Senate.

Mr. Gilman was one of the most active workers in aid of a free public library and it was mainly through his efforts that such an institution was organized and became successful in Nashua. He was the oldest trustee of the Library Association, served as clerk and treasurer many years, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the erection of the new library building.

During all his life Mr. Gilman was intensely interested in agricultural and horticultural matters. For years he maintained one of the best equipped green houses in this section of New England. He owned and controlled a large and valuable farm. He took a keen interest in fairs devoted to agriculture and

horticulture. He was one of the first three men to breed and develop the now famous Plymouth Rock fowl and was one of the best known prize winners of the country at prominent poultry shows.

In company with Dr. Edward Spalding, he and a number of other prominent Nashuans built the first fish hatchery ever known in southern New Hampshire. Out of it grew the present fish hatchery now owned by the United States Fish Commission.

Mr. Gilman was a member of the First Congregational Church and very active in its affairs. He was a member of the building committee which erected the present church edifice. He was elected on the board of deacons in 1873 and served continuously up to the time of his death. Mr. Gilman married Miss Sarah Louisa Newcomb of Roxbury in 1850, who survives him. Two children were born of this marriage, Harriet Louisa, wife of Judge Charles W. Hoitt of this city, and Alfred Emerson, who died September 29, 1857. He was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, June 12, 1872, and was an active and useful member.

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## ISAAC A. HILL.

Isaac Andrew Hill, the youngest son of Gov. Isaac Hill, was born in Concord, September 16, 1827, and died at his home on Pleasant Street, in the same place, February 28, 1903.

He received his education in the public schools of Concord, the Concord Literary Institution and Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the *New Hampshire Patriot*, of which his father was editor and proprietor. After leaving school he spent five years in Boston, in the employ of Sayles, Merriam & Brewer, wholesale merchants. On his return to Concord in 1849 he worked in the Patriot office till 1856 and was then for a short time in the Statesman office. About this time he left the Democratic party on the slavery question and was always thereafter a consistent and zealous Republican. His change of allegiance caused some coldness between him and the other members of

his family, who adhered to the stalwart democracy of Governor Hill.

From 1856 to 1874 he filled with general acceptance the office of register of probate. The records in his legible and neat handwriting are a pattern for his successors, which may be equaled but cannot be excelled. He was removed from office by address in common with many other Republican office holders, when the Democrats got control of the state in 1874. From 1876 to 1883 he was deputy collector of internal revenue of the United States.

He was always interested in anything which contributed to the welfare of his native city, and devoted a great deal of time and energy to such enterprises as the Board of Trade Building, the Concord Shoe Company, the Public Library and the extension of Pleasant Street. He was a trustee and the first depositor in the Merrimack County Savings Bank.

He carried constantly a silver half dollar, given to him by Andrew Jackson on his visit to Concord, with the words: "Here, my boy, is the eagle of your country, which during my life I have endeavored to honor and defend. Keep it in remembrance of me; and if ever it should be assailed by a foreign or domestic foe, rally under its pinions and defend it to the last."

He was a member of the Blazing Star Lodge of A. F. and A. M.

He married October 5, 1859, Sarah Ann Sanderson, who survives him. He leaves five sons, Walter B., Josiah F., Charles S., Isaac and Lawrence R. One son died in infancy.

He became a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, June 13, 1900, and was always deeply interested in its welfare and a regular attendant at the meetings.

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## LEONARD A. MORRISON.

Leonard Allison Morrison, A. M., son of Jeremiah and Eleanor Reed (Kimball) Morrison, was born in Windham, February 21, 1843, and died in Derry, December 14, 1902.

Early in life he succeeded to the ownership and care of the ancestral farm, first owned by his great grandfather, Lieut.

Samuel Morrison, and this was his home until his removal to Derry a few years ago. For most of his life he was prominently identified with all the interests of his native town. He was moderator of a score of town meetings, was instrumental in the establishing of the Nesmith Town Library, and in securing for its housing the Armstrong Memorial building. In 1885 he represented Windham in the state Legislature, and was made chairman of the committee on education, in which position he was aided effectively in securing the adoption of the town system of schools. Two years later he was a member of the Senate, representing the Londonderry district, and was chairman of the committee on education.

Mr. Morrison will be chiefly remembered as a local historian and writer, his published works of town and family history being numerous and of high merit. The first was the "History of the Morison or Morrison Family," issued in 1880, followed three years later by the "History of Windham." Then in quick succession came histories of the Allison, Norris, Sinclair and Kimball families; "Supplement to the History of Windham;" Proceedings of the Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Incorporation of Windham;" "Poems of Robert Dinsmore, the Rustic Bard," and other books. In 1884, and again in 1889, he traveled extensively in Great Britain, Ireland and on the continent, partly for pleasure, partly for genealogical research and as a result issued "Rambles in Europe" and "Among the Scotch-Irish and a Tour of Seven Countries."

Mr. Morrison was given the honorary degree of A. M. by Dartmouth in 1884. He became a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and for several years a member and vice-president for New Hampshire of the Scotch-Irish Society of America. He took great pride in the sterling character and heroic achievements of his Scotch-Irish ancestry, whose memory he did so much to perpetuate. Mr. Morrison was unmarried. He was elected member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, June 14, 1882, and was made a life member July 10, 1894.

## JOSEPH PINKHAM.

Joseph Pinkham, Esq., of Newmarket, died February 27, 1903. He was born in the old garrison house at Newmarket Neck, February 26, 1827, and was the son of John and Betsey (Smith) Pinkham. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town. When a young man he entered the employ of Col. James B. Creighton, a merchant of Newmarket, and was later in the employ of Z. Don Creighton. For a time he engaged in the daguerreotype business; later he opened a general store and combined with this the manufacture of clothing. About a quarter of a century ago he retired from active business. Mr. Pinkham was a Republican, long prominent in town and county politics, and had served in the Legislature and in numerous conventions. Through his efforts Lamprey River Grange, No. 240, P. of H., was instituted in 1896, and he was its first worthy master. He was also chancellor commander of Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., at the time of his death. He was well versed in local history and also took a deep interest in general historical and genealogical matters, being a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, the New Hampshire Society Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. He was elected member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, June 11, 1890.

Mr. Pinkham never married, and his nearest surviving relatives were four nephews and one niece.

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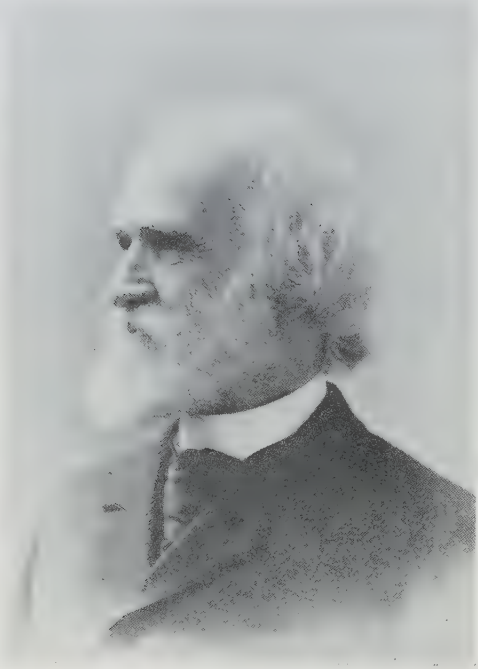
## HON. CYRUS SARGEANT.

Hon. Cyrus Sargeant died at his home in Plymouth, July 24, 1902, after a long illness.

He was one of the town's most prominent and wealthy men, and while not an active participant in her every-day life, was a keen observer, clear thinker and well informed on the affairs not only of the town but of the state and nation.

Mr. Sargeant was twice sent by the Democratic party to the Legislature, in 1889 and 1891. He served as a member of the board of trustees of the Normal School for several years.



Dr. Claudius B. Webster.

He was born in Candia, N. H., August 24, 1824, the son of Rufus, grandson of Moses, and great-grandson of Capt. John Sargeant of the War of the Revolution. His ancestors have all adhered to the English spelling of their surname.

Mr. Sargeant's earliest years were spent on the farm and in the country store. Later, like so many of his contemporaries, he left the state to engage in city industries.

He remained in Boston from 1840 until 1862, when he retired from active business. In 1856 he married Sarah J. Emerson of Boston, who died after three years of happy married life, leaving one daughter, Caroline, the wife of Dr. Robert Burns of Plymouth.

From 1862 he passed ten years in travel, alternating between Europe and America. In 1873 he married Mary E. McQuesten of Plymouth. Of their four children two only survive: Cyrus Sargeant, Jr., and Miss Louise. The Sargeant homestead, originally the property of Mrs. Sargeant's father, James McQuesten, sheltered George Thompson of England for one night during his first memorable visit to this country, as the guest of N. P. Rogers, its builder.

Cyrus Sargeant was a man who cared very little for the surface praise and popularity of his fellow men, but was content with quiet deeds of charity and the surroundings of his home; a man beloved by all and who will be greatly missed.

He was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, June 8, 1892.

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## DR. CLAUDIUS B. WEBSTER.

Claudius Buchanan Webster, M. D., A. M., was born in Hampton, December 10, 1815, and died in Concord, September 7, 1902. He was the son of Rev. Josiah and Elizabeth (Knight) Webster. His father graduated from Dartmouth in 1798, and was pastor of the Congregational Church in Ipswich, Mass., for eight years, subsequently of the church at Hampton until his death. Claudius B. fitted for Dartmouth at Hampton, and graduated in 1836. He afterwards received the honorary degree of master of arts. Among his classmates at Hanover

were the Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, D. D., LL. D., ex-president of the college; Prof. Erastus Everett, LL. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; ex-Governor and ex-Senator James W. Grimes, LL. D., of Iowa; Prof. Edmund R. Peaslee, M. D., LL. D., of New York; and Hon. John Wentworth, LL. D., member of Congress from Illinois.

For a short time after graduation he was principal of the South Berwick, (Me.) Academy. He was then for three years engaged as a civil engineer on railroad work in the West, subsequently returning East to study medicine at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, whence he graduated in 1844. He practised medicine for a time but soon gave it up, and was for sixteen years principal of the Norwich, (Ct.) Female Academy. In 1862 he resigned to become an assistant surgeon in the army. After the war he returned to Norwich, and in 1870 he was appointed United States Consul at Sheffield, England, holding the position until 1886, and gaining considerable wealth therein. Returning to the United States after a tour of the world, he subsequently spent his time in a leisurely way, residing generally in Concord.

October 31, 1844, Dr. Webster married Mary Elizabeth Webster of Pembroke, who died at Sheffield, forty-two years later, without children. He was always strongly interested in Dartmouth College, and was president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Concord. He became a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, March 9, 1898.

# EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

CONCORD, N. H., June 8, 1904.

The eighty-second annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held at the rooms of the Society in Concord, Wednesday, June 8, 1904, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, about twenty members being in attendance and President Wait in the chair.

The records of the last meeting held during the year were read and approved.

On motion of Hon. Lyman D. Stevens a committee of three to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year was appointed by the chair as follows: Lyman D. Stevens, John C. Thorne and James E. Randlett.

The report of the secretary of the membership of the Society was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of members June 10, 1903, | | 189 |
| New members qualified during the year, | | 5 |
| Total, | | 194 |
| Less number of members deceased during the year, | 6 | |
| Resigned, | 2 | |
| | — | 8 |
| Present membership, | | 186 |

Names of members who have died during the year:

William C. Todd, Atkinson, June 26, 1903.
D. Arthur Brown, Penacook, Sept. 9, 1903.
Fletcher Ladd, Lancaster, Dec. 12, 1903.
Mrs. Mary E. Bell, Exeter, Feb. 3, 1904.
Dr. William G. Carter, Concord, March 7, 1904.
Charles C. Danforth, Concord, March 8, 1904.

The annual report of the treasurer, William P. Fiske, was read and accepted, together with the certification of the auditors, John C. Thorne and Giles Wheeler.

## REPORT OF TREASURER.

*Receipts credited to general income:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Income from permanent fund, | $533.36 | |
| New members, | 25.00 | |
| Assessments, | 363.00 | |
| Books sold, | 49.14 | |
| State appropriation, | 500.00 | |
| Income from Todd Fund, | 58.05 | |
| | | $1,528.55 |

*Expenditures charged to general income:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Printing and binding, | $133.85 | |
| Printing volume of Proceedings, | 130.87 | |
| Fuel, | 67.70 | |
| Books purchased, | 294.19 | |
| Genealogies, | 58.05 | |
| Insurance, | 46.22 | |
| Salary of librarian, | 500.00 | |
| Incidental expenses of librarian, | 52.30 | |
| Repairs, | 34.93 | |
| Incidentals, | 100.50 | |
| Postage, | 37.10 | |
| Expenses, account Sabine Library, | 57.40 | |
| | | 1,513.11 |
| | | $15.44 |
| Permanent fund, | $11,500.00 | |
| Current funds, | 1,051.43 | |
| | | 12,551.43 |
| | | $12,566.87 |
| To new account: | | |
| Permanent fund, | $11,500.00 | |
| Current funds, | 1,066.87 | |
| | | $12,566.87 |

*The William C. Todd Fund.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To investments, | $1,500.00 | |
| income, | 58.05 | |
| | | $1,558.05 |
| By paid for genealogical works, | | 58.05 |
| | | $1,500.00 |

*Securities in hands of the treasurer:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 Iowa Loan & Trust Co.'s debentures, $500.00 each, | $1,000.00 | |
| Johnson Loan & Trust Co.'s receipt, | 550.00 | |
| 2 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad bonds, $500.00 each, | 1,000.00 | |
| 2 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad bonds, $1,000.00 each, | 2,000.00 | |
| 1 New York & New England Railroad bond, | 1,000.00 | |
| 1 Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad bond, | 1,000.00 | |
| 13 shares of Concord & Montreal Railroad stock, | 2,268.50 | |
| 5 shares of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad stock, | 500.00 | |
| 3 shares of Concord Electric Co., | 300.00 | |
| Deposit in the New Hampshire Savings Bank, | 2,526.00 | |
| Deposit in National Bank, | 422.37 | |
| | | $12,566.87 |

*The William C. Todd Fund.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Northern Pacific & Great Northern Railroad bond, | $1,000.00 | |
| Deposit in New Hampshire Savings Bank, | 500.00 | |
| | | $1,500.00 |

*Building Fund.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscription of William C. Todd, | $5,000.00 | |
| Other subscriptions, | 4,980.00 | |
| Interest received, | 1,061.07 | |
| | | $11,041.07 |
| Deposited in the New Hampshire Savings Bank, | $10,941.07 | |
| Note, | 100.00 | |
| | | $11,041.07 |

We have this day examined the account of William P. Fiske, treasurer of the New Hampshire Historical Society, for the year ending June 8, 1904, and find the same correctly cast and sustained by satisfactory vouchers. We have also examined

the securities constituting the funds of the Society and find them correct.

GILES WHEELER,
JOHN C. THORNE,
*Standing Committee.*

CONCORD, N. H., June 8, 1904.

The annual report of the librarian was read and accepted, and verbal reports were made by the necrologist, the standing committee and the committee on publication.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

In presenting his annual report the librarian takes great pleasure in announcing with congratulations the reception after so many years of waiting of the Sabine library of 3,517 volumes. The library has been classified, and according to the original agreement put upon shelves in a room of its own, and made ready for book-plates specially prepared for it, which will be inserted as fast as time left after the necessary routine work will permit. While a small portion of this large accession is in duplicate, the remainder furnishes an exceedingly valuable acquisition to the permanent treasures of the Society, consisting largely of American and English history, biography, travels, standard literature, poetry and classic fiction. The library was accompanied by a large and nicely-framed portrait of the donor, Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, and several other pictures of greater or less interest. It will remain as a perpetual memorial of his thoughtful remembrance.

A few weeks later the valuable historical library of late Rev. Charles Langdon Tappan, librarian, 1890–95, was donated to the Society by Miss Eva March Tappan, who received it by bequest, in his memory, on condition that a suitable book-plate be put in every volume; that the books are never to leave the library unless for the temporary use of the donor; that they are never to be sold, nor merged in any other library; that in selling duplicates already in the Society's possession the proceeds shall constitute the "Tappan Fund," the income of which shall be used perpetually to increase the collection. This acquisition is all the more valuable in that it gives the Society a complete set of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, the four rare volumes having previously been lacking. Also a nearly entire set of the New Hampshire Register, in fine binding, Hemmenway's Vermont, long needed, Dawson and Lamb, in addition to all the New Hampshire histories. It con-

tains a full set of the *Granite Monthly*, elegantly bound, and a few miscellaneous works of value, in all 1,136 volumes. Nearly all are durably bound. A book-plate satisfactory to the donor has been prepared, and in due time will be inserted in every volume.

The reception of these two libraries richly supplements and makes notable the year's accessions, and furnishes not only occasion for rejoicing, but an inspiration for speedy and strenuous endeavors to secure a new and fireproof building to house suitably such enriching treasures. *Verbum sat sapientibus.*

Other miscellaneous accessions for the year have fallen off nearly one half that of preceding years. This can be satisfactorily accounted for only on the supposition that an impression has gone abroad that the society does not care to receive what individuals have to offer, and, therefore, donations are withheld which otherwise would naturally come to us. Thus while we may have been saved the trouble of examining some valueless matter, we have also failed to receive much that is valuable. As many in making contributions say in substance, "do with it as you like," it would seem wisest to pass over in silence the nature of offerings, receive and sift as there may be occasion.

Miscellaneous accessions have been 427 volumes, and 1,067 pamphlets. One hundred and sixty-seven volumes have been bound, which with the 427 donated make the total in the library 18,571 bound volumes. Eighty-three bound volumes of historical and genealogical works have been purchased.

Donations have been received from the following individuals :

| | Vols. | | Vols. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott, Miss Frances M. | 6 | Blanchard, Miss Grace | 3 |
| Aiken, Rev. E. J. | 3 | Brentnall, R. H. | 1 |
| Anderson, Rev. Asher | 1 | Brickett, Elizabeth A. | 1 |
| Ayer, Rev. F. D. | 4 | Briggs, Frank O. | 1 |
| Bachelder, Nahum J. | 1 | Buckshorn, Rev. Louis H. | 30 |
| Bacon, Horace S. | 1 | Caldwell, William H. | 5 |
| Bacon, John L. | 1 | Calvin, Samuel | 1 |
| Bailey, J. Warren | 1 | Campbell, William H. | 1 |
| Baird, David | 2 | Carpenter, Rev. C. C. | 2 |
| Baker, Henry M. | 2 | Carter, Rev. N. F. | 4 |
| Barnwell, James G. | 2 | Carter, Mrs. N. F. | 2 |
| Bartley, J. D. | 1 | Carter, Solon A. | 1 |
| Bascom, Robert O. | 1 | Cate, E. E. | 1 |
| Battle, William | 1 | Chandler, George B. | 1 |
| Bellows, J. G. | 1 | Chandler, William D. | 5 |
| Benton, Joseph | 1 | Chase, Harry G. | 1 |
| Beveredge, Albert J. | 1 | Clark, Rev. Frank G. | 14 |

| | Vols. | | Vols. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clark, Mrs. Frank G. | 5 | Jack, D. R. | 4 |
| Clark, Henry H. | 1 | Jewell, Miss M. Blanche | 1 |
| Clay, Ithiel E. | 10 | Johnson, Mrs. Henry | 1 |
| Conn, Dr. G. P. | 1 | Jones, John F. | 1 |
| Cousins, Rev. E. M. | 1 | Keeler, I. Eugene | 1 |
| Cowan, Andrew | 1 | Kümmel, Henry S. | 1 |
| Crisp, Fred A. | 1 | Lake, Rev. George E. | 1 |
| Currier, Miss Mary M. | 1 | Lamb, Fred W. | 25 |
| Dodge, James H. | 1 | Lamprey, Maitland | 1 |
| Donelly, Richard A. | 1 | Lasher, George F. | 1 |
| Eastman, Samuel C. | 9 | Linehan, John C. | 1 |
| Ellms, Rev. Louis | 1 | Little, Brown & Co. | 19 |
| Emerson, C. F. | 4 | Little, Cyrus H. | 1 |
| Evans, B. D. | 1 | Little, George T. | 1 |
| Evans, G. H. | 1 | Lord, Charles C. | 1 |
| Eyler, Mrs. M. B. | 1 | Ludlow, Henry H. | 1 |
| Fiske, Miss Abbie G. | 1 | Mason, Miss Helen | 3 |
| Fiske, William P. | 36 | McGann, Edward W. | 11 |
| Fitts, Mrs. Mary C. | 1 | McGlenen, E. W. | 1 |
| Folsom, Capt. A. A. | 6 | McKean, H. G. | 6 |
| Francis, A. F. | 2 | McLeer, George | 1 |
| Gallinger, Jacob H. | 5 | Metcalf, Henry H. | 5 |
| Garrison, W. C. | 1 | Minot, Mrs. James | 2 |
| Gerould, Rev. S. L. | 144 | Mitchell, Henry | 1 |
| Gibbs, William D. | 11 | Morrison, Rev. N. J. | 2 |
| Goddard, George S. | 32 | Morse, Fred W. | 1 |
| Green, Dr. Samuel A. | 13 | Morton, Mrs. Jennie C. | 3 |
| Hackett, Frank W. | 1 | Musgrove, R. W. | 3 |
| Harper Brothers | 2 | Newlands, Francis G. | 1 |
| Hay, John | 5 | Noyes, Harriet E. | 2 |
| Haynes, John C. | 2 | Olin, William M. | 1 |
| Hayward, Rev. Silvanus | 1 | Ordway, John C. | 1 |
| Hemmenway, Herbert D. | 1 | Owen, Thomas M. | 1 |
| Herbert, Miss Alma J. | 16 | Parker, Isaac A. | 3 |
| Hicks, Harry W. | 2 | Parvin, N. R. | 3 |
| Hill, Mrs. J. C. A. | 25 | Patterson, Samuel F. | 1 |
| Hill, Mrs. Mabel W. | 1 | Pearson, Edward N. | 4 |
| Hill, Miss M. Pearl | 1 | Perkins, Miss A. J. G. | 6 |
| Hobbs, William J. | 1 | Pidgeon, Charles F. | 6 |
| Houston, William C. | 1 | Pillsbury, Albert E. | 1 |
| Howard, Gen. O. O. | 1 | Publishers | 3 |
| Howe, Miss S. A. | 2 | Quarles, R. T. | 1 |
| Ide, Lemuel N. | 1 | Rand, Thomas C. | 1 |
| Ives, Rev. Joel S. | 1 | Rogers, Mrs. Fairman | 1 |

| | Vols. |
|---|---|
| Rollins, Mrs. Nellie A. | 1 |
| Root, Azariah S. | 1 |
| Rosengarten, J. G. | 1 |
| Sargent, Rev. O. C. | 3 |
| Scott, John F. | 1 |
| Scott, N. D. | 1 |
| Sellers, Edwin J. | 1 |
| Shoemaker, Julian | 1 |
| Slafter, Rev. E. F. | 1 |
| Sloan, J. J. | 1 |
| Smiley, Albert K. | 1 |
| Smith, Frank B. | 1 |
| Smith, Jeremiah | 2 |
| Stearns, Charles A. | 1 |
| Stearns, Henry P. | 1 |
| Stitt, Rev. W. C. | 1 |
| Streeter, Mrs. Lilian C. | 2 |
| Swan, Robert T. | 1 |
| Swett, Charles E. | 2 |
| Thayer, Miss Kate M. | 1 |
| Thayer, William F. | 1 |
| Tibbets, Charles W. | 1 |
| Tufts, James A. | 1 |
| Waldron, Rev. Daniel W. | 1 |
| Walker, Adair | 1 |
| Walker, J. B. | 1 |
| Watkins, D. O. | 1 |
| Watson, Dr. I. A. | 2 |
| Weeks, Miss Mary L. | 1 |
| Wheeler, Everett P. | 1 |
| Whitcher, William F. | 1 |
| Whitcomb, Frank H. | 2 |
| White, Miss Almira L. | 5 |
| Willis, Dr. J. M. L. | 2 |
| Woodbury, F. D. | 4 |
| Woodbury, John | 1 |
| Wright, Dwinell Co. | 1 |

Received from historical societies :

| | |
|---|---|
| American Antiquarian | 2 |
| American Catholic | 4 |
| American Philosophical | 3 |
| Buffalo | 1 |
| Bureau of Ethnology | 1 |
| Canadian Antiquarian | 1 |
| Chicago | 1 |
| Connecticut | 1 |
| Delaware | 4 |
| Holland | 1 |
| Illinois | 2 |
| Iowa | 8 |
| Iowa Historical Department | 3 |
| Kentucky | 2 |
| Maine | 1 |
| Maryland | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 2 |
| Missouri | 2 |
| New England Genealogical | 5 |
| New Haven Colony | 1 |
| New Jersey | 1 |
| New York | 1 |
| North Dakota | 1 |
| Ohio Archæological | 4 |
| Pennsylvania | 2 |
| South Dakota | 3 |
| Tennessee | 3 |
| Texas | 4 |
| Wisconsin | 5 |
| Worcester Antiquarian | 1 |
| Worcester Society of Antiquity | 6 |
| Wyoming Commemorative Association | 1 |

The following libraries have contributed :

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicago | 1 |
| Congress | 7 |
| Los Angeles Public | 2 |
| Maine State | 3 |
| Mercantile Association | 1 |
| Newberry | 1 |
| New York Public | 12 |
| New York State | 16 |
| Peoria | 1 |
| Syracuse | 1 |

| | Vols. |
|---|---|
| Received from educational institutions as follows: | |
| Abbott Academy | 1 |
| Amherst College | 1 |
| Andover Theological Seminary | 1 |
| Boston University | 1 |
| Bowdoin College | 1 |
| Brown University | 1 |
| Colby University | 1 |
| Dartmouth College | 1 |
| De Paw University | 1 |
| Drew Theological Seminary | 4 |
| Harvard College | 2 |
| Johns Hopkins University | 10 |
| Kansas Agricultural College | 1 |
| Massachusetts Institute of Technology | 6 |
| Mount Holyoke College | 1 |
| Oberlin College | 1 |
| Ohio State University | 2 |
| Tufts College | 1 |
| U. S. Naval Academy | 1 |
| University of Iowa | 1 |
| University of North Carolina | 1 |
| University of Toronto | 2 |
| University of Toulouse | 5 |
| Wellesley College | 1 |
| Wesleyan University | 4 |
| Yale University | 2 |
| Received from other sources as follows: | |
| Adams Nervine Asylum | 1 |
| American Board | 14 |
| American Congregational Association | 2 |
| American Sewage Co. | 1 |
| American Sunday School Union | 1 |
| Appalachian Mountain Club | 2 |
| Associated Charities | 1 |
| Barnard Memorial | 1 |
| Benevolent Fraternity of Churches | 1 |
| Benevolent Society | 1 |
| Boston Provident Association | 1 |
| Bunker Hill Monument Association | 1 |
| Butler Insane Hospital | 2 |
| Children's Aid Society | 1 |
| City Mission | 1 |
| Daughters of the American Revolution | 1 |
| Elliot Hospital | 1 |
| Gwynne Temporary Home | 1 |
| Hawaii Promotion Commissioners | 2 |
| Home of Little Wanderers | 2 |
| Indian Aid Society | 1 |
| Interstate Commerce Commission | 1 |
| Knights of Columbus | 1 |
| Lawrence General Hospital | 1 |
| Library Bureau | 2 |
| Maine General Hospital | 2 |
| Massachusetts Art Company | 1 |
| Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary | 1 |
| Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics | 1 |
| Massachusetts Infant Asylum | 2 |
| Massachusetts Reform Club | 1 |
| Massachusetts Soldiers' Home | 1 |
| Massachusetts State Hospital | 1 |
| National Sound Money League | 1 |
| New England Hospital | 1 |
| New Jersey Commissioners of Public Roads | 1 |
| New York Congregational Club | 1 |

| | Vols. |
|---|---|
| New York State Reformatory | 1 |
| Northampton Insane Hospital | 1 |
| Pennsylvania Prison Discipline Society | 1 |
| Public Record Commissioners | 1 |
| Purchased | 223 |
| R. R. Y. M. C. A. | 3 |
| Smithsonian | 14 |
| Society of Colonial Wars | 1 |
| State Farm | 1 |
| St. Luke's Home | 1 |
| Superintendent of Documents | 137 |
| Taunton Insane Hospital | 1 |
| U. S. Geological Survey | 1 |
| U. S. Government | 68 |
| Young Men's Christian Association | 1 |

The Society regularly receives the following publications:

DAILIES.

*Boston Advertiser.*
*Boston Journal.*
*Nashua Telegraph.*

WEEKLIES.

*Bristol Enterprise.*
*Canaan Reporter.*
*Exeter News-Letter.*
*Journal-Transcript.*
*Kearsarge Independent.*
*Littleton Courier.*
*Meredith News.*
*New Hampshire Patriot.*
*New Hampshire Statesman.*
*Plymouth Record.*
*Somersworth Free Press.*
*Woodsville News.*

MONTHLIES.

*American Missionary.*
*Atlantic Monthly.*
*Bible Society Record.*
*Granite Monthly.*
*Home Missionary.*
*Life and Light.*
*Missionary Herald.*
*Nature Study.*
*New Hampshire Issue.*
*North American Review.*
*Pennsylvania Magazine.*

*Sailor's Magazine.*
*Sunday School Missionary.*
*Traveler's Record.*

QUARTERLIES.

*American Catholic Historical Record.*
*American Historical Review.*
*Annals of Iowa.*
*Anthropologist.*
*Dedham Historical Register.*
*Essex Antiquarian.*
*Historic Quarterly.*
*Iowa Historical Register.*
*Iowa Journal of History and Politics.*
*Mayflower Descendant.*
*Medfield Historical Register.*
*New England Historical and Genealogical Register.*
*Texas State Association Quarterly.*
*Transallegheny Magazine.*
*West Virginia Historical Magazine.*
*William and Mary Quarterly.*

The Society has received from the estate of Crosby Kimball Haines, a native of Concord, by the hand of Mrs. Harriet B. Sanders, executrix, framed portraits of "Benjamin Franklin in His Study," and "Abraham Offering up Isaac," in colored worsteds, made by the testator's wife, Mrs. Lavina Ann Davis Haines, in Lowell, Mass., in 1850–51; of Charles C. Lord, of Hopkinton, an "aristotype" portrait of James C Rowe, of Wilmot Flat, N. H., a veteran of the War of 1861, and a painting of the "Old Pine" of Kensington, brick schoolhouse of Seabrook, and four photographs of the Congregational Church, parsonage, schoolhouse, and house of Gen. B. F. Butler, all of Deerfield; of Rev. L. H. Buckshorn, a framed steel engraving of the "Death Bed of Hon. Daniel Webster," and a picture of Concord; of Mrs. Calvin C. Webster, of Concord, a vest of Gen. George Washington, and a dress of his wife, Martha Washington; of P. Senter Frisbie, of Penacook, a bronze medal of the Society of Cincinnati; of Miss Helen G. Robinson, of Concord, a pair of spectacles worn in 1775 by Isaiah Thomas, the Boston printer; of Reuben C. Danforth, of Con-

cord, a large piece of petrified red oak from the farm of Dea. Henry F. Gerrish, of Webster, N. H.; of Hon. Henry M. Baker, of Bow, N. H., a fine framed portrait of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant; of Hon. Frank W. Rollins, of Concord, the original document given by Hon. C. H. Bell and others, to his father, pledging him indemnification for any loss accruing from the purchase of Merrimack County Bank building for the New Hampshire Historical Society; of Hon. Nehemiah G. Ordway, of Warner, N. H., a framed commission given him by Pres. Rutherford B. Hayes on his appointment as governor of Dakota; of Mrs. Horace Berry, of Windham, N. H., an oldtime "sampler," wrought by Miss Achsah Kimball, about 1810; of Rev. Tilton C. H. Bouton, of Henniker, N. H., the graduation diploma of Mrs. Lucinda S. Hall, M. D., of Concord, dated June 23, 1852, being the first one ever given to any woman in New England; of James E. Tucker, of Concord, Spanish and Filipino cartridges, and keys of various forts, gates and powder magazines in Manila; of Mrs. J. C. A. Hill, of Concord, four sheets of unsigned currency of various denominations, of dates 1737, 1742, 1756, and 1775; and of Hon. Gordon Woodbury, of Manchester, N. H., a map of Derry, Ireland, as it was when it was besieged in 1688.

During the year the biographical, historical and genealogical works of the library have been catalogued. Labels have been prepared for the two libraries received, and will be inserted as fast as the routine work will allow. As the greatest need of the Society is a new fireproof building to allow its treasures to be properly arranged in due order, and to facilitate its annual expansion, the time seems ripe for harmonious action to this end, for "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together" to accomplish this most desirable consummation for its best welfare. The dilatoriness of the past has wrought to the great disadvantage of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

N. F. Carter,

*Librarian.*

The committee to recommend a list of officers—through its chairman, L. D. Stevens—reported the following, and by a vote of the Society Mr. Stevens was authorized to cast one ballot for the several persons named, who were thereupon declared the duly elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

*President.*

Albert S. Wait.

*Vice-Presidents.*

Henry M. Baker,
Rev. D. C. Roberts.

*Recording Secretary.*

John C. Ordway.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

Charles R. Corning.

*Treasurer.*

William P. Fiske.

*Librarian.*

Rev. N. F. Carter.

*Necrologist.*

Dr. Eli E. Graves.

*Standing Committee.*

Giles Wheeler,
John C. Thorne,
Edson C. Eastman.

*Library Committee.*

Amos Hadley,
Frances C. Stevens,
Rev. George H. Reed.

*Publishing Committee.*

Samuel C. Eastman,
Rev. N. F. Carter,
John Dowst,
Joseph B. Walker,
Otis G. Hammond.

*Committee on New Members.*

Rev. N. F. Carter,
John C. Ordway.
Howard M. Cook.

*Committee on Speakers.*

Joseph B. Walker,
Lyman D. Stevens,
Rev. Howard F. Hill.

*Committee on Naval History of New Hampshire.*

Albert S. Wait,
Joseph C. A. Wingate,
Charles R. Corning.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to nominate a committee of five "to dispose of certain books in the library" made report recommending the following for appointment: Samuel C. Eastman, Charles R. Corning, Otis G. Hammond, Albert S. Batchellor, J. Eastman Pecker. The latter declining, Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn of Portsmouth was substituted, and the committee as thus fixed was duly elected.

Rev. N. F. Carter offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, Miss Eva March Tappan has recently given to this Society, in memory of the late Rev. Charles Langdon Tappan, librarian, 1890–95, his valuable historical library, on condition:

That a suitable book-plate be put in each volume; that the books are never to leave the library unless temporarily for her

special use; that they are never to be sold nor merged in any other library; and that if any duplicates are sold the proceeds shall constitute a "Tappan Fund," the income of which shall be used to perpetually add to the collection, therefore:

*Resolved*, That this Society gratefully accept and greatly appreciate the gift so worthily bestowed, supplying as it does a long felt need, and tender the generous donor a hearty vote of thanks.

*Resolved*, That the secretary be instructed to send Miss Tappan a copy of this vote, and that the same be spread upon the records of the Society.

*Resolved*, That in return Miss Tappan be made a life member of this Society.

A ballot being taken, Miss Tappan was unanimously elected a life member of the Society.

The following resolution, offered by the secretary, was adopted by a unanimous vote:

*Resolved*, That Joseph B. Walker, Samuel C. Eastman and Wiliam P. Fiske be a committee to ascertain what arrangements can be made to procure a portrait of William C. Todd, late president of the Society, and report at some future meeting.

On motion of L. D. Stevens, it was voted that the librarian be requested to secure for preservation in the archives of this Society such early church records—original or copied—as can be obtained, and copies of the annually printed records of all the religious denominations in the state.

On motion of Otis G. Hammond, voted that Ezra S. Stearns be designated as the representative of this Society on a proposed committee, to be constituted of members of the several historical and patriotic societies of this state, to devise means to secure a better preservation and publication of town records.

At the suggestion of the librarian, it was voted that a committee of three be appointed to solicit a copy of the inscriptions on tombstones in the older cemeteries in the several towns in the state, where such can be obtained without expense to the Society, and Giles Wheeler, John C. Thorne and John Dowst were appointed such committee.

On motion of William P. Fiske, it was voted that the annual assessment of three dollars be levied upon the members of the Society for the year ensuing.

On motion of J. E. Pecker, it was voted that a corrected list of the officers and members of the Society be published each year, omitting from such list names of members who have not paid their annual dues for two or more years preceding.

On motion of Joseph B. Walker, it was voted that the publishing committee be requested to make an examination of the original matter in the possession of the Society with a view to publishing another volume of Collections. It was also voted that Joseph B. Walker and Otis G. Hammond be added to the publishing committee.

Voted that the field-day committee of last year be continued, with J. E. Pecker added to the committee.

Voted that the monthly meetings of the Society, as held during the last two years, be continued the present year.

Voted to adjourn to the call of the president.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

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The first adjourned eighty-second annual meeting and field-day of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in Dover, N. H., with headquarters at the American House, on Tuesday, September 27, 1904, with the attendance of about forty members and other friends.

The weather was all that could be desired. The party arrived at the station in Dover, about 10.15 a. m., where carriages were taken for a drive about the city.

Visits were made to the site of the ancient Otis garrison, which was burned by the Indians, June 28, 1689, when Mr. Otis and two of his family were killed, and others carried captive to Canada; to the Ham house at the foot of Garrison Hill, formerly the Varney house, and the Guppy house on Portland Street, which is the oldest and best preserved of the ancient houses in Dover. The visitors were cordially received and delightfully entertained, and at the latter house were shown

the valuable collection of antiques and heirlooms, with which the house was filled.

Returning to the city, the site of the Maj. Richard Waldron garrison was visited, and the old burying ground on Chapel Street, in which were interred the remains of Major Waldron after the massacre of 1689.

Dinner was served at noon at the American House, following which a brief session for business was held. Hon. Albert B. Woodworth was chosen president *pro tem.*, and Rev. N. F. Carter acted as secretary. The following named persons were elected members of the Society:

CHARLES A. HAZLETT of Portsmouth,
MISS SARA M. HALEY of South Lee, and
MRS. EVA GORDON HURD of Dover.

In response to a desire for instructions asked for by the librarian with reference to certain duplicate volumes taken from the library in his absence and carried to the State Library, including New Hampshire duplicates over which the recent vote of the Society gave the special committee no authority, on motion of Frank W. Hackett, it was voted to refer the whole matter to the library committee to make investigation and take such action in the matter as seemed best.

In the afternoon carriages were again taken for a drive to Dover Neck and Dover Point. The route was past the Cocheco Mills which occupy the site of the first gristmill in the state; the new City Hall; the Carnegie Library and the High School building; the Governor Martin place; the Belknap School on the site of Dr. Jeremy Belknap's house; and the former home of Hon. John P. Hale, and the fine estate of ex-Governor Sawyer.

At Dover Neck, about five miles out of the city, further visits were made to the site of the old First Congregational Church, which dates from 1633, now marked by a substantial stone wall with bronze tablet, erected by the local chapter of the Dover Daughters of the American Revolution. The location is a charming one, on a high ridge of land between the Salmon Falls and the Bellamy rivers, with a wide outlook

toward the Kittery Navy Yard, the towns of Eliot, South Berwick, Newington, and the blue hills of Strafford and Deerfield beyond. This was the second time that the Society had visited Dover, the first field-day having been held there 21 years ago.

The party left Dover, returning home about 5 p. m., having greatly enjoyed a pleasant and profitable outing.

N. F. CARTER,
*Secretary pro tem.*

A true copy, attest,
JOHN C. ORDWAY, *Secretary.*

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CONCORD, December 7, 1904.

The second adjourned eighty-first annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society in Concord, Wednesday, December 7, 1904, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The meeting was called to order by the secretary, and John C. Thorne was chosen president *pro tem.*

Charles Cowley of Lowell, Mass., delivered an address on "The Life and Public Service of the Late Admiral Belknap of the United States Navy," at the close of which a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker for his very instructive and entertaining paper, and a request made for a copy of the same for preservation.

## ADDRESS.

Rear Admiral George Eugene Belknap was born in Newport, N. H., January 22, 1832, and was the descendant in the sixth generation of Ebenezer Belknap, who, as he believed, immigrated from Warwickshire, England, about 1636, and settled in Lynn, Mass. Other American homes of the Belknaps have been in Salem and Haverhill, Mass., and Atkinson, Bedford and Newport, N. H. The five ancestors of the admiral in New England have been (1) Ebenezer, (2) Moses, (3) Ezekiel, (4) Moses and (5) Sawyer.

The subject of this paper was appointed by President Polk

as a midshipman in the navy in 1847, and served on the west coast of Africa in the brig *Porpoise* until 1850. The purpose for which American cruisers were then kept on the African coast was the suppression of the slave trade, but no slaver was captured by the *Porpoise*, probably because our cruisers were then denied the power to search suspected slavers flying our flag. Horatio Bridge's "Journal of an African Cruiser," edited by Nathaniel Hawthorne, was read by Belknap, as it was by many other naval officers, with intense interest.

In 1850–53 he served in the frigate *Raritan* in the Pacific squadron, and was one of those sent ashore at Valparaiso, in 1851, for the protection of American citizens during a Chilian revolution.

In 1853–54 he was at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He graduated as passed midshipman in 1854, and served on the coast survey on the steamer *Corwin*.

In 1855 he was promoted first as master, and later as lieutenant, and served on the receiving ship *Ohio* at Boston.

In 1856–58 he served on board the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* in the Asiatic squadron. During the attack on the four Barrier forts in the Canton River, China, in November, 1856, he commanded a launch and assisted in undermining those forts and blowing them up, though they had 176 guns mounted and used in their defence. In 1858 he was again attached to the *Ohio* in Boston. In 1859–61 he served on board the *St. Louis* in the home squadron; commanded *St. Louis* boats at both reinforcements of Fort Pickens in April, 1861, and piloted Gen. Harvey Brown and Capt. M. C. Meigs into that fort.

Later in 1861 he was assigned to duty as executive officer of the steam gunboat *Huron* in the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and served in the expedition which resulted in the capture and occupation of Fernandina, St. John's, St. Mary's and St. Augustine in March, 1862. In May, 1862, the *Huron* captured the blockade runner *Cambria* off Charleston, and Belknap took her to Philadelphia as a prize.

In July, 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant commander, and from that time till September, 1864, he was executive officer of the ironclad steam frigate *New Ironsides*, the most for-

midable battleship in the world in her time, first under Commodore Turner and later under Commodore Rowan, off Charleston, S. C., in the South Atlantic blockading squadron. That squadron was commanded first by Rear Admiral Dupont and later by Rear Admiral Dahlgren. She was engaged on 27 different days in bombarding Fort Moultrie, Battery Wagner and other defences of Charleston, and both her commanders warmly commended Belknap for his services as executive officer, or second in command, on all those days, which included the battle of the 7th of April, of which I shall speak hereafter, and the terrific bombardment of Battery Wagner, July 18, 1863, in which the Seventh Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers suffered severely. It was in the assault which followed that bombardment that General Strong was mortally, and General Seymour severely, wounded, and Colonel Putnam of New Hampshire, Colonel Shaw of Massachusetts, were killed, and Colonel Chatfield of Connecticut was fatally wounded. About fifteen hundred of our men were killed or wounded in that ill-advised assault. The power of the *New Ironsides* was never more signally displayed than in that bombardment, notwithstanding her flat bottom and her pilot house misplaced on her berth deck.

On the night of August 21, 1863, a Confederate torpedo steamer called the *Torch* approached the *New Ironsides* and attempted to blow her up, but failed, her engine getting "hung on the centre." On the night of October 5, 1863, the Confederate torpedo boat *David* succeeded in exploding a heavy torpedo under the starboard bilge of the *New Ironsides*, but inflicted no serious damage to the frigate, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Acting Master Howard of Stonington, Conn., who stood in the gangway and hailed the *David*, was mortally wounded by a shot from the torpedo boat fired by Lieut. William T. Glassell.

After commanding the steam gunboat *Seneca* for a short time, in November, 1864, Belknap was transferred to the *Canonicus*, and engaged Howlett's Battery for two days, after which he joined Rear Admiral Porter's fleet off Fort Fisher, and participated in both attacks on that work at the closest range, direct-

ing the movements of his ship from outside the pilot house and turret. The *Canonicus* received many hits; one of her officers was wounded by grapeshot from the fort; men were knocked down inside the turret by the impact of shot; the flag was shot away three times; boats and smokestacks, guys and davits were shot away, and much other damage sustained.

After the capture of Fort Fisher, he proceeded with the *Canonicus* to Admiral Dahlgren's fleet off Charleston, and on February 4 received the last shot from the Confederates directed against that fleet. He also fired the last shot from the fleet at the defences of Charleston. On February 18 he accompanied Admiral Dahlgren to that city. On the following evening, by a shrewd ruse, he and the late Commodore Barrett captured the blockade runner *Deer*, the last prize captured off Charleston.

In the following April he went to Havana with the *Canonicus*, as one of Acting Rear Admiral Godon's special squadron, in quest of the Confederate ironclad *Stonewall*, which, however, had already been surrendered to Spain. This closed his Civil War record. He was then promoted to commander. But some of his later services were too important to be omitted here.

In 1867–68 he commanded the *Hartford* in the Asiatic squadron, and commanded the squadron expedition against the savages of Southern Formosa, during which many of his men were stricken with sunstroke, and Lieutenant Commander Alexander Slidell Mackenzie was killed. He participated in the ceremonies incident to the opening of the ports of Osaka and Kiobe in the inland Sea of Japan, and then returned with the *Hartford* to New York, at which place and at Boston he was on shore duty till 1872.

He then took command of the *Tuscarora* and proceeded to the Pacific. In 1873 he coöperated with Commander Selfridge in a survey for an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and in July landed seamen and marines to protect transit across the isthmus during a revolution there.

In the same year (1873) he was assigned to make deep-sea soundings between the western coast of the United States and

Japan, to determine the practicability of laying a submarine cable on the bed of the North Pacific Ocean. He ascertained the "True Continental Outline" from Cape Flattery to San Diego, making soundings from San Diego to Yokohama, via the Hawaiian and Bonin islands. Returning, he sounded from Cape Flattery, via the Kurile Islands and the Aleutian group, and found off the east coast of Japan one of the deepest and most extended troughs in any of the great oceans. It is called the Tuscarora Deep. The deepest cast was 4,655 fathoms, or more than five and a quarter statute miles. In these deep-sea soundings, Belknap used the inventions of Lord Kelvin, and added others of his own. What has become known as the "Sigsbee cup" was one of his inventions, useful in bringing up specimens of the bottom of the sea.

Belknap's soundings in the Pacific are better appreciated now than ever before. The existence of the Atlantic Ocean eastward of this continent has heretofore been regarded as the greatest geographical fact relating to the United States. Now, however, we are beginning to see that the existence of the Pacific Ocean westward of the United States is a much greater fact in American geography. In the future, therefore, Belknap's deep-sea soundings will be better appreciated than they are now. They opened the way to similar soundings in the Atlantic.

In 1877 Rear Admiral Schley, then commander of the *Essex*, crossed the Atlantic in that vessel from St. Paul de Loanda in Africa to Cape Frio in Brazil, and ran a line of deep-sea soundings all the way between those two points; and in his book, "Forty-five Years Under the Flag," published since Belknap's lamented death, Schley tells us that he had an outfit of piano-wire, sounding-drums, sounding-apparatus, perforated shot, deep-sea thermometers, and many other things, which Belknap had used in sounding the Pacific.

Schley's soundings are but little less interesting and important than those of Belknap. They discovered a great basin between St. Paul de Loanda and St. Helena, about 2,000 fathoms, or two nautical miles deep, traversed by a range of submarine mountains extending from the Azores to Tristan

d'Acunah. The island of St. Helena is one of the peaks of this range of submarine mountains. It rises almost precipitously out of a depth of two miles to a height of 1,200 feet above the sea. It is well known to be of volcanic origin. Other peaks of this vast range are Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Cape de Verds, St. Paul's Rock and Ascension Islands.*

The results of Belknap's soundings, enlarging our geographical and hydrographical knowledge, excited great interest in Great Britain and France, as well as in the United States. Lord Kelvin, on several public occasions, complimented Belknap alike on the important results which he had achieved and on the skilful methods which he had employed.

In 1881 Belknap took command of the *Alaska* and served on the coasts of Peru and Chili, making deep-sea soundings. He carried from Panama to Callao Maj.-Gen. Samuel A. Hurlburt, our minister to Peru, and soon afterwards carried his body from Callao to Panama. General Hurlburt was a native of Charleston, S. C., who removed to Illinois, where he formed an acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln, by whom he was appointed a major-general. After serving with distinction during the Civil War he was employed in the diplomatic service. He was the first commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. To him, as to Belknap, death came suddenly. He had risen from his bed and was dressing himself in presence of his son at Lima, when, putting his hand to his heart he exclaimed, "angina pectoris," and fell to the floor dead. The admiral and the general held each other in the highest esteem, each finding in the other a thoroughly congenial spirit.

In 1885 Belknap became a commodore, a rank now abolished, and was superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington. In 1886 he was commandant of the navy yard at Mare Island, California.

In 1889 he became a rear admiral, and until 1892 commanded our Asiatic squadron. He had served in China and Japan before, and he witnessed with great satisfaction the awakening of the Island Empire. Had he lived till now his

*See "Schley's Forty-five Years Under the Flag," pp. 120–122.

warmest admiration would surely have been bestowed on the brave Japanese.

In 1894 he was retired on account of the age limit, after more than twenty-four years service at sea, and more than eighteen years on shore. In 1894 and until his death he was president of the Board of Commissioners of the Nautical Training School of Massachusetts. In 1895 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the well-merited degree of LL. D.

He was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the American Historical Society, and the Massachusetts Military Historical Society, and read three valuable papers before the last-named body, which are printed in the twelfth volume of its Papers. He was commander of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Naval Order of the United States, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Order of Foreign Wars, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of other learned and patriotic organizations.

During his last years he was in great demand for Memorial Day orations and similar functions. Without prejudice to his well-merited reputation as a naval officer, he played in his time many parts, and played them all well. Two other rear admirals have characterized him as "the incomparable Belknap."

Among his literary remains is an excellent memoir of his friend and companion-in-arms, Commodore George Hamilton Perkins, a man after Belknap's own heart. At the unveiling of the noble statue of Commodore Perkins in your capital grounds, Admiral Belknap made the presentation address, and received well-deserved encomiums from Governor Jordan and President Tucker, praise from whom is praise indeed.

The admiral died of heart failure, at Key West, on the seventh day of April, 1903, precisely forty years after the great battle between our ironclad fleet under Dupont and the fortifications of Charleston under Beauregard. It so happened that a few days before he left home for Key West I had a conversation with him in Boston in relation to that battle. Paymaster Read, who also participated in that attack, was present.

The Confederates had placed in the channel of Charleston

harbor an old steam boiler filled with powder, with which they expected to blow up the *New Ironsides*, and kill all her officers and her crew of 400 men. The ship ran upon that boiler and remained there about an hour before she could be got off. The electric battery which was to destroy her was worked to the utmost, and the Confederates looking on wondered why the boiler did not explode. Three explanations have been suggested: 1. That it did not explode because the electric circle was too large; 2. That the wires had been cut by loaded wagons passing up the beach near where the battery stood; 3. But a more probable explanation was sent to me from Charleston by Maj. Robert C. Gilchrist, a Confederate officer who was present on that occasion. It was that the mechanic who was to have connected the battery with the torpedo boiler purposely refrained from doing so, because he did not approve of that mode of warfare, and because a kinsman of his was attached to that ship. Major Gilchrist sent me several interesting letters, which I showed to the admiral. This was the last. Soon after writing it, he died. A few months more, and the admiral followed him to that world where Federals and Confederates meet as friends.

The most remarkable fact connected with this battle was the disappointment caused by the great ironclad steam frigate, *New Ironsides*, which carried Admiral Dupont's flag, and was the most powerful battleship in the world at that time. Of the 32 guns mounted in the nine ships of the attacking fleet, she carried 16, one half of the whole number, and was as formidable to the forts and batteries as all her consorts put together, on account of the rapidity of her fire. Commodore Turner, who commanded her, was a thoroughly competent officer. So, also, was Belknap, his executive officer, (second in command). They had both been attached to this ship ever since she went into commission, and had become familiar with all her peculiarities, which were very marked, making it extremely difficult to steer her in a narrow channel, amid shoals, cross-currents, undercurrents and counter-currents. Acting Master Godfrey, her pilot, also knew her peculiarities well, better, indeed, than Fleet Pilot Haffards, having been with her ever since she arrived

on this station. All her officers were well fitted for their parts. Each of her regular line officers afterwards became a rear admiral. Her crew was well chosen and well organized. In later engagements, on 26 different days off Charleston, and in both the bombardments of Fort Fisher, the *New Ironsides* made a record for fighting capacity of which her officers and crew were justly proud.

During this battle, however, as the Confederate historian says: "Not a gun [from her] was fired at Fort Sumter, only seven at Fort Moultrie, and one at Battery Wagner. The ship was struck [50 times] very often; but being twice as far off as the monitors, her injuries were comparatively slight."* She did not approach within a mile of Sumter.

Forty years have passed since this first battle between iron-clad ships and forts took its place in history, and it is high time that the people should know why their expectations were disappointed by this famous ship. Admiral Dupont, his fleet captain, and his fleet pilot, well qualified as they were for their duties, were unacquainted with the peculiarities of the *New Ironsides*, and did not duly appreciate her power as a battle-ship. Dupont, of course, took his proper place in the pilot house, badly misplaced as it was on the berth deck; but as only two persons, other than himself and the wheel man could enter that small structure, he should have taken Turner and Godfrey with him into that house (instead of C. R. P. Rogers and Haffards), on account of their greater familiarity with the peculiarities of the ship. Perhaps he would have done so, had Turner suggested it.

Going up the channel thus handicapped, beset by all sorts of difficulties, "yawing" now to starboard and now to port, she became a serious impediment to the movements of the monitors. The chagrin and mortification of her officers and crew on seeing their powerful ship "last in the fight and first out of it," half her guns firing but one shot apiece, and half her guns firing no shot at all, was too great for description; but the failure of their ship was due to no fault of theirs or of the ship herself.

* Johnson's Defense of Charleston Harbor, Appendix, p. xxiv.

It was suggested by the late Admiral Belknap that, had Dupont anchored the *New Ironsides* in the channel between Sumter and Moultrie and given his whole attention to that part of Sumter's wall which covered her southeastern magazine, he might have made a breach in that wall and perhaps have blown up the magazine. In confirmation of this, I have been told by Confederates, both officers and men then on duty in Sumter, that during the whole night after this battle they were hard at work strengthening that part of the wall, and throwing overboard surplus ammunition, expecting a renewal of the battle on the following day. Great was their gratification on learning that the conflict was not then to be renewed. For more than three months not another shot was fired at the defenses of Charleston.

Admiral Belknap was one of the most genial and amiable of men. When free from service at sea, he loved to read before patriotic societies historical papers carefully prepared by him on naval events in American history, and was in great demand among such societies. The Sons and Daughters of the Revolution and of the War of 1812, as well as Loyal Legion Commanderies and Grand Army Posts, miss his genial presence and his abounding reminiscences. He formed many friendships in the navy and in social life, and kept them intact to the last. It was his hope that he might renew these friendships on a brighter shore. "So mote it be."

Friend of 40 years, farewell!

Subsequently John Duncan Bryant of Boston was elected an honorary member, and Capt. William H. Jacques of Little Boars Head, James M. Killeen, De Witt C. Howe and George M. Fletcher of Concord, were elected active members of the Society.

Voted to adjourn until Wednesday, January 11, 1905.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

CONCORD, N. H., January 11, 1905.

The third eighty-second annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society, Wednesday, January 11, 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Henry M. Baker, first vice-president, in the chair.

On motion of S. C. Eastman, it was voted that the Society accept the bequest of $5,000 given by William C. Todd, by his will in accordance with the terms thereof, and that the treasurer be authorized to receive and receipt for said bequest and to execute in behalf of the Society any bond or agreement that may be desired to the executors and to Mount Holyoke College to secure compliance with the terms of the will.

Hon. Joseph B. Walker delivered a historical address the subject of which was "New Hampshire's Five Provincial Congresses."*

A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker for his very interesting and instructive paper and a copy of the same requested for preservation.

Voted to adjourn.

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

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CONCORD, N. H., February 8, 1905.

The fourth adjourned eighty-second annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society, Wednesday, February 8, 1905, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Samuel C. Eastman was chosen president *pro tem.*

Col. Daniel Hall of Dover delivered an address on "The Civic Record of New Hampshire in the Civil War."

* Privately printed.

## ADDRESS.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

> "Two voices are there; one is of the sea,
> One of the mountains; each a mighty voice."

The voice of New Hampshire is of the mountains—sounding always the full diapason of Freedom and Independence.

It is always a joyous service to the state to which, by nativity or adoption, we owe allegiance, to present her claims to the respect and gratitude of the world, by setting forth her long array of great names and deeds connected with the wars of the nation; but, wide as might be its general scope, the subject chosen for a brief discussion before you points more particularly, not to her martial achievements, but to the valuation set upon them by her people. Your attention is invited for a short time not to the heroism which New Hampshire, true to her historic renown, displayed on every field of the Rebellion whereon the hosts of freedom and oppression confronted each other,—not to the valor of this chivalrous little Switzerland of America, whose fiery crest gleamed in the van of every battle,—but we are rather to ask the question what the state has done in peace for the men who bore her standard aloft through the thick of the fray, and brought it home to her unsullied.

When purposing to tell you today something of the story of what has been done for the veterans of New Hampshire, I felt some misgiving lest, from my own position as a soldier, I might fail to appreciate the paternal care of our state, for whose sake her sons encountered privations, hardships, wounds and death. But it is not the least of my good fortune that my own memory easily spans the whole period of struggle and victory, including a large part of the great era of discussion, excitement and moral awakening for twenty years before the war. I can, therefore, speak in large measure from personal recollection, and the knowledge that comes from active participation in the most momentous event of modern times.

New Hampshire from the outset entered into the war with no mistaken view of its magnitude, its importance, or its real issues.

The first of the old thirteen to resist by overt act the usurpations of the British crown nearly a hundred years before, pouring out her blood like water in the colonial strife and the Revolution, and for the century following the select repository of the best principles of democratic government, leading the way for her sister commonwealths in humanitarian progress and many civic reforms which cannot here be particularized, when the revolt against the government broke out into open resistance to the laws of the Union, New Hampshire was already prepared for the conflict. By the general intelligence of her people, the fruit of free schools and religious liberty, she had come to see clearly that, whatever might be the official pretext, the real question at issue was a vitally radical one, and that men were really fighting, not to try the claim of each state in the Union to autonomy, but to decide whether human slavery, odious alike to God and man, should still be numbered among the established institutions of the American republic.

And so she embarked in the war with a zeal commensurate to her fixed and unalterable devotion to free institutions, and her determination to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of nations. To every roll call her intrepid spirit answered "Here!" and she sent one of every ten of her entire population, men, women and children, to the war. The endurance, constancy and valor of her troops, on the march, in camp and on the field of battle, fill an ineffaceable page of history, and make her the peer of the proudest commonwealths that have fought for liberty in the world. While all her regiments did nobly, it was the austere glory of one to place the capstone upon her martial fame by sacrificing more men in battle than any other infantry regiment in either army during the war.

But the other nine of every ten performed duties at home no less patriotic and imperative. No state did more in support, and charity, and tender care for the soldier himself and his family.

Almost before a battle had been fought, our Legislature gave full authority to our towns and cities to raise money by taxation or loan, and apply it for the aid of the wife and children of any citizen who had already enlisted, or might there-

after enlist in the military service of the United States, and provided for a full reimbursement of the towns and cities out of the treasury of the state.

At the same time the state placed herself on record, pledging all her resources for the integrity of the Union, the support of the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws of the general government,—declaring those unalterable principles upon which the war was fought to a triumphant issue,—that the constitution is the supreme law of the land, and no state has the right to secede therefrom and dissolve the Union the constitution was made to secure; that the duty of the general government to suppress all attempts to dissolve the Union is imperative and cannot be evaded—and that neither the president nor Congress can entertain any proposition having for its object a dismemberment of the government, or a severance of the political relations established by the constitution.

Thus New Hampshire declared that the day of weakness and compromise was past; and she never wavered in her support of those declarations, but from beginning to end stood unfalteringly by Abraham Lincoln, a pillar of support to that great man; and our state never swerved from the line in which she had placed herself, or recorded a vote in either house of Congress, or our own Legislature, deviating in the slightest degree from her loyalty, or that could bring discouragement to the sorely-tried heart of the great emancipator.

This was followed within a year by an act making it compulsory upon towns and cities to raise money for the aid of the wives and children of soldiers, and prescribing a fairly liberal support of all the soldier's dependents whom he had left at home when going to fight the battles of his country—making the state a gratuitous custodian and disburser of all moneys remitted by volunteers in the United States service, exempting all such moneys from attachment by trustee process or otherwise—providing for paying a large interest by the state for all funds entrusted by the soldier to its custody—and also authorizing the raising and application of money for the aid of the dependents of New Hampshire men filling the quota of other states.

This same act provided for extending such aid to the widow and children of any soldier who may have died in the service of the United States, or who may have returned home discharged for disability, and providing that no civil disabilities whatever should be incurred by reason of aid so furnished and received.

In 1862 the Legislature also authorized the general government to order the militia out of the state to suppress armed rebellion, and reiterated the devotion of New Hampshire to the Union by applauding the president's call for 300,000 troops, and pledging to it a prompt response.

This legislation was immediately followed up in the same year, when the prospect of overcoming the Rebellion was shrouded in gloom, by extending the benefits previously given to volunteers to drafted men and their substitutes, and authorizing towns and cities to raise money to be appropriated as bounties to men drafted or conscripted under the laws of the United States.

These unmistakable acts were supplemented by making it obligatory upon the state to pay when the towns refused, by appropriating money to pay expenses incurred in sending to their homes or friends any discharged or disabled soldiers, or refugees from the seat of war, and for rent of suitable buildings for the accommodation and relief of sick and wounded soldiers, and by resolutions of sympathy for the gallant men who had fallen, and pledging anew the entire resources of New Hampshire "to the continued prosecution of the war, until victory crowns our arms, and until the supremacy of the federal government shall be reëstablished throughout our entire country."

One of the most honorable and significant of her legislative acts was the Soldiers' Voting Bill of 1864, which enabled every soldier in the field to cast his vote in camp for president, without dropping his musket, thus meeting the enemy with bullets and ballots at the same moment, and insuring to every soldier his rightful share in the control of the government he was defending with his life.

These acts were supplemented by various other enactments showing the deep and abiding interest of the state in the care

and welfare of her citizens engaged in the public defence, and her fidelity in keeping all her engagements and more for the care and support of the families they had to leave behind in going to the field.

Some approximate idea may be formed of the sacrifices made by New Hampshire in the war, when I give you the following figures:

The amount paid by the state alone for bounties was $2,775,000.

The amount paid for "State Aid" to the families of Volunteers was $1,837,000.

The state assumed war debts of the towns and cities, and issued bonds to them to the amount of $2,206,000.

And those of them outstanding constituted for a long period the bulk of our state debt.

I have no reliable data for the additional amount paid by towns, but it cannot be less than $2,000,000.

That some portion of this was subsequently reimbursed is nothing to the argument—when made it was a pure gratuity—it was "bread cast upon the waters," with no prospect of a return even "after many days."

These sums aggregate the cost of the war in mere money to the little state of New Hampshire to from eight to ten million dollars in addition to her direct and indirect taxation by the general government, the loss and interruptions of her industry: and this takes no account of the loss of lives, and lacerations of hearts and homes, that can never be computed.

Truly, "pearls were dissolved" in that cup of sacrifice. Such is the record of the state while the war was still in progress, and since its close she has not failed to manifest in every possible way her gratitude to the men who maintained her honor in the field and bared their bosoms to the storms of death in behalf of the principles which animated her people. At an early day after the return of peace, the Legislature authorized all our cities and towns to raise money by taxation to erect monuments to deceased soldiers and sailors, carried on to completion the reimbursement by the state of municipal war expenditures, and exempted from the payment of poll taxes all

soldiers who served in the War of the Rebellion. This was soon followed by legislative authorization to cities and towns to appropriate money without limit to decorate the graves of soldiers who lost their lives in defending the flag; Memorial Day was made a legal holiday; and the state has again and again contributed with no niggard hand to defray the expenses of burying her soldiers, and appropriately marking their graves in the national cemeteries, and raising monuments to the sacrifice of her dead and the valor of her living sons on the historic battlefields of the Rebellion.

Action was taken 30 years ago for the preservation of her battle-flags, and they were deposited in Doric Hall in the rotunda of the State House, where, torn by shot and shell, and tattered by "Time's effacing fingers" they are proudly displayed as memorials of the bravery and patriotism of her sons, living and dead.

The veteran soldiers of New Hampshire have a most unique institution under the name of the "New Hampshire Veterans' Association." Twenty-five years ago the happy thought of a few of her surviving soldiers was realized in the formation of a rural camping-ground on the shores of our beautiful Lake Winnipiseogee, where the veterans congregate for a reunion of several days every year, each regiment having its organization and its handsome building, free to the occupation of all its survivors—the whole forming one of the most interesting and charming groups of buildings to be found in the country. There every year Veterans' Week is observed, and it is safe to say that the country in all its broad extent affords no other such interesting rendezvous of sacred persons and associations. All the great soldiers of the war have from time to time been entertained by the association, and they pronounce it unequalled and inimitable by any other state.

I speak of this simply to say that while the soldiers have, of course, done much by individual effort to realize all this, they have found the state ready at all times to aid them with lavish appropriations. Year after year in her political capacity the state has voted money to embellish these grounds and make them delightful, and she makes a regular annual appropriation

from the treasury to support what all agree places New Hampshire far in the lead of her sister states in rendering official homage to her veteran soldiers.

Twenty years ago the state took another step for the relief of her disabled soldiers and sailors who are indigent and unable to provide for themselves, by providing that such soldiers, and their wives and minor children, shall be supported at the public expense at their own homes, or such place other than town and county almshouses as the selectmen may think proper; and the pride of the disabled soldier is preserved, and he is protected against every possible stigma by providing that the expenses of such support shall not be entered in pauper accounts, and punishing by a severe penalty any officer daring to violate this law. Such is the law of New Hampshire today, and no official dares to set down in a pauper account any expenditure incurred in the support of a veteran soldier.

A complete record of the names and service of the soldiers of the American Revolution would be invaluable in this country today, and be worth millions of dollars to her history. Such is the development of the historical spirit, and the spirit of reverent patriotism combined, that such a record of the service of New Hampshire men in the Rebellion has been anticipated and fully supplied. Long ago the state began to prepare for this work by preserving her muster rolls, and authorizing and paying for abstracts and searches of official archives. This has been followed up year after year, and stimulated by liberal appropriations, till at length, ten years ago, a record of the service in all its details of every New Hampshire soldier has been published, which, I believe, surpasses in completeness, and general excellence and usefulness, anything done in this direction by any other state in the Union. It is a mammoth volume from the adjutant general's office of 1,350 pages, in which appears the name and service of every New Hampshire man who in any capacity served his country in the regiments or batteries of New Hampshire, or in the navy, with such absolute fulness and accuracy that I know not of a single error that has been discovered in it. While this record, un-

equalled in value, is a monument to the industry of the compilers, it is the state and her people, who have recognized the obligation and paid the bills, and are entitled to all the credit.

In addition to this, the state has aided liberally the publication of all the regimental histories.

But the crowning work of the state to manifest her gratitude to the veteran soldier, and her determination to keep good not only the letter but the very spirit of her promise to him, was the creation by law, 15 years ago, of the New Hampshire Soldiers' Home. The representative soldiers of the state had only to speak the voice of their comrades, and make known their wishes to the Legislature, that a place of refuge, having all the blessings and attractions of a home, shall be provided by and in the state where every veteran, disabled, wounded, shattered, worn out, or wrecked in whatsoever manner on the ocean of life, should find a safe and comfortable refuge, a warm bed, good food, good raiment, nursing and medical care, for the last days of his life.

The heart of our noble little commonwealth beat in quick response to this demand, and the creative act, with its adequate appropriation, came at once, and we have today, and have had for 15 years, a Soldiers' Home not surpassed, if equalled, by any home in the Union. I will not call it the best, but you can divine my opinion, and I have seen many of them. It occupies a commanding site on one of the loveliest spots in that picturesque lake county of our state. The climatic influences, the beautiful prospects embracing lake and valley, forest, farm and stream, with Kearsarge (a name suggestive at once of grand scenery and of glorious memories of war) standing out bold and lifting its majestic head towards the clouds a few miles away, with hamlets and villages sleeping in quiet beauty at its feet, with an outlook of lovely and varied country bounding the vision for a score of miles on all sides,— all these make the New Hampshire Soldiers' Home at Tilton an enchanting retreat.

Since its establishment some 550 men have been cared for, the number in constant attendance varying from 60 to 100,

according to the season. There are now about seventy-five men within its walls, enjoying as many comforts, it is safe to say, as any body of men in the country. Questions have arisen touching the management of the Home, more or less perplexing, and its managers have not escaped criticism, but all problems have been solved rightly and satisfactorily, and New Hampshire may well claim it to be one of the noblest charities any where founded for the relief of poverty and the disabilities incident to a military service which secured higher results than any war in human annals.

In speaking of the New Hampshire Soldiers' Home, I may truly say, as Grattan said of the Parliament of Ireland, that "I have in it a parental interest, for I stood by its cradle," and there is nothing in my life in which I take a prouder satisfaction than in the part I have had in the establishment and management of that Home. And I believe no act in all her legislative annals is more honorable to the state of our birth than this, supplemented year by year by adequate appropriations for its support.

At the same time the state has been awakened within a few years past to her duty to preserve the memory of the Revolutionary heroes in which her history is so rich, and she has appropriated her money with commendable liberality for the erection of visible memorials to their fame. A noble statue of General Stark has been set up in the Capitol grounds at Concord, and was dedicated a few years ago with imposing ceremonies and eloquent speech of our honey-tongued and lamented orator, James W. Patterson; and becoming monuments have been raised to Meshech Weare, our earliest president, at Hampton; to Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration, at Merrimack; and to General John Sullivan, a preeminent Revolutionary soldier, patriot and statesman, at Durham; and these, with the numerous monuments to our soldiers of the Civil War, which have been erected on public squares all over the state, are standing and conspicuous proofs, which all men may read, of the honor New Hampshire bestows, without stint, alike upon those who established and those who pre-

served her public liberty and her place in "an indestructible union of indestructible states."

I have passed in something like a review the salient points of the record of New Hampshire as it relates to her treatment of her soldiers in the field, and in these later years when five to ten thousand veterans exercise the rights of her honored citizenship; and, on a full view and comprehension of her policy touching this body of her citizens, I aver that her whole legislation, from start to finish, has been clear, enlightened, scientific, systematic, directed in the most intelligent manner to the ends in view, and those ends of the highest and most patriotic nature, such as place her in the very forefront of modern commonwealths.

Thinking of the forty years since this chalice of sacrifice was pressed to the lips of New Hampshire for that Union which her decisive act created a century ago, and to which she has ever been faithful, how much has she done and suffered! For five agonizing years the Angel of Death was abroad throughout her borders. You might almost hear the beating of his wings. "Less fortunate than of old when the first-born was slain, there was none merciful enough to sprinkle with blood the lintel and the side-posts of our doors, that he might spare and pass on." His victims were taken from every home, from the mansion of the wealthy and the cottage of the poor and lowly,—in every house there was mourning, and in many a home the light was extinguished, never more to be rekindled. Mindful of their good service, New Hampshire has mourned and honored her children who faced death in her behalf, and now that the survivors of that time are white with age, and approach the confines of their mortal day, their evening is cheered by the consciousness that their service is appreciated, and that they will rest in the warm and grateful bosom of a state whose honors and benedictions will be laid upon their graves.

And for our comrades who have already gone out into the Unknown, in the gray masses of monumental stone that rise over their ashes, the state that bore them keeps unending vigil and chants perpetual requiem:

"Their glory dies not, though the grief is past—
They are at rest;
We may not stir the heaven of their repose
By rude invoking voice, or prayer addrest
In waywardness to those
Who in the mountain grots of Eden lie,
And hear the four-fold river as it murmurs by."

It must be recognized as "the conclusion of the whole matter" that New Hampshire though a small state, has acted a great part in the American epopeè consisting of two indissoluble parts, the Revolution and the Rebellion. By fidelity in great crises, and a moral courage and might, in the presence of which physical power has again and again crumbled to pieces, a state as well as an individual is, of course, to be tried. That is the test of heroism and virtue. Small states have met that test successfully, and, whether they won or perished, have given themselves an immortality of fame, and left names that are inextinguishable beacons along the shores of Time. Athens, Holland, Hungary, the South African Republic, and glorious little Japan, are examples of small states with great souls that fitted them for great trials and destinies. Tried in that crucible, and by that test, we have no reason to fear the verdict of history.

We measure states, and will ever do so perhaps, by their martial spirit. Let us, indeed, honor the courage and sacrifice of the soldier,—but let us not, in this twentieth century, glorify war. It is but a relic of barbarism, and more humane sentiments are making steady progress in the world. Even now we have to a great degree outgrown the savageness under which wars were possible. Today all the jingoists of both continents would be powerless to embroil England and America in war, and everything augurs the early coming of the day when

"The war-drums shall throb no longer,
And the battle-flags be furled,
In the Parliament of Man,
The Federation of the World."

"No!" says Victor Hugo, "it cannot be that Life should forever be in travail for Death! No, O mothers that surround

me! it cannot be that War, the Robber, is to continue to seize and immolate your offspring! it cannot be that women are to bear children in anguish, that men are to be born; that communities are to plow and sow and reap; that the farmer is to fertilize the fields, and workmen enrich and adorn the cities; that thinkers are to indite, and instructors to teach; that industry is to perform its marvels; that genius is to accomplish its prodigies; that this vast human activity is to multiply its efforts and creations, in order to produce that frightful international exhibition which is called a field of battle! No! the true field of battle is here around us, in every city and state where work is being done for humanity." We have seen the trophies of a grander struggle at Chicago and St. Louis! Those were the true battle-fields of the human race, the rendezvous of the masterpieces of human labor and genius which the Columbian and Louisiana Expositions presented to the world!

The movement of civilization is far more influenced by the silent thinker in his closet, the inventor, the discoverer, the poet, the philosopher, the scientist, than by those who are appealed to in the last resort as the "*ultima ratio regum.*" The sword may occasionally even yet be used to cut a knot that baffles all other means; but more and more certainly the steady progress of the world, the softening of manners, the constant amelioration of human conditions, are the work of the intellect.

In proof of this proposition, if I were enforcing the general claim of New Hampshire to character and influence, I might advert to what perhaps should never be forgotten, her weight in the national councils. In that connection I might claim for her a greater influence than any other American state has exerted. She, more than any and all other states, instructed, prepared and armed the nation, through its public opinion, for the great ordeal it was to undergo. Do we not know, and is it not the general consensus of the world, that here were bred and germinated the great forces of argument, persuasion and conviction that finally discomfitted all the power of disunion, and consolidated the republic into an indestructible union of indestructible states? Here, almost within cannon

shot of this platform, Webster, New Hampshire's greatest son, "mewed his mighty youth," and built up in his brain the oratorical and argumentative power which was to sweep away and crush the serried strength of armies. The irresistible strength of the Union was found in the underlying sentiments which drew their nutriment from this soil, prepared and stored up like the coal deposits in the cavernous depths of the earth for the support of future ages; and hereafter the historian of the American epoch will find the stimulus of the fervid nationality of 1861 in the argument in the Dartmouth College case, the discourses at Plymouth, the Bunker Hill orations, the masterly logic of Gibbons *v.* Ogden, the impassioned defence of the Greek republics, the debates with Calhoun, the eulogies of Adams and Jefferson, the addresses on Washington, on Kossuth, on Slavery, the Hulsemann letter, and the Reply to Hayne. These were the great guns of nationality which broke the center of the Rebellion. In this laboratory was forged the hammer of the Union. These efforts of New Hampshire's greatest son became the landmarks of American patriotism, and the high-water mark of our intellectual and oratorical achievement.

And so, it is not to be denied that New Hampshire has illustrious annals, and is great in that past so remote that we dignify it as history *par excellence.*

But she is great, also, in her immediate past, and at every stage; and therefore I have thought it not irrelevant in this Society whose aim is to preserve all that is noble in her life at every age, to call to mind not only her titles to remembrance in colonial and revolutionary times, but also her conspicuous career in modern days—days, as Macaulay says, "within the memory of men now living." Therefore, at the risk of noting facts not yet having a full historical perspective, and so familiar to older men still living as to be trite and somewhat commonplace, I have asked your attention briefly to some things which ought not to be forgotten. But want of time, lack of strength and enterprise, and the lassitude of years and varied interests have limited me to only a slight effort in this improvised attempt to fill in a gap in your program, and to speak of a few

things cursorily, for which I have to do but little more than consult my own memory.

It is noteworthy that with a free, and liberal, and modern spirit, New Hampshire has remained conservative. There have been here no sudden revolutions of law or of custom. An enduring state must be conservative. Whenever any society ceases to be truly conservative it treads on dangerous ground. Humanity advances slowly, and by successive steps —and only by holding fast its gains can great and permanent results be garnered in.

"A citizen," says M. Thiers, "has four duties: to instruct himself, which is the first and most essential, to pay, to vote, to fight; school, taxation, the ballot-box, military service in defence of the country. Only those nations among whom these four duties are thoroughly organized, and thoroughly carried out, are free peoples."

I submit that New Hampshire is an example of the organization of these four duties, and by this standard may justly be called a free people. Try her by these criteria. Are her schools anywhere excelled? Is not her system of taxation wise, equal and confined in scope to legitimate objects? As to voting—do we not all vote? It is well-nigh a crime in New Hampshire to be absent from the ballot-box—and I believe it will soon be a statutory misdemeanor. And in military power and efficiency, what state, ancient or modern, has a superior record?

But even patriotism does not warrant or excuse indiscriminate panegyric—and we may readily admit on the part of New Hampshire an occasional lapse of her public virtue in matters non-essential. But if she occasionally halts or falters, she recovers herself, and advances anew. Hers is no "fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and sees her adversary." The people of New Hampshire do not believe they have no further work to do, and may lie on their oars. But in her public policy she is conservative and radical at the same moment, like those plants that present ripe fruit and blossoms on the same bough. Holding fast to her noble history, her early "plain living and

high thinking"—and steadfastly maintaining all that has been achieved, and building it into solid foundations of character and precedent,—her face is still turned to the sunrise, and she is not insensible to the demands of these later days. She feels the pressure of new interests and new duties. She sees new and legitimate subjects for legislation, and the operation of law—new questions that must be grappled with if the state is to be a modern commonwealth, and be kept in the forefront of human progress, where she has always been. New Hampshire is meeting these new emergencies with new and advanced policies; and the redemption of her abandoned acres—the building of scientific roads, and preservation of her forests, that shall make the state the health resort and pleasure ground of the nation, the development of her system of public education, her libraries and schools, the extension of her philanthropic institutions, the organization of her industry, so as to harmonize the relations and adjust the disturbed balances of labor and capital, the finding of new objects and a new incidence of taxation; such subjects as these are to challenge her attention and engage her public policy in the future.

I was deeply interested in listening the other day to our new governor's address, in which all these topics, and more that were new, were treated in a broad and statesmanlike spirit, and with a master hand. Some of the governor's discussions and recommendations would have sounded strangely to the ears of our fathers, and would have been regarded as entirely beyond the realm of legislative cognizance. But, in the phrase of the day, these new questions are up to us, and we have no fear that the great history and political apprenticeship of New Hampshire have been inadequate to prepare her for what is to come. The governor and the state realize that we are living in the twentieth century, and that in the evolution of society these great problems, and more still, will be found to be within the scope of the powers of the modern state—and those powers will be found elastic enough to deal with and embrace the new world of economics, science, education, industry and politics in which we live.

Till I should have filled up the time allotted me in touching

upon the rather miscellaneous topic I have chosen, I have postponed the apology with which I should have prepared you for a liberal indulgence to what I had to say. But it is well, perhaps, to have brought you along with me to this point where a full apology is found in the treatment itself of the topic—in its obvious immaturity for want of time and health, and the pressure, apparent enough, of other duties so exigent as to brook no denial or postponement. My plan was simply to present a mere digest, or elementary sketch of New Hampshire in the war, but I have been led afield by lack of a very definite purpose into rather more discursive details touching our state. After all is considered, I have no misgivings in pointing to New Hampshire as a model to any state, present or future, of the care a commonwealth should take of her citizens who have rendered conspicuous public service—her regard for the actors who have served her in a great crisis, and graven the story of her public life indelibly on the tablets of history and in the traditions of memory.

We are not speaking, however, of a dead state, or an expiring one, but of a living and growing organism. The history of New Hampshire is not yet completed. It is still in the making—it is fluid, it is not yet cool—it is still warm, and not yet hardened in the matrix. There is a continuity in history. We ourselves are making it every day, and, with our ancestors and our posterity, are a part of the chain gang of humanity. We can neither break from the past nor the future. We are indissolubly tied to both. The past is our precious inheritance, and the future! ah! we have not yet closed and sealed the book of progress; but, with Pastor Robinson in his parting sermon to the Pilgrims, we are convinced that "the Lord hath more light and truth yet to break forth out of His Holy Word."

I may say here what all of us interested in this pursuit know, that the history of New Hampshire while not yet treated elaborately as a whole, has not been neglected; and there are valuable materials awaiting some master hand. "Belknap's History" is a standard work, nobly done and always reliable, but closing a century and a quarter ago. Since then Barstow, Professor Sanborn, McClintock, Waite and Bell have made worthy con-

tributions, some of them only compilations, and some original investigations. The brilliant little book of the American Commonwealth series, written by *Mr. Frank B. Sanborn* and recently published, though in a small compass, is a fascinating book of characteristic originality. It is a valuable addition to our history, which, it must be said, has not yet received its final and elaborate treatment, but is still fragmentary. Some good biographies, like those of Plumer and Smith, have appeared, some regimental histories have been well presented, and some local histories, like the recent one of Concord, have been admirably done and shown powers equal to broader and more comprehensive work. It is to be regretted that Portsmouth, Dover and Exeter have not yet found their historians; but there are some rich materials preserved in the amber of well-authenticated records, sketches and compiled memoranda, which will reward *somebody*, though the pen has fallen from the nerveless hand of one (Rev. Dr. A. H. Quint), who was most cunning for moulding them into shape and consistency. You may felicitate yourselves, Mr. President and Gentlemen, that when the New Hampshire historian shall arise, he will find your labors ready at his hand and his work greatly facilitated by the investigations of this Society; and find in your collections a priceless treasury of facts, which but for this Society would never have been available.

But New Hampshire men and members of this Society "have given hostages to fortune," as saith my Lord Bacon of him who "hath wife and children." Those of us who are still, as Whittier says,

"Content to live where life began,"

and have not yielded to the allurements of more gainful fields of life, are joined irrevocably to the destinies of our native state. It seems to me no one was ever ashamed of being born in New Hampshire; and we take license here and always to give full rein to our enthusiasm for this grand little state, out of whose teeming loins we are sprung, and which has still so many unspent arrows in her quiver to fight the battles of civilization and progress in the world—the state that has sent out the seed

corn for the planting of so many enlightened communities, and yet has not depleted herself of the virility which is the spring of great deeds. Her "lines are gone out into all the earth"—and there is yet no surcease of her fecundity in great names and deeds. It is natural and fitting that we find our point of union in the soil that bore us, and to which our hearts and our faith return in every impulse that has in it health and strength. Says Renan, "memory is to every man a part of his moral being; woe to him who hath no memories." This association continually draws us back to the early hours that were saddened by no forebodings; and all the things that recall to us our beginnings, our may be humble but honest origin, make of our native state a sort of mother to whose bosom we always return. It is the old, old story of the world's patriotism.

And then we are bound forever to the personality of New Hampshire as a state by an outward charm of feature unequalled and unapproachable. The majesty of her mountains, the pensive picturesqueness of her lakes and valleys, her limpid streams, her autumnal glories, when the flaming heart of all Nature seems to have burst into color, all these make her the Paradise of the tourist no less than of every one "to the manor born." Every season has here its own subtle and indefinable charm. Even this winter season seems more glorious in New Hampshire than anywhere else. Who that has stood at the foot of Mount Washington and his companions in winter, and seen the perfectness and peace of the sweet, saintly, stainless marble of its peaks outlined against the sunlit sky, can ever cease to yearn for the return of that vision? And does not the man reared—at least reared as long ago as I was—in a country town of New Hampshire retain ever the aroma of the old schoolhouse,—

> "The huskings and the apple bees,
> The sleighrides and the summer sails,"

and the scent of clover and apple blossoms, and find in that winter idyll, "Snow Bound," a perfect New Hampshire analogue to the "Cotter's Saturday Night," which has immortalized Burns and touched the heart of the world?

It is, indeed,

> From scenes like these New Hampshire's grandeur springs,
> That makes her loved at home, revered abroad.

In these rural scenes every healthy nature finds an enduring charm, and it is no marvel or miracle that she has been so prolific in noble men and women, for have not the exhausted veins of Freedom and Power, Intellect and Empire renewed their strength, like Antaeus, in all times, from the open fields and mountains? Aye, did not the Lord say unto David, the founder of the royal house of Israel, "I took thee from the sheep-cote, and from following the sheep, to be ruler over my people, over Israel?"

On motion of J. B. Walker, it was voted that the thanks of the Society be presented to Colonel Hall for his delightful address, and a copy of the same be requested for preservation.

Adjourned to March 8, at the same hour.

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CONCORD, N. H., March 8, 1905.

The fifth adjourned eighty-second annual meeting, on account of the absence of the speaker, was postponed until April 12, and so stood adjourned.

JOHN C. THORNE,
*Secretary pro tem.*

Attest:

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

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CONCORD, N. H., April 12, 1905.

The sixth adjourned eighty-second annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society, Wednesday, April 12, 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the absence of the president and both vice-presidents, Maj. Henry McFarland was chosen president *pro tem.*

On motion of Samuel C. Eastman, it was voted that the thanks of the Society be tendered to the trustees of the John H. Pearson fund for the gift of $5,000 towards a new building for the Society, and to John C. Thorne, for his efforts in securing the same.

The matter of a new building being under discussion, remarks were made by Messrs. Thorne, Fiske, Eastman, Wheeler, Parker, Killeen and others, all present participating, and a large majority expressing the feeling that we should build, and on the Society's adjoining land.

On motion of Mr. Eastman, it was voted that the question of location be deferred until the annual meeting.

On motion of John C. Thorne, it was voted that the standing committee, with four others appointed by the chair, should be a committee of seven to consider the proposition of a new building and plans, make recommendations, and report at the annual meeting, or some subsequent meeting.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as this committee: Giles Wheeler, John C. Thorne, Edson C. Eastman, John Kimball, Charles R. Corning, John C. Ordway and William P. Fiske.

The secretary was requested to notify the members of the Society of the annual meeting, and state that the question of location of the new building will be acted upon at that time.

Voted to adjourn to May 10, 1905, to meet at the same place and hour.*

JOHN C. ORDWAY,
*Secretary.*

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CONCORD, N. H., May 10, 1905.

The seventh adjourned eighty-second annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society, Wednesday, May 10, 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Vice-President Rev. D. C. Roberts called the meeting to order.

* The above, inscribed by John C. Thorne, appointed secretary *pro tem.* by the standing committee, was from notes left by Mr. Ordway, who died, after a brief illness of pneumonia, April 23.

John C. Thorne, appointed by the standing committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John C. Ordway, secretary, and take charge of the books and papers of that office, acted as secretary *pro tem.*, and, according to the by-laws of the Society, will so continue till the annual meeting.*

On motion of Rev. N. F. Carter, voted that John Dowst of Manchester be chosen a member of the committee on building in place of John C. Ordway, deceased.

On motion of John C. Thorne, voted that Maj. Henry McFarland be chosen a member of the committee on building in place of John Kimball, resigned.

The following letter was read by the secretary:

*To the New Hampshire Historical Society:*

Appreciating very much your action in making me a member of the committee on a new library or Society building, I feel that another should be put in my stead. I am now so engaged as to make my service to you of no value whatever, and recognizing the importance of the work before the committee and the personal attention it demands, I am unwilling to burden the committee by retaining my membership. I must request you to accept my resignation as one of the building committee.

Very truly,

CHARLES R. CORNING.

In accordance with the above request, upon motion of John C. Thorne, it was voted that Judge Corning's resignation be accepted and James M. Killeen become a member of the building committee in his place.

On motion of Giles Wheeler, it was voted that the further disposal of any books whatever of this Society be discontinued until further action at the annual meeting.

The following resolution was presented by Rev. N. F. Carter and unanimously passed by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, since our last meeting a month ago we are called to chronicle, with profound regret, the death after a distressing illness of ten days of John C. Ordway, a most valued member and efficient secretary,

*Resolved*, That while we sadly deplore his sudden departure

*Article IV, section 4.

from us, we would bear cheerful testimony to his uncompromising loyalty to this Society, his unfailing coöperation and unabated zeal in any movement to advance its best interests, and hasten the time when its increasing historic treasures shall be housed in an ample, well-furnished and fireproof home.

*Resolved*, That we remember with gratitude and commendation his faithfulness in the performance of his duties as secretary of this Society for the last fourteen years, his gentlemanly demeanor, unfailing courtesy, his judicious counsels and salutary influence as a long-time member of the Board of Education, the soundness of his judgment in business and financial matters, and his worth to society as a citizen and a man.

*Resolved*, That we tender to his widow and daughters an expression of our abiding appreciation of his sterling character, our sense of the greatness of our common loss, and our heartfelt sympathies.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Society, and a copy sent to the afflicted family.

On motion, adjourned.

JOHN C. THORNE,
*Secretary pro tem.*

# NECROLOGY.

## MARY EASTMAN BELL.

Mary Eastman Bell, widow of ex-Gov. Charles H. Bell, was born in Boston, April 14, 1826, the daughter of Harrison and Clarissa (Eastman) Gray. After her marriage, October 2, 1850, to John Taylor Gilman, her life was spent in Exeter, N. H., and in her summer home at Little Boar's Head, Hampton Beach. Mr. Gilman was a partner in the house of Russell & Co., engaged in the China tea trade, living before his marriage for eleven years at Canton, where he accumulated what was then considered an ample fortune. He died April 4, 1862, greatly lamented.

In June 3, 1867, Mrs. Gilman married Hon. Charles H. Bell, who at different times filled the office of speaker of the House, president of the Senate, governor, and senator in Congress. For several years he was president of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and gave to the Society a collection of upwards of 1,200 volumes and many pamphlets. His wife was elected a member of the Society June 8, 1881. She was a woman of fine culture, cheerful disposition, gracious manners and thoughtful kindnesses. She delighted in the best in literature and art and from her wide range of reading and observation in travels at home and abroad she became an accomplished scholar. She was greatly interested in historical and antiquarian researches relating to the town and state, and was an expert judge of the ceramic art, enriching her home with a valuable collection of curios and china.

In her house in Exeter, dating back to colonial times, she died February 3, 1904, and is survived by two children and a sister. Many mourn her loss.

## D. ARTHUR BROWN.

David Arthur Brown was born in Attleboro, Mass., May 4, 1839. He was the son of Henry H. Brown, one of the descendants of Peter Brown, who came over in the *Mayflower* in 1620. His father removed to Fisherville, now Penacook (Concord), in 1843, and he resided there to the time of his death. He received his education at the public schools and at the New London Literary and Scientific Institute. He was in the piano factory of Lincoln, Dearborn & Co., at Concord, for a year and then in the repair shop of the Penacook Mill till 1861.

At the opening of the war he enlisted in the Third Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, as a musician, for three years. He was immediately commissioned as band master, by the governor. After his discharge from the army he went into the firm of A. B. Winn & Co., machinists, and followed this business under different associations as long as he lived. In 1880 the business was incorporated under the name of the Concord Axle Company and Mr. Brown became the manager. The company was widely known by the Concord axles which it manufactured.

Mr. Brown was an active member of the Baptist Church; of the Grand Army of the Republic; of several clubs and fraternal organizations, including the Masons. He was elected a member of this Society June 11, 1902.

He wrote the History of Penacook, which was published in 1902, and which is a valuable and interesting collection of facts relating to the people of that village.

He died September 9, 1903, leaving a widow and one son, Henry Arthur Brown.

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## WILLIAM G. CARTER, M. D.

By the death of Dr. Carter, March 7, 1904, the Society lost one of its most valued members.

William Gardner Carter was born in Concord, August 8, 1838, the son of Dr. Ezra Carter. His preliminary education was in the schools of this city and at Pembroke Academy.

After leaving the academy he went to Portland, Me., to work in his uncle's bookstore. From there he entered Bowdoin Medical College, but took his degree from the Medical School of Harvard University in 1869. He commenced practice in Concord with his father and at once became deservedly popular with his patients.

About fifteen years ago he was obliged to give up active practice, by reason of failing health, although he kept up his interest in medical as well as other subjects until his death. Among these latter was music, for which he had great talent, which led him to serve for many years as organist of the North Congregational Church.

Dr. Carter was married May 13, 1869, to Harriet E. Pecker, who survives him. They had one son, Robert E., who also survives him.

Always a man of boundless generosity and engaging personality, Dr. Carter endeared himself to the large group of devoted friends who mourn his death.

He became a member of the Society June 12, 1872.

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## CHARLES CARROLL DANFORTH.

Charles C. Danforth was born in Amherst, N. H., April 12, 1831. He died in Concord, N. H., March 8, 1904.

Mr. Danforth was active in the social, religious, fraternal and political life of his city and state.

He served as assistant clerk of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1873, 1875, and as clerk in 1876, 1877. In 1879 he was a member of the House, and in 1899 was a member of the state Senate from the tenth district. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1889, and was a colonel upon the staff of Governor Straw in 1872, 1873.

He was greatly interested in the Masonic fraternity, having received all the degrees in both the York and Scottish rites up to and including the 33d degree. He was an enthusiast in all Masonic matters and his great interest in these and in public affairs called for much energy, time and strength. As a man, a citizen and a Mason, he was respected and honored.

William C. Todd.

His funeral was held at the Unitarian church at Concord and was very largely attended by men in public and fraternal life. *The last service* was performed by Mt. Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar.

He became a member of this Society December 8, 1897.

## FLETCHER LADD.

Fletcher Ladd was the son of Hon. William S. Ladd, one of the most distinguished lawyers of New Hampshire and for many years one of the leading judges of the Supreme Court. His son, who was born in Lancaster in 1862, possessed many of the mental characteristics of his father. Like him Fletcher Ladd was a sound lawyer and showed scholarly tastes and decided ability in dealing with legal questions. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1884, and received the degree of LL. B. from Harvard Law School in 1890, having also spent two years at Heidelberg University in Germany between the beginning and and close of his course in Cambridge.

He was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire and Massachusetts in 1889, and to the bar of the United States Supreme Court in 1892. He practised law in Boston from 1889 to 1892, when he went to Lancaster, N. H., becoming a member of the firm of Ladd & Fletcher. In 1900 he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. Ill health compelled him to resign this position and he returned home in August, 1903, to die December 12 following.

He was elected a member of this Society June 13, 1894.

## WILLIAM C. TODD.

William Cleaves Todd was born in Atkinson, N. H., February 26, 1823, the son of Ebenezer and Betsey Kimball Todd. He was prepared for college at Atkinson Academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1844. As was the custom at that time he taught school during the winters of his college life, thereby earning the cost of his education.

After his graduation he became a teacher, and continued in his chosen profession till 1864. He was principal of Atkinson Academy for six years and the last ten years of his teaching was as principal of the Girls' High School of Newburyport, Mass. In this career he was eminently successful. While his compensation was small, never exceeding $1,000 a year, his expenses were small also. He was very fortunate in his investments and became one of the most adroit and sagacious financiers in New Hampshire. As a result he accumulated a considerable fortune, which enabled him to make large and generous gifts. One of the most notable was $50,000 to the Boston Public Library for the establishment of a newspaper room, supplied with newspapers from all parts of the world. This has proved to be one of the most popular departments of the library.

Mr. Todd twice visited Europe, one of his journeys extending over two years. He occasionally traveled on foot for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the people and the countries. He was generally able to acquire enough of the languages to make his way without trouble. He also visited Alaska and California. For several years he spent his winters in Washington.

He was independent in politics though generally affiliated with the Republicans. He twice represented Atkinson in the Legislature, and in 1889 was a delegate to the constitutional convention.

Besides his gift to the Boston Public Library, and others not here mentioned, he gave a library to Atkinson Academy, and a soldiers' monument to the town. He gave $10,000 to the Newburyport Public Library and $50,000 towards the hospital in that city. He gave $5,000 for a new library building to the New Hampshire Historical Society and $1,500 for a fund for the purchase of books of history and genealogy. These were given in his lifetime. By his will he gave $10,000 to the New England Historical Genealogical Society of Boston and $15,000,—$10,000 of this sum conditioned on the raising of $10,000 additional for a new building,—to the New Hampshire Historical Society.

He always bore in mind the strenuous life of the students at Dartmouth in his day, and lamented the lapse, as he regarded it, into more generous conditions. He recorded his views in his will as follows :

"I give no more to colleges as I had intended. The whole trend encouraged by the authorities seems to be towards extravagance and ease, athletics and amusements, clubs and dinners, and away from the hard study and simplicity of my own college life."

In 1901 he published a book entitled "Biographical and Other Articles," containing articles written by him and published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Green Bag*, and the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* and other essays that had not been previously published.

Mr. Todd was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society June 13, 1883, and was its president from 1899 to 1903.

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